Rao Bahadur M. Ramaswamy before proposing vote of thanks, stated in his speech: 33 nations have come together with a grim determination to fight against the Axis powers which are threatening the world peace. The Axis powers are already suffering complete failures at many battle fields and they will be doomed to destruction shortly. The victory at Tunisia is the first mile-stone on the road to success against Germany: and only through final victory over Germany, Italy and Japan, we achieve security and national freedom. In our unity and grand co-operation the enemy can read his death sentence. We should not relax our efforts but we should intensify the same by helping in all possible ways to further the war efforts to bring the war to a successful conclusion. We should have the confidence that "war can be won; it must be won; it shall be won."

Rao Bahadur M. Ramaswamy then proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the president Mr. B. S. Raghavendra Rau, M.A. (Hons.), for his having readily accepted to come and preside over the "United Nations Day" celebration and also for having allowed the use of the Rangacharlu Memorial Hall for the occasion. He next thanked the various speakers of the evening for their interesting speeches, the Akashvani Orchestra artistes for their melodious music and also Mr. K. Krishna Rao and Mr. Mohamed Yahiah for their singing the invocational songs at the commencement of the evening's function.

The pleasant function came to a close after singing the National Anthem and three cheers to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

"HINDU LAW IN MYSORE."

by **M. N. SRINIVASAN**, B.Sc. Hons., LL.B.,
Advocate, Bangalore City.

OPINIONS:

Sir D'Arcy Reilley, Kt, I. C. S., Ex-Chief Justice of Mysore, says:

"I have read Mr. Srinivasan's book on 'Hindu Law in Mysore' with great interest. I understand that Mr. Srinivasan set out primarily to provide a book showing the features in which Hindu Law in Mysore, as recognised by judicial decisions or effected by legislation, differs from Hindu Law as administered elsewhere. There are many such features, and in a number of them it may not unreasonably be held that Mysore has been in advance of other parts of India either in interpretation or modification of the Law. There is no other book in which these features are collected and set out. Mr. Srinivasan has done his work with care and thoroughness. His book I think will be of great help to judges, lawyers, and students in Mysore, and of interest to reformers elsewhere. It should certainly be in the library of every Civil Court and practising lawyer in the Mysore State.

He adds. "I look forward to your book being the standard work on its subject for many years; and, being first in the field, I hope you will keep it so. I wish such a book had been available to me when I came to Mysore."

Rajadharma Pravina Dewan Bahadur K. S. Chandrasekhara Iyer, Rtd. Chief Justice of Mysore, observes:—

"I consider it to be a creditable performance for a young lawyer. As far as I can see, it incorporates all matters already dealt with by the case law of Mysore as well as several new questions arising in connection with recent legislation. The notes and comments of the author are clear and to the point: and I have no doubt that the book will supply a real need."

And Principal J. R. Gharpure, of the Law College, Poona, and Senior Advocate, Federal Court, writes,

"Hindu law, whether in Mysore, Baroda, or Bombay, has common elements to a very large extent, and diversities such as they may be are purely local and easy of discrimination. Your book contains evidence of a close study of the subject and ought to prove to be of use to the student and the practioner as well."

Price Rs. 6-8-0

Copies can be had either from The Author, Balepet, Bangalore City, or THE CORONATION PRESS, Chamaraja Road, Mysore.

"RIGVEDA SAMHITA"

PADA TEXT

IN DEVANAGARI

FIRST FOUR ASHTAKAS

IN ONE VOLUME

EDITED BY

G. R. JOSYER, M.A., F.R.A.S.

FELLOW, MYSORE UNIVERSITY (1929-30).

EDITOR, YÁJURVEDA

WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF PANDITS

"The Rigveda is the most sublime conception of the great high-ways of humanity!" *Guigault.*

On the Yajur Veda being presented to Voltaire, the immortal, he confessed his belief that it was "The most precious gift for which the West had been ever indebted to the East!"

In a paper before the International Literary Association at Paris, the great Victor Hugo presiding, Leon Delbos declared, "There is no monument of Greece or Rome more precious than the Rigveda!"

And Max Muller himself, the illustrious and indefatigable, wrote, "In the history of the world, the Vedas fill a gap which no literary work in any other language could fill. I maintain that to everybody who cares for himself, for his ancestors, for history, for his intellectual development, a study of Vedic literature is indispensable!"

Beautifully Printed and bound in Full Calico.

Price Rs. 6 net

CORONATION PRESS,

CHAMARAJA ROAD, **MYSORE.**

Printed at the Coronation Press, 676, Chamaraja Road, Mysore, and Published by G. R. JOSYER.

Registered No. M. 4569

THE RATIONALIST

A weekly
for the intelligent man, devoted to a rationalistic survey of all matters of Public interest.
Proprietor & Editor: G. R. JOSYER M.A., F.R.E.S.

VOL. 3 No. 42] MONDAY 5—7—1943 [PRICE 0—1—6

THE WAR POLICY

A CHINESE VIEW

LIN YUTANG

I am a believer in the Hindu idea of Karma, the doctrine of actions accompanied by their natural necessary consequences. In religion it means retribution or divine justice. But in secular terms it means simply that we reap what we sow, that our present actions are determined by our previous actions and habits of thought and they in turn produce certain reactions both on ourselves and others that we shall not be able to escape from in the future. Karma is not more than the law of cause and inescapable effect in the human realm of moral action. Buddha himself put this very well in clear psychological terms in the very first sentence of the "Dhammapada": All that we are is the result of what we have thought: it is founded upon our thoughts, it is made up of our thoughts. Our political strategy today is based upon our past concepts of Asia, from which we cannot escape; and by our very actions today we are producing long-term political effects real though invisible, from which our sons and grandsons shall benefit or suffer. It is my profound conviction that the course of Asia in the next decades is being determined here and now.

FAILURE TO THINK ABOUT ASIA

At present, no one but the Germans and the Japanese has a well-thought-out philosophy of war regarding Asia. It is remarkable that Haushofer himself has made "Monsoon Asia" and the Pacific the dynamic point of his geopolitical thought, that he has in concrete terms advocated a Eurasian transcontinental block as the ultimate aim of German power politics, and that he has seen the political value of allying the forces of Central Europe with the Asian independence movement ("Asia for the Asiatics") as a means of destroying the Anglo-American hegemony. It may be a godless philosophy showing the last spasms of a dying deterministic and materialistic 'Weltranschaung'; but it is a philosophy. We have not a philosophy of war or of peace anywhere to match it in its concrete global conceptions. What Germany is today is the result of what German Nazi leaders have thought; what we are doing to Asia today, as embodied in our political actions, is the result of what we have failed to think about Asia.

NO MORE THAN AN ALADDIN

I cannot believe that the determining concepts of Asia in the brains of our democratic leaders, in contrast with the Germans, have ever gone beyond the Aladdin stage. Asia is no more than an Aladdin and any spectre conjured up of "an aroused Asia" can be received with no more than a half-amused and half-tolerant credulity. So far as our political strategy with regard to Asia hitherto is concerned, we have gone ahead planning our war and our peace whether Asiatics like it or not.

TWO TEST CASES: INDIA & CHINA

Two test cases make this apparent, India and China in this war. The impression is inescapable that we take the attitude that what the Indians think and feel does not matter, that we have sufficient force to quell the Indian rebellion, that the Congress leaders are safely in jail and out of harm's way and that being the case, that the situation is perfectly satisfactory. All we need to do is to defend India for (from?) the Indians out of a sort of 'noblesse oblige': in fact, we are stationing English troops in India for the very altruistic purpose of saving her from bloodshed and chaos. As if the denial of the Atlantic Charter to the Indians was not enough, and "lest there be any doubt in any quarters about it," Churchill declared the British war aims very classically in six words: "We mean to hold our own."

NO UNIFIED POLITICAL STRATEGY

This point of view would be perfectly satisfactory for me if it were a private war between England and Germany.

(To be continued)

GOVERNMENT REPLIES TO INTERPELLATIONS

BY Mr. R. B. PUTTABASAPPA

A. (a) The quantity of rice normally required in the State is about 2½ to 3 lakshs of tons.

(b) Two lakshs thirty-two thousand tons according to the Final Forecast for 1942-43. are locally grown.

(c) Government in their Order No. R. 6580-90—RR. 65-41-1 dated 11th April 1942, have inaugurated a "Grow More Food Campaign" and all available lands are being given freely under certain concessions for cultivation.

The Agricultural Department have been taking action to encourage paddy cultivation in preference to other commercial crops. Improved strains of paddy have been introduced and manure supplied largely to ryots on credit.

(d) The normal import of rice into the State from Madras Presidency was about 50,000 to 54,000 tons per annum. By negotiations with the Madras Regional Board, an import quota of 40,000 tons had in the first instance been obtained which was subsequently reduced to 30,000 tons. Under the recent basic plan for supply of food grains inaugurated by the Government of India, the quota is likely to undergo a further modification.

BY Mr. T. S. RAJAGOPALIENGAR

Q. 7. Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(a) have not the Government accepted the policy of "Mysore for Mysoreans first" in matters of filling up vacancies;

(b) has a resolution been passed in this respect in the recent session of the University Senate; what is that;

(c) how many vacancies of Professors and Assistant professors have been filled up during the last two years in the university;

(d) how many of such entrants are non-Mysoreans;

(e) were not qualified Mysoreans available for such posts;

(f) who recommended these outsiders;

(g) what was the opinion of the Selection Committee, if any, and the University Council?

A. (a) The general policy underlying recruitment is that Mysoreans by birth or domicile should be preferred except where it is otherwise stipulated.

(b) Yes; The resolution referred to is indicated below:—

"That it be a recommendation to the University Council that preference Will always be given to Mysoreans, by birth or domicile, while filling up vacancies in the University, and that it is only when Mysoreans are not so available, that non-Mysoreans, preferably Indians in nationality, will be so preferred."

(c) Seven of Professors and six of Assistant Professors.

(d) Three.

(e) The Mysoreans available were not best of the candidates who had applied for the posts.

(f) and (g) Cannot be disclosed as these are matters of a confidential nature.

BY Mr. I. SAMPANGIRAMIAH

Q.—59. Will the Government be pleased to state:-

(a) whether Kannada is not the mother-tongue of the State;

(b) the number of persons in Government service who are drawing a salary of Rs. 100 and above and who do not know how to read, write and speak Kannada;

(c) whether it has come to their notice that a great deal of inconvenience is caused to the public by having such people in service;

(d) whether they have taken any steps to remedy this inconvenience?

A.—(a) The question is not clear. If what is meant is whether Kannada is the language of the country, it is the mother-tongue of about 69 per cent of the population according to the Census of 1948.

(b) Information is not readily available.

(c) Government have no information.

(d) Government officers drawing a pay exceeding Rs. 100 whose mother-tongue is not Kannada are required to pass an examination in Kannada, and candidates entertained in accordance with recruitment rules, who cannot read or write Kannada with facility, are allowed a period of two years to learn Kannada and are not to be confirmed unless the Departmental Officer is satisfied as to their having acquired a working knowledge of Kannada.

"THE RATIONALIST."

Subscription:	Yearly	½ yearly	Quarterly
	Rs.	Rs.	Re.
Local ...	4/-	2/-	1/-
Outside ...	5/-	2/8	1/4.

Advertisement Rates:

Full Page	...	Rs. 50 a month.
		„ 15 per insertion.
Half Page	...	„ 8 „
Quarter Page	...	„ 5 „

The Manager,
"RATIONALIST."
Chamaraja Road, Mysore.

"INTERVIEWS"

On graduation I was told that it was time for me to hunt for a job.

I spent six pice in answer to an ad, for a Lecturer in English, and got a call for an interview. I did not like it.

Interviews, I had heard, are always deadly, especially so if it's a job you would like to get. And if you think you can get the job, you 'won't' get it!

Anyway, I tucked an old tie under a suspicious collar, and at about twelve noon put my head in before the Selection Committee.

I entered the room with a wry smile. There were four hefty, middle-aged men glaring at me as four hefty middle-aged men would glare at a ghost. I made an awkward movement, and without invitation, approached the vacant chair facing them, and sat down. At least I was smart, I said to myself. But as soon as my bottom touched the chair, I felt that I had dropped a brick.

Anyhow I was seated now and it was better—at least, now the slight tremble at the knees could be forgotten. But my mouth still remained dry.

I made bold, as Voltaire would have said, to look these silent gentlemen. To my right was a bald fellow whose eyes shone as brightly as his forehead, and both, I noticed with rising hope, were smiling. One could gaze at his head and forget one's worries, I thought.

Next to him crouched a well-clad lion whose eyes from behind his spectacles looked at one in half disdain and half good-humour. He seemed, besides ready to jump at one's throat any moment.

With a slight shudder I led my eyes to the left. This was a slight gentleman, eager, expectant, sort of springy. His tie was wonderful—I wished I had one like that—with loud blue spots swimming in a pale blue ocean.

The fourth man was a laugh. Dressed in loose-fitting gray, he sat with his back bent like a hen over her eggs. His eyes were dull and weary. His funny nose...But than a bomb exploded.

"Who was Juvenal?"

It was hardly fair. Not sport. Not cricket—by a long shot. I mean, one could hardly turn to Juvenal from a big scream of a nose, even if one's mouth were not dry as saw-dust. I had gone prepared for a dozen assorted questions, but—well, Juvenal bowled me over.

"Er.....Juvenal....." I said.

Silence. Stare. More silence.

"H'm," I continued, braced. "Juvenal was a Roman satirist, who—"

"Stop!"

But I ask you. How would you feel? You are slowly getting into the swing, the rut, so to speak, feeling the ground with your feet, treading gingerly, when—"Stop!" was I an omnibus or what?

I looked at the shining fore-head for inspiration. But it was no more shining—it was dark and cloudy, and threatened to thunder. I shivered.

"When did he live?"

Now if somebody stopped you on the road and asked you the date of the French Revolution, you could say "1066—or later" and get away with it. But this was an interview: a job, why, a career hung on it. I shivered again.

I thought of remarking how impertinent the question was, and meant to snub the Forehead with a casual "Oh much before you and I were born—or even thought of!" But somebody had shoved more saw-dust into my mouth.

I was hesitating uncomfortably, when the Well-Clad Lion smiled a leonine smile, and tried to help me.

"Can't you say in which century Juvenal wrote his satires?"

I couldn't. If I could, wouldn't I have said it?

"B.C. or A.D.?"—The forehead again.

I looked back at him in hope B.C. or A.D.? But that would be simple. I mean, B.C. was such a long time ago.

"A.D., of course!" I squeaked in excitement and triumph.

There was a twitter, and the well-Clad Lion and the forehead exchanged glances. I was amused, too; they couldn't get me like that!

"What is a scherzo?" came the next query.

Scherzo, scherzo—who was good at crosswords? For all I knew, I might be asked next how many legs an emu had more than a platypus. What I say is, its absurd.

I looked away in despair, trying to mutter to myself, "Take it easy, old bean." and began counting from hundred backwards.

"Have you read Ibsen?" the Well-Clad Lion roared.

"Yes." I said with alacrity. (Well, this was getting better).

Why?"

('Who said it was getting better?)'

"Why?" I replied with an echo.

"Why?"

"Why,—" I wanted to be smart in my retort, "why, for the same reason that you, probably, have read Ibsen."

That must have scored a bull. For I saw the Lion snarl. A pause. A hen clucked in the distance.

"Could you imagine Wordsworth as a dramatist?"

(*Continued on page 6.*)

The Rationalist.
Monday 5-7-1943.

INDUSTRIALISATION

SIR VISWESVARAYA'S VIEWS

II

Industrialisation all out, industrialisation regardless of consequences, seems to be the ideal of Sir Visweswaraya. "If a capital of 1000 crores were invested in heavy industries and productive public works, it would, without question, yield in the present undeveloped state of the country manufactured products of the approximate value of Rs. 1000 crores every year," he observes.

The question is not about the yield. The yield may be got. But the question is about converting the yield into money. The normal imports into India are of about 150 crores, and the exports are of about Rs. 250 crores per year. That means that the present manufactured requirements of the Indian public are of about Rs. 150 crores. It also means that the outside world including those parts of it which cater to the Indian market are prepared to take about Rs. 250 crores worth of mostly raw materials from India, and not much more. Therefore out of the yield of Rs. 1000 crores worth of industrial goods, we might be able to sell to ourselves Rs. 200 crores worth of goods and not much more.

What then do we do with the remaining Rs. 800 crores worth of goods? Export to Ceylon, Afghanistan, Burma, Near East, South Africa? All, our friends, aren't they? And they will continue to remain back-ward and provide us markets, while we feverishly multiply our industries, and get rich quickly!

And England will give up its Rs. 80 crores worth of trade with India, Japan its Rs. 40 crores, and U. S. A. its Rs. 25 crores worth. And all of them will not only give up their Indian trade without a murmur or with a murmur, but also allow a pacific India, an unmilitarised India, to capture all their markets in other parts of the world also. Is that conceivable, is that possible, is it just?

When we ourselves legislate against inroads by Ceylon copra, Java Sugar, Swedish Iron, and Japanese silk even at present, how can we smugly expect that the nations which are forward will surrender their markets to us, and the nations which are "backward" will remain permanently backward, content to serve as markets for our profiteering mill-owners? Even to conceive such a thing is childish!

Sir Visweswaraya compares Mysore with Australia and Canada, and observes, "On the authority of a Minister of the Canadian Government the national income of that Dominion in the three years of the war had practically doubled." And "With about the same population as Mysore of less than 7 millions, the recorded value of production from industries in Australia during 1938-39 was Rs. 200 crores, while the present total production from industries in Mysore could not be more than about Rs. 15 crores."

Sir Visweswaraya has lived amidst statistics for over 30 years. We pretend to no such claim, but we feel bound to remind him nevertheless, that Australia's 7 millions have got a territory of 30 lakhs of square miles to own and handle, and Canada's 7 or 8 millions have got the wealth of 36 lakhs of square miles, or twice the size of India to handle, while Mysore's 7 millions have only the resources of 28000 square miles to tap. Comparatively therefore Mysore's output should be,—not equal to,—but one-hundredth of Australia's, whereas in reality it is more than one-fourteenth. Therefore we think Mysoreans can claim to be producing comparatively 7 times as much as the Australians.

"Comparisons," Dr. Johnson has said, "are odious." Whether odious or not, comparisons are ticklish things. And we must be chary of the conclusions to which they lead.

We do not contend that it is impossible for India to reach the Rs. 1000 crores production level. It is of course possible, in course of time, given due facilities. But what we

do ask is, "Having reached that level, what do you do with it?"

Germany had attained the cent per cent production stage. Japan had attained it also. And then what happened? Germany went about looking for markets, Japan went about looking for markets, quietly for a time, and now with thunder and lightning! Does Sir Visweswaraya seek to make India the aggressor in the next world war, World War Number Three?

Let us be sane enough, sober enough to realise that such industrialisation is like the case of the frog which envied the bull, and sought to rival it by swelling its stomach more and more till it ultimately burst!

We are not sure whether Sir Visweswaraya urges giant industrialisation as an end in itself or as a means to the nation's happiness. Neither in Plato's "Republic," nor More's "Utopia" is industrialisation held out as the *sine qua non* of a happy society. And neither in the Hindu, Muslem, Christian, or Buddhistic conception of Heaven do we find a word about the industries that Angels are managing under the supervision of God, and that happy men and women may look forward to in the World Beyond!

(*To be continued*) *Editor.*

"RATIONALIST"

Bound volumes of the "*Rationalist*," containing all the first year's and second year's issues in two volumes, calico-bound, are available.

They contain much readable and profitable material, and the volumes will prove an interesting addition to any library.

Vol I. Rs. 6/-
Vol II Rs. 5/-
(Postage extra.)

Apply to:—

The Manager,
"RATIONALIST"
Chamaraja Road, Mysore.

GETTING GOLD FROM THE SEA

With about 5 million pounds worth of gold dissolved in each cubic mile of sea-water, man has often sought a way of digging out this treasure. Using electro-chemical methods, comparable to those used in electro-plating, gold has actually been extracted from the ocean, but the cost of the process is five times the value of the gold obtained.

Hopes that this may be reduced to the point where gold may be profitably extracted have been raised by Dr. Colin G. Fink, of Columbia University.

In electro-plating, the metal in the plating solution is deposited on the cathode, the negative terminal. But when an effort is made to plate the gold out of sea water in this way the metal precipitates out rapidly, and fails to collect in the solid, crystalline form in which it is desired. By using a rapidly spinning cathode in place of the stationary one it has been found possible to get a distinctly visible gold deposit. It is the cost of providing the spinning cathode that makes the method impracticable commercially.

BIG STEP FORWARD

In his search for the reason why gold fails to deposit on the stationary cathode, Dr. Fink made the discovery that, when gold passes out of or into solution, two distinct steps are involved. Invisible dissolved gold first goes into myriads of minute particles of colloidal gold, and then later into the crystalline form of the metal. The stationary cathode fails because the metal precipitates out in colloidal form and drops away before crystallizing. Now a problem remains, namely, conversion of the colloidal gold into the metal crystals. Perhaps it can be accomplished with high voltage electric currents, or with bombardment of electrons. Dr. Fink intends to try these.

"In any event," he says, "it is felt that, on the basis of the discovery, we have advanced one step closer to the commercial recovery of gold from sea water."

Apart from this, the discovery is of great theoretical significance, and has practical importance as well. For example, it may hasten development of formulæ for the electroplating of metals such as titanium and anadium. In this way, it may have far-reaching commercial results, whether the gold extraction is accomplished or not.

(*Continued from page 3*)

"I could imagine almost anything." I began, warming up, "but Shelly—"

"Ah, Shelly!" The interruption upset my balance and threw it in a heap out of the window.

I watched it going out of the window. A chirping bird flew past. How bright the sun shone outside! The tree-tops....

By this time the Wonderful Tie had begun speaking.

"...characterization in Scott and Jane Austen?"

"I beg your pardon?"

The wonderful Tie sniffed and raised one eyebrow. "You heard me!" "But I didn't!" I protested hotly.

"You did!"

Now this was swell. A wrangle. A fight. But the Clucking Hen, whose presence everybody had forgotten, interfered and said that what the Wonderful Tie had asked was my opinion of the method of characterization in Scott and Jane Austen.

"Which Scott!" I said very familiarly, if you know what I mean. "But I haven't read Scott (a mild lie, to avoid further questioning)...you see, I can't stick that guy!,'

The Wonderful Tie gave a throaty gurgle which sounded like a haunted cataract in bleary winter or some such poetic thing. He looked at his watch, I looked at mine in reply.

Now only the Clucking Hen remained. I looked at him in pity. He tried to speak but seemed to think the better of it and closed his cigarstained mouth. He sighed,

I came to the rescue, "Would you like to ask me any question, sir?" I asked mildly, helpfully.

"Er-um! Do you believe that women can write?"

There. That's what I'd call a question.

"Frankly," I began eagerly, in a gush of enthusiasm and man-to-man-ness, "frankly I don't. At best these women can perpetrate middling epistles, love-letters, billets-doux, bilge.—" I was waxing eloquent but the Forehead cut me short.

"What do you think of Shakespeare's women?"

"Not much." I had dropped another brick. I thought; but he deserved it; I hoped it would crash on his head.

"All right," said the four in unison. It sounded like a quartette with a cold in the throat.

There! It was over. I hoped I could drop a few more bricks—nothing like a strong foundation, you know. Well, anyway.

I got up cramped and turned to go. Then happened a strange thing. The four hefty, middle-aged men appeared to levitate, they seemed to go all hazy, and began to rise into the air in the same sitting posture, tables, chairs, and all. Slowly, slowly they ascended and went through the ceiling, and disappeared.

I didn't get the job.

Of course! M. V. M.

CANADA'S UNION WITH U.S. FAVOURED

OTTAWA.

The speaker of the Onterio Legislature, Major James Clark, has raised a first class political storm with a statement in a Radio round-table broadcast from Detroit that he favoured a union with the United States.

The statement is already being made a prominent issue in the forthcoming election in Onterio by Conservatives. Major Clark said: "If a vote is taken tomorrow, 45 per cent of the Canadian people would vote for a political union with the United States: I do not mean there is any enmity towards England. We feel that the standard of living would go up 20 per cent."

* * *

Are there no Defence Rules in Canada to gag such people? Ed.

THE MANDAYAM BANKING & INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOANS GRANTED ON GOOD SECURITIES

CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and interest allowed @ 2½% per annum.

THRIFT DEPOSITS opened and interest allowed @3½ % up to Rs. 5000. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at favourable rates which may be had on application.

Dividends declared:

1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
5%	5%	7½%	10%	10%

Apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR.

The Mandayam Banking & Insurance Co., Limited,

Chamaraja Road, MYSORE.

NEW INDIA PLANNING GROUPS IN MYSORE CITY

Before a gathering of prominent citizens the "New Indian Planning Groups" were inaugurated in the Exhibition buildings on the 30th. last. Rao Bahadur M. Ramaswamy explaining the objects of the meeting observed,

"The National War Front was organised in India just after the fall of Burma when there was imminent danger to the East coast of India from the Japanese. Everyday the Indians were in fear that Japan must strike at any spot in the East Indian Coast which is about 1500 miles in length. Not only the people living at the coast line but also those living in the interior of the country were threatened with danger. Men, women and children began to rush from the coast line to all parts of the country. Great panic and confusion ensued after the Japanese airial bombing of the East coast cities. It was finally feared that Japanese hordes would swarm into India as it was thought that India was not in a position to defend. It was at this critical juncture that an appeal was made by the Viceroy to the whole Indian nation to unite and act in defence of our own country and keep up its morale. His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, our benign sovereign appealed to the people in the Mysore State to organize and co-operate to defend ourselves against possible enemy aggression. All the political parties were anxious that India should be defended and that it should never be allowed to pass into the hands of Japan through fear and unpreparedness to resist. Field Marshall General Wavel, then appointed as the Commander-in-chief of India began to organize the defence of India and in the course of a few months the fear of Japanese invasion vanished. In the meanwhile, the people began to organize themselves against air-raids; care was taken to ensure the equitable distribution of food. Transport was controlled. Young men, numbering about 2 millions have to-day joined the army, navy and the Air-force. Red-Cross work was re-organized in the whole country. Women have also come forward to take part in the production and supply of war materials. Every man and woman in the country to-day desires to defend the country against the enemies. It is to secure this sort of courageous action on the part of the Indians that the Viceroy appealed and inaugurated the National War Front all over the country. To-day we have to consider our position and take stock of the work and plan for the future.

A year back, even in Mysore City we were so much afraid and uncertain about our safety and we had to spend most uncomfortable nights with black-out, in great fear of enemy attack. We used to have strenuous practice of the Air Raid Precautions. We organized Vegilence leagues and food supply schemes. We are proud that Mysore has been taking a leading part in the whole country in all these works. We have increased the cultivation of land to grow more food and all the Proviucial Governments in India are spending lacs and crores of rupees in furtherance of measures to improve the stamina and strength of the nation. The Government of His Hignness the Maharaja of Mysore has allotted a crore of rupees for the control and proper supply of food in the State. They have created neeessary facilities to grow more food and recently we learn that 50,000 acres of additional land has been brought under cultivation in the Mysore State to grow more food. As regards defence, Mysore has contributed not only large sums of money but also a large number of men. As regards, supply of war materials, Mysore has not lagged behind any other Government; in fact, Mysore has been leading in the whole country both in the supply of war materials and in furthering the war efforts. Now we are glad that after a year and a half following the combined efforts of both the Government and the people of this country, we are far from the threatened danger. We who were trying to defend ourselves are thinking of carrying on an offensive against Japan and re-conquer Burma and other places in the Indian and Pacific oceans. We are to be really proud of our position to-day. India has joined the Allied Nations in the great war not only to defend her own liberty and freedom but to defend the freedom of the world. Every one assembled here is, I am sure, happy at the recent turn of events in the present war. The United Nations who were on the defensive side, we are glad to know, are completely on the offensive to-day. They have driven out the enemy from Africa. They have captured many important islands in the Mediterranian. On the Eastern side, Russia is pushing back Germany and a cordon of offensive attack is being drawn by the Allies all-round the Axis powers in Europe now forced into cofusion as to their future. No wonder, their desparation is increasing. We Indians should be particularly thankful to God for the success of the united Nations. If Africa had been conquered by the enemy and they had descended on India through the Suez, Iraq and Iran, what would have been our fate? We Indians who are asking the British people to give us more liberty and freedom, should have lost all vestige of it. I am sure that all of us agree that we have done well to fight against the Axis powers side by side with Britain and her friends as one of the United Nations and this will assure us of an honourable position in the future order of the world.

We have all assembled here to-day to chalk out a programme to discuss and understand the future

problems arising about India when this country gets freedom. We are much greatful to the Central Organization of the National War Front that they have given us an opportunity all over the country to discuss problems of nation building. All of a sudden it will not be easy to decide the problems relating to this vast country. So, it is with the object of preparing the people of this country to shoulder their responsibilities like other free nations, that suggestions have been made for the organization of the "New India Planning Groups" in all parts of the country by the National War Front. Nobody need have any doubts about India getting her honourable place in the future comity of nations. Whatever might be the confused position to-day on account of the war, when victory is won by the united nations, it is assured by Britain that India shall have her freedom and the she shall occupy an honourable place in the world This is repeatedly stated by all leading politicians o Britain including the future viceroy of India, Fiel Marshall General Wavel who has reaffirmed thi resolve in his recent speech.

The New India Planning Group consists of si principal divisions and they are:—

1. Economic,
2. International,
3. India and the world,
4. Constitutional,
5. Education and Culture
6. Social service,

Each of these principal heads has several impor tant sub-Heads for discussion. Members may joi any number of groups in which they are interested

After a speach by Professor V. L. D'Souza furthe explaining the various groups, select gentleme were nominated to each of the groups.

"HINDU LAW IN MYSORE."

by **M. N. SRINIVASAN**, B.Sc. Hons., LL.B.,
Advocate, Bangalore City.

OPINIONS:

Sir D'Arcy Reilley, Kt, I. C. S., Ex-Chief Justice of Mysore, says:

"I have read Mr. Srinivasan's book on 'Hindu Law in Mysore' with great interest. I understand that Mr. Srinivasan set out primarily to provide a book showing the features in which Hindu Law in Mysore, as recognised by judicial decisions or effected by legislation, differs from Hindu Law as administered elsewhere. There are many such features, and in a number of them it may not unreasonably be held that Mysore has been in advance of other parts of India either in interpretation or modification of the Law. There is no other book in which these features are collected and set out. Mr. Srinivasan has done his work with care and thoroughness. His book I think will be of great help to judges, lawyers, and students in Mysore, and of interest to reformers elsewhere It should certainly be in the library of every Civil Court and practising lawyer in the Mysore State.

He adds, "I look forward to your book being the standard work on its subject for many years; and, being first in the field, I hope you will keep it so. I wish such a book had been available to me when I came to Mysore."

Rajadharma Pravina Dewan Bahadur K. S. Chandrasekhara Iyer, Rtd. Chief Justice of Mysore observes:—

"I consider it to be a creditable performance for a young lawyer. As far as I can see, it incorporates all matters already dealt with by the case law of Mysore as well as several new questions arising in connection with recent legislation. The notes and comments of the author are clear and to the point: and I have no doubt that the book will supply a real need."

And Principal J. R. Gharpure, of the Law College, Poona, and Senior Advocate, Federal Court, writes,

"Hindu law, whether in Mysore, Baroda, or Bombay, has common elements to a very large extent, and diversities such as they may be are purely local and easy of discrimination. Your book contains evidence of a close study of the subject and ought to prove to be of use to the student and the practioner as well."

Price Rs. 3-8-0

Copies can be had either from
The Author,
Balepet, Bangalore City,
or
THE CORONATION PRESS,
Chamaraja Road, Mysore.

Printed at the Coronation Press, 878, Chamaraja Road, Mysore, and Published by C. R. JOSYER.

Registered No. M. 4369

THE RATIONALIST

A weekly
for the intelligent man, devoted to a rationalistic survey of all matters of Public interest.
Proprietor & Editor: G. R. JOSYER M.A., F.R.E.S.

VOL. 3 No. 43] MONDAY 12—7—1943 [PRICE 0—1—6

"THE RATIONALIST"

We give below for the information of our readers the notice that has been served on us from the High Court:

To

Mr. G. R. Josyer,

Proprietor and Editor of the "RATIONALIST"

676, Chamaraja Road, Mysore.

Whereas the applicant in the case (The Advocate-General in Mysore, Bangalore) has initiated proceedings in this court under section 4 of the Contempts of Courts Act XI of 1930., on the ground that you published the following in an article headed "What is this" in the *Rationalist*, dated 29-3-1943, viz-

"To-day justice is blind, deaf, and halting, as ver before, since Shakespeare's time. Civil Rights re still as difficult to enforce as ever. Obtaining orrect decrees is still a game of chance. In order show quick disposal execution of decrees are uickly dismissed, and have to be renewed and peated for years together, at huge cost and huge ss, before some kind of tardy satisfaction is tained. The evasive, defaulting, and fraudulent btor still secures as much protection in law as er before. Then where comes the raising of the el of the judiciary, or improvement of the pensation of law? Indeed things will become se when a number of Judicial Officers of various ks have their hopes disappointed and prospects troyed. What heart and what mind will they ng to their work under such circumstances? e the mother who slaps the children when her husband proves churlish, their wrath will be let loose on the lawyers and the public. Justice will then be not only blind but also perverse. Better to close such a Department than to have it."

And thereby you committed an offence punishable under section 3 of the Contempts of Courts Act 1930.

You are hereby required to appear before this Court in person on or after the 12th day of July 1943 (12-7-43) to show cause why you should not be dealt with under the said Act.

Given under my hand and the seal of this Court this 29th day of June 1943.

Sd. V. NARASIMHA MURTHY.
Deputy Registrar.

MARRIAGE

Sow. Maitili Bharati, daughter of Mr. S. N. Bharati, B.A., B.L., New Delhi, and niece of Dr. M. V. Gopalaswami, Ph. D., with Mr. K. Nageswaran, M.Sc., D.I.C. son of Mr. K. Kuppuswami Iyer, Madras, at Mysore, on the 4th inst.

REPRINTS AND BOOKLETS

1.	Sir Mirza Ismail's Premiership	0—2—0
2.	Small-pox and its treatment in Vedic Times	0—2—0
3.	Problem of Wealth	0—2—0
4.	[illegible]	0—1—0
5.	The Tree of Happiness	0—1—0
6.	Winston Churchill	0—4—0

BHARATPUR AFFAIRS

DEWAN'S ADDRESS TO VILLAGERS

"I came to Bharatpur in great hopes. My friends told me that you had strong village communities. I have a life long passion for village Panchayats. I was told that Panchayats existed here. I expected I should find you actively engaged in the common work of the village. I hoped the Government would be doing only central work and the Panchayats would be doing their work in the villages. I am disappointed. In my five months here, I do not find Panchayats active. You have a Panchayat act of 1933. You have also a Co-operative Societies Act. Between these two the villages must be able to do all that they want for themselves. Panchayats have civil and criminal powers. They have administrative powers. The Co-operative Society can provide funds, seed, manure and other articles, make profit and give money for village activities. You have also the Maiba fund for common work in the village. I see only dependence on the centre and petitions. All this must cease. Every village must have its Co-operative Bank or Society. It must purchase wholesale and supply to members retail. Maiba Fund must be in the Co-operative Society. The Panchayat must be active. It must organise weekly village labour for common work. It must maintain the approach road. It must manage the school. It must arrange the attendence of all children at school. It must arrange periodical visits from the nearest doctor, from the midwife and the vaccinator. It must keep the village site clean, remove rubbish to the manure pits, take drainage water also to the manure. Insanitary pits and stagnant pools must be filled up. Sick people should be taken to a near dispensary. Water supply must be kept pure. Wells should be deepened if they do not contain enough water. Ponds of clean water should be provided for cattle. Irrigation bunds must be maintained. Large Kundas must be excavated across feeder-channels to prevent silting bunds. Alongside streams and in sandy areas, trees, reeds and shrubs should be planted to prevent sand drift and the changing of the course of the streams. In village common lands, useful and ornamental trees and plants should be planted and superior grass grown. Village industries such as spinning, weaving, smithy, carpentry, mat and basket weaving must be encouraged. Local artisans or young men should be sent to learn and come back and start work in the village. Panchayats should give the expenses for training. The Co-operative Society should advance the loan for equipment. Agriculture must be improved. At least one student should be sent from each Panchayat to an Agricultural farm for training. One breeding bull and one breeding buffaloe should be maintained in every big village. The road avenue must be maintained. At least one student who has passed the Middle Class Examination should be attracted to every village by suitable grant or reward.

Luckily in Bharatpur, no document affecting land can be registered without previous publication in the village. The Panchayat should certify the genuineness of the document. Revenue sales, civil court sales, police arrests, civil court arrests, inquests must be conducted with the knowledge of the Panchayat and in its presence.

In these ways, the villager can have full knowledge of all that happens in his village. The Panchayat should control all village activities. Government will give grants to the village Panchayats. It will grant loans to the Co-operative Societies. It will execute all stone and masonry work. It will construct big reservoirs. It will provide dispensaries, midwives, veterinary hospitals, schools, main roads. It will stimulate large industries. The villager should not depend on Government for his every day needs.

You can achieve all this now. Government will increase your powers, You can get rid of your debts. God has given you a big harvest. You have a large surplus of grain. Prices are high. By selling one maund today you get twice the money you got last year and twice the money you will get next year after Victory. Keep the grain you need for one year's food. Sell the surplus to the Government. You get proper value in your very Tehsil. Pay off your Co-operative Society debts. Pay off also the suspended revenue. Today you need sell a maund of grain. Next year you will have to sell two maunds to get the same money. If you pay next year the suspended revenue you will have to sell more grain for the same money. Every Lamberdar should find out how many zamindars in his village owe money on mortgages. The Panchayat and the Lamberdar should induce those people to sell the surplus grain and redeem the mortgage. Let all this be done. Let everyone be free from debt this year. Many of you will have more money. Deposit it in Co-operative Society or in Shri Krishna Bank. It will be safe from thieves. It will also yield interest. Deepen your wells, improve your houses. My call to you is, "Help yourself now, redeem your mortgages, pay off all debts. The Durbar is with you. It will give you help whenever needed. It will give help more liberally. It will reduce interest on loans. It will open more schools, more dispensaries, more Aushdhalayas and more veterinary hospitals. It will employ more midwives. It will improve roads, strengthen bunds, increase water supply. It will give you more grants and give you more powers."

PRIVY COUNCIL DECISION

IN "HINDUSTAN TIMES" CASE

The Privy Council consisting of Lord Atkin, Lord Thankerton, Lord Porter, Sir George Rankin and Sir C. Madhavan Nair recently allowed the appeal preferred by the "Hindustan Times" (Delhi) in the case wherein Mr. Devadas Gandhi, the editor of the paper and two others had been convicted for Contempt of Court by the Allahabad High Court.

Messrs. D. N. Pritt, M.P., K.C. and Mr. R. K. Handoo appeared for the appellants, while Sir Walter Monckton, Messrs W. W. K. Page and B. J. M. MacKenna appeared for the respondent. Messrs. Douglas Grant and Dold were Solicitors for the appellants, while the Solicitor of the India Office appeared for the respondent.

The Privy Council allowed the appeal setting aside the conviction. The fines were ordered to be repaid.

NO CONTEMPT AT ALL

The decision was made on the ground that the statement made in the "Hindustan Times" did not amount to contempt of court at all. The statements consisted of a news item reporting that the Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court had asked judicial officers in the province to assist in the raising of funds for war effort and also of an editorial comment to the effect that if that statement was correct, such a course of conduct would reflect on the prestige of the High Court.

MR. PRITT'S ARGUMENTS

At the outset Mr. D. N. Pritt stated as follows :

"A contempt of court for the purposes of your Lordships, is exactly the same as a criminal case. We had to get leave and did get leave on the same footing as a criminal case; and your Lordships then deal with it like any other criminal case that is allowed to come before your Lordships."

CHIEF JUSTICE'S VARIOUS ROLES

Mr. Pritt maintained that the learned Chief Justice filled all the following roles. He was the only victim of the criticism. He directed the prosecution, that is to say, that the prosecution should take place. He sat as the judge at every stage of the prosecution. At the same time he conducted the proceedings as if in effect he were the prosecutor, eliminating the Government advocate almost entirely from the proceedings. He was a witness as to the most vital facts of the case. He was examined as a witness without notice to the defendants and behind their backs and then brought in a witness into the Court, of course, and examined. He adjudicated upon the acute contest of facts which made considerable difference to the hearing. And of course, he sentenced the appellants (being the judge and after all he could not very well avoid doing that) and then he—it is a minor matter perhaps—refused them stay of execution of sentences, while they came to ask leave for appeal to your Lordships."

The hearing lasted for two days. The reasons for the judgment quashing convictions will be delivered later. No order as to costs of this appeal has been made.

DETAILS OF THE CASE

The "Hindustan Times" publishing the result of the appeal gives the following particulars.

The convictions have been quashed and the fine and amount of cost paid in the High Court have been ordered to be refunded.

Order regarding costs of the Privy Council appeal and reasons for setting aside the Allahabad High Court's judgment were reserved till a later date.

The case arose from an editorial comment which appeared in the "Hindustan Times" in August 1942 criticizing the Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court, Sir Iqbal Ahmed, for calling upon judicial officers to collect money for the war fund.

The information on which the paper relied was a news item received from its Meerut correspondent to the effect that in the course of the trial of a certain criminal case the Sessions Judge, Mr. Harishankar Vidyarthi, had asked the accused persons to contribute to the war fund. In doing so, the judge was alleged to have stated that he had been asked by the Chief Justice and the Governor to help in collections for the fund.

The High Court issued a rule against the paper to show cause why the Editor and Printer should not be punished for contempt of court.

The respondents claimed absolution on the ground that the Meerut Sessions Judge had, by his statement in court given ground for the supposition that the Chief Justice had instructed members of the judiciary to collect funds.

The Court examined Sessions Judge and also the District Judge and several hearings took place.

Later, the Meerut correspondent of the paper was also served with the same notice in respect of the news item.

All three were convicted, the Editor being sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default to one month's simple imprisonment, the Printer and Publisher to pay a fine of Rs. 500 or in default to one month's simple imprisonment and the correspondent to two months' simple imprisonment.

The Rationalist.
Monday 12-7-1943.

INDUSTRIALISATION

SIR VISWESVARAYA'S VIEWS

III

Sir M. Visweswaraya affirms that emphasis should be laid on the immediate necessity of rectifying the many deficiencies that exist in the economic aspects of the British system of administration in India. Preferential treatment must be given to heavy industries, the subject of industries being constituted into a separate Portfolio of the Central Government with a wholetime Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council in charge. Further-more the establishment of an Economic Council or Development Commission under the Chairmanship of a prominent industrialist. trusted by the people, was also a very necessary measure.

Two points in the above strike us as remarkably odd. For a born bureaucrat who has played the role throughout life, Sir Visweswaraya speaks with non-official bluntness of "the many deficiencies in the economic aspects of the British system of administration in India."

The British system is based on the British desire to maintain India as a priority market for British manufactures, and as a handy source of supply of the raw materials required for British manufactures. No rectification of its deficiencies from the stand-point of India is conceivable as things stand at present. Only such minor rectification is possible as might be granted by the British System itself as a concession to Indian clamour, due regard being paid to the clamour of British home interests. Therefore the radical rectification in the British system that Sir Visweswaraya urges or demands can remain only a dream.

Nevertheless he refers to a "whole time Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council," and an Economic Council under "the Chairmanship of a prominent industrialist trusted by the people."

Surely we are having nowadays members of the Viceroy's Executive Council, who are more than whole time in most Departments, and none of whom will admit that he is not trusted by the people? Sir J. P. Modi of the Mill-Owners, Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar of the Justice party, Sir Sirkar, Mr. Aney, Sir Azizul, and Dr. Ambedkar, are they trusted by the people, or are they not? Every one, we suppose, is trusted by some people to a certain extent, and every one must be ready to be renounced by his own following one day or another. A three-times President of the United States even cannot expect to have the implicit concurrence of the people always. Labour may defy him one day, capital on another, and the Legislature on a third, and he himself may defy any or all of them on a fourth!

It is said that a man "may mislead all people some time, he may mislead some people all the time, but he cannot mislead all people all the time." Similarly no man can expect to be trusted by all people all the time. Therefore Sir Visweswaraya's "prominent man trusted by the people" may not be found at all whether one searches for him with a Diogenes's hurricane lantern or with an one thousand C.P. electric flare!

A further point in Sir Visweswaraya's scheme of industrialisation is ominous. He says, "An economic drive should be launched to utilise profitably every rupee of money and every ounce of energy available in the country in the post-war period." And, "A programme should be drawn up for each local area to drill, discipline, and put the people to work with an eye to manifolding production."

"Drill, discipline, and put the people to work"; what a tumult of words? So were the Negro slaves drilled, disciplined, and put to work in Alabama and Kentucky not so many years ago. So were the galley-slaves of the former French Empire drilled, disciplined and put to work. So are the seamstresses of Oxford Street, and coal-miners of Cornwall reported to be drilled, disciplined and put to work!

Do we want all the 40 millions of India to be drilled, disciplined and put to work in 2 shifts or 3 shifts, with an eye to manifolding production? Or do we exclude the fat plutocrats of Bombay, Ahmadabād, Calcutta, Delhi and S. India, to manifold 10 lakh to 5 crore Companies from their easy-chairs, and force the other 99·95 per cent of the people to sweat and slave for them?

What is the object of statesmen and patriots? To manifold production, or to promote happiness among the people? What is production for if it is not to promote enjoyment? What is production for if it is at the cost of unremitting labour and with meagre happiness? What is production for if it promotes greed and cupidity in yourself, or if it subjects you to the jealousy, greed, and conquest of powerful neighbours?

We are afraid that this doctrine of furious industrialisation bristles with dangers, and is not for the best. Four nations, England, Germany, Japan and U.S.A. have worked out that doctrine for over two generations, and as a consequence are at each other's throats before our eyes. Over-production in agriculture is not such a danger as over-industrialisation. Development of agriculture to the full, and development of industries to meet local requirements, is a safe principle for any nation to pursue. Beyond that lies an abyss!

Editor.

MINISTERIAL REPLIES IN PARLIAMENT

FROM *HANSARD*

"I think that it will be best to follow the normal practice and postpone consideration of such matters as this till the end of the war."

"Yes, Sir, I have considered the proposals submitted by my hon. and gallant Friend, and, while they are attractive in many respects, I regret that it is impracticable to put them into effect in present circumstances."

"The Government will make a statement to the House, I have no doubt, as soon as it is possible to do so."

"My hon. Friend can take this assurance from me, that we are in constant touch with all these authorities."

"I am not in a position to add to the answer I have already given."

"No, Sir, I regret that I am not in a position to make a statement such as my hon. Friend suggests."

"I would refer the hon. Member to the provisions of Articles 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the Fish (Distribution) Order, 1942, Statutory Rules and Orders, 1942, No. 1,982."

"No, Sir, there is nothing I can usefully say on this subject."

"Perhaps my hon. and gallant Friend will put a Question down."

"Will the right hon. Gentleman answer my supplementary question?"

"I am afraid I did not hear it."

THE WAR POLICY

A CHINESE VIEW

LIN YUTANG

(Continued from last issue)

As it happens to be not only a private war between Germany and Britain, but involves Americans, Russians, and Chinese, such a declaration produces a confusion among all the Allies and serves only to demonstrate that politically the Allies are marching out of step. There is no unified political strategy for Asia. So far as Asia's participation in this war is concerned, no greater damage could be done to the Allied cause than the six brief homely words with which Churchill expressed, I hope incorrectly, the war aims of the English people. "What I Saw saw and the Japanese saw, Churchill saw what I did not see. And if I interpret Churchill's words correctly, Britain is fighting a twentieth century war in order to take off its boots after the war and climb into a nineteenth century bed comfortably mattressed in India, Burma, Singapore and Hongkong. There must be thousands of English people who think differently: if these Lords fail to speak out for the true England, they are doing a great disservice to their country and to the Allies. Since Churchill is too good a man to retract what he says, it will take not a few but a hundred English voices of the true England to counteract the harm he has done to the cause of the Allies. Unless indeed what Asia thinks does not matter.

VICTIMS OF POWER POLITICS

The case of China throws into even greater relief the confusion arising from an inadequate political strategy for Asia. The complexity problem of India is matched by that of the political motives controlling Anglo-American policy towards China. The Atlantic Report in the Atlantic Monthly for January which gives the best analysis of policy and consequences in so far published, under-scores the complexity of these motives. It says, "There is every reason to believe that the China front has been neglected for political rather than purely military reasons." It emphasizes that "this division of political attitudes towards Asia would be less alarming if it were not reflected in strategy." "Suspicions in China arise from ignorance of the Far East and from fear that a strong China and a strong Russia might develop aggressive tendencies. Hence the reluctance to crush Japan. Hence the argument that the course of wisdom consists in maintaining a strong Japan in order to block the ambitions of our present allies." We are still victims of power politics which frustrate our will to get together and fight and dream together for a better word to live in. Professors of geopolitics are lecturing at the army camps and injecting this godless Germanic poison into the minds of American boys.

On the surface, it would appear to be a sort of mystery that the China front, which, by every sound conception of military and air strategy, should be the primary front against Japan, should become the forgotten front: that China should receive 2 per cent of the lend-lease aid which is 12 per cent of the total American war production; that China should be asked to wait patiently under conditions of fantastic inflation and isolation from supplies for another three or four years until Europe's trouble is resolved, and that Japan be allowed the same number of years to consolidate her Greater Asia man-power and resources. It is also fantastic to believe China's offer of help in military strategy against Japan is not wanted, or that a unified strategy against Japan with China has not been formed a year after Pearl Harbur, or that the present Burma campaign is being planned without the knowledge of, or consultation with, available Chinese officers sitting in Washington. It would be like planning the restoration of the Atlantic sealanes for England after their loss without consulting England.

CONFLICTING INTERESTS

No single factor can account for this anomaly, for which American boys will have to pay dearly with their lives when the time comes for crushing Japan. It would be entirely in-correct to infer that it is not America's determination to crush Japan when the preparations are ready. Part of the cause is to be found in ordinary bungling, and in the necessity for time in clarifying our ideas about a complex subject, and part of it is just Karma, the accumulated mental inertia in the under-estimation of Asia. But we must not assume that our political leaders are just "dumb" political blockheads.

"THE RATIONALIST."

Subscription:	Yearly	½ yearly	Quarterly
	Rs.	Rs.	Re.
Local ...	4/-	2/-	1/-
Outside ...	5/-	2/8	1/4.

Advertisement Rates:

Full Page	...	Rs. 50 a month.
		„ 15 per insertion.
Half Page	...	„ 8 „
Quarter Page	...	„ 5 „

The Manager,
"RATIONALIST"
Chamaraja Road, Mysore.

The fact is, when there is no unified and clarified political strategy towards the role of the Asian world in our post war visions, the result is not absence of political strategy but a confusion of lame and halting strategies. It is inevitable that there should be divisions among any allies, and it is natural that each nation should think first of its own interests. Obviously, Hitler is a greater danger to England than Japan, while Japan is a greater danger to China than Hitler. Obviously also, American revulsion against Hitler is more against his ideology and more intellectual, while revulsion against Japan is more instinctive and based on the realities of the future of the Pacific area. It would be true to say that a small percentage of Americans hate Germans as Germans while a large percentage hate the Japs as Japs. But we must also think for England. It is obviously to England's disadvantage to crush Japan before she finishes with Hitler. If Japan should be crushed now while England has her hands full with Hitler, what would happen to Singapore and Hongkong and the whole Pacific area when Japan evacuates? Clearly American influence would predominate. On the other hand, supposing England wishes to crush Japan completely, she would wish to have her own soldiers on the spot in sufficient strength when Hongkong and Singapore and the whole Pacific area are being re-occupied. That can be only when Hitler is liquidated, and the entire R. A. F. can move to Asia.

REMOVE POWER POLITICIANS

Problems immediately arise when a conquered area is recovered. I have far too much respect for England's political sense to believe that she wishes her own disadvantage by defeating Japan too early. And when Russia's shadow looms too large, power politics, or what they call political "realism," requires a strong Japan to check a strong Russia. That is where the danger lies, the very seed for a terrible war hereafter, and that is why we liberals cannot go on with the innocent assumption that our diplomats are just unthinking block-heads. Following again the doctrine of *Karma* I believe our political thinking to-day is sowing seeds whose fruit we shall reap only a few years from now. Nothing less than a re-education of our power politicians or their removal from positions of power can save the world for a common peace. I refuse to believe that the power politicians who were associated with the London Non-Intervention Committee or with the Munich era are capable of getting out of the ruts of their thinking at this time of their life and devising for us anything other than an illusory peace of power politics.

ANGLO-AMERICAN DOMINATION

Whatever the motives for ignoring both India's and China's part in planning the grand strategy of this anti-Axis war, the fact stands out that a condition of deplorable confusion in Allied politics strategy towards Asia exists. This confusion and the division of mind are making a sane and sound logical plan for defeating Japan with the minimum cost impossible; on the other hand, they are causing a dangerous gamble with a consolidated and well-entrenched Japan and an isolated and disgruntled China. This confusion regarding Asia is closely related to confusion regarding Russia. This confusion also paralyzes any willingness to create an Allied Supreme War Council, at least with the participation of Russia and China as equal partners, and results in the exclusive domination by Britain and America of war conduct and strategy. It is now clearly established that Anglo-American domination of the war existed in 1942, with no pretence of equality for the other United Nations. It is further clearly established that the strategy born of this Anglo-American domination is not entirely free of the suspicion of placing certain national interests above the common interests of all Allies, and that even American and British aims in Asia and the Pacific are not the same. If, for instance, the broad policy of 'defeating Hitler first' had been fairly discussed and decided upon in an Allied Supreme War Council with China's proper representation, instead of being arrived at arbitrarily by America and England, China would have less ground to complain, since this decision really involves and practically decrees at least three years of prolonged and intense suffering on China's part. Is this type of Allied leadership merely the continuation of the old big power leadership at the League of Nations?

It is impossible not to draw the inference that Anglo-American domination of the war means the Anglo-American domination of the peace and the post-war world. It is also unconvincing to tell the United Nations, that there will be equality among the United Nations in the peace when there is not even a pretence of equality among the United Nations or even the nations actually fighting during the war.

"SARVA VRANA VINASHINI"

Sovereign herbal Ointment for all sorts of ulcers, wounds, boils etc., however obstinate.

½ Tin Rs. 1—4—0 Sample 0—2—0

Postage extra.

Pandit. P. H. Chandrobhan Singh,
Cheluvamba Agraharo,
MYSORE.

"POLITICS PHILOSOPHY. & PHANTASY"

G. R. JOSYER.

M A HONS., F R E S
MEMBER, ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE, GT BRN.,
HON. MEMBER AND MEDALIST,
INSTITUT HISTORIQUE ET HERALDIQUE DE FRANCE
FELLOW, MYSORE UNIVERSITY, 1929-30.
EDITOR YAJURVEDA II VOLS & RIGVEDA PADA,
EDITOR "RATIONALIST."

BOOK I. POLITICS:

1. Mysore and The Government of India. 2. Rejoinder to criticisms on the above. 3. The Story of the Subsidy. 4. The Cauvery Agreement. 5. Letter to The Secretary of State for India. 6. Native States in the Coming India. 7. The Indian States' Committee. 8. Indian States' Subjects' Conference. 9. H. H. Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar IV, Silver Jubilee. 10. Mysore's Trade Balance. 11. The Gold Mines and Trade Balance. 12. Commerce in Mysore State. 13. Mysore Administration The work before the new Dewan. 14. Dasara, the Royal Festival of India. 15 Maharani Lakshammanni. 16. Japan's Rise, and Mysore. 17. The Use of History to an Administrator. 18. Two Ideals, Peace and war. 19. Land Mortgage Banking and State Aid. 20 Village Panchayats and Nation Building 21. Mysore for Mysoreans 22. Are you Brahmins? 23 The Brahmins at last. 24. The Blue Book Journal and Seemless Measures 25 The Mysore University. 26. Official Changes. 27. Mysore Women and Vernacular Education.

BOOK II. PHILOSOPHY:

28. Some Systems of Hindu Philosophy, a Caustic Survey 29. Ramanuja, the Apostle of Devotionism. 30. The Vanity of Earthly Power. 31. Spiritual Regeneration and world Reconstruction. 32 Veerashaivism, its Antiquity and greatness. 33. The Science of Astronomy, or Jyotisha, an entrancing Study. 34. Ramanuja and Shankara. 35. Hindu Lady Savants. 36. Sravanabelgola, Sacred place of the Jains

BOOK III. PHANTASY:

37. Flowers. 38. The Woman of 1950. 39. Confessions of a Delila. 40. Mysore, a description. 41. My Tour from Home to College. 42. The Deserted Cat. 43. An Apology for failure. 44. Public Spirit. 45. Human age. 46. What is Greatness I. 47. A Journalist. 48. The Power of the Press. 49. What is greatness II 50. Meanness. 51. Revenge. 52. Youth, Some Fallacies and some Precepts. 53. A Pilgrim's Progress. 54. Fine Arts. 55. Some Life Sketches and Pen Pictures: 1. Mahatma Gandhi. 2. Rai Bahadur A. Narasimhaiyengar. 3 V. N. Narasimhaiyengar. 4. M. Venkatakrishnayya. 5. Sirdar M. Kantaraj Urs. 6. Sir Mirza M. Ismail. 7. Sir C. Y. Chintamani. 8. P. Raghavendra Rao. 9. K. S. Chendrasekhara Iyer. 10. Mir Humza Hussain. 11. M. A. Narayana Iyengar. 12. R. A. Srinivasa Iyengar. 13. The Problem of Wealth.

"Looking at one page I thought it must be a man of 70 to possess all that wisdom; looking at another I told myself that virile vigour of expression shows him to be a man at the prime of life; and looking at still another I thought that only a boy of twenty-one could be so absolutely sure about anything! Which is right? Why don't authors put their pictures in their books so that one might turn to the front pages when puzzled?" **Rs. 5—0—0 net.**

CORONATION PRESS,
CHAMARAJA ROAD, **MYSORE.**

Printed at the Coronation Press, 876, Chamaraja Road, Mysore, and Published by G. R. JOSYER

Registered No. M. 4559

THE RATIONALIST

A weekly
for the intelligent man, devoted to a rationalistic survey of all matters of Public interest.
Proprietor & Editor: G. R. JOSYER M.A., F.R.E.S.

VOL. 3 No. 44] MONDAY 19—7—1943 [PRICE 0—1—6

NATIONAL WAR FRONT IN MYSORE CITY PROGRAMME OF ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

Tuesday 20-7-43—"Service Day"—President:—Mr. J. Appaji Gowda, B.A., (Hons.), Minister for Education.

Speaker:—Mr. P. H. Krishna Rao, M.A., Special Officer, Sri Jayachamarajendra Occupational Institute, Bangalore.

Display:—(5-30 P.M. to 6 P.M.) By Scouts and Civic Guards. Drill by High School Students.

Invocation:—(Sanskrit) By Vakbhushana Ashukavi, Vidwan G. R. Venkatasubba Sastry Bharathi.

Speeches:—

Music:—Mrs. Neelamma Kadambi.

Drama:—

National Anthem.

Wednesday 21-7-43—"Unity Day"—President:—Mr. J. Mohamed Imam, B.A., B.L., Minister for Public Works.

Speaker:—Dr. T. C. M. Royan, M.D., M.L.C., Organizer and Chairman, National War Front, Bangalore City.

Display:—(5-30 P.M. to 6 P.M.) By Scouts and Civic Guards. Drill by High School Students.

Invocation:—(Kannada) By Mr. Mayiga Gowda.

Speeches:—

Music:—Asthana Vidwan Titte Krishnaiyengar.

Drama:—

National Anthem.

Friday 23-7-1943—"National Defence Day"—President:—Rajamantrapravina Mr. K. V. Anantharaman, B.A., Minister for Law.

Speaker:—Major Y. V. K. Murthy, M.B.B.S., D.T.M., Chief Commissioner, Boy Scouts, Mysore State.

Display:—(5-30 P.M. to 6 P.M.) By Scouts and Civic Guards. Drill by High School Students.

Invocation:—(Urdu) By Mr. M. Yahiya.

Speeches:—

Music:—Hindustani Orchestra.

National Anthem.

Saturday 24-7-1943—"Reconstruction Day"—President:—Mr. M. A. Sreenivasan, B.A., Minister for Industries and Supplies.

Speaker:—Mr. C. H. Chandrasekharaiya, B.A., LL.B., President, Legislative Council.

Display:—(5-30 P.M. to 6 P.M.) By Scouts and Civic Guards. Drill by High School Students.

Invocation:—(Kannada) By Mr. Krishnagiri Krishna Rao.

Speeches:—

Music:—By Students of Maharani's College.

National Anthem.

Sunday 25-7-43—President:—Pradhanasiromani Mr. N. Madhava Rao, B.A., B.L., C.I.E., Dewan of Mysore.

Speaker:—The Hon'ble Col. D. M. Frazer, C.I.E., the British Resident in Mysore.

Display:—(5-30 P.M. to 6 P.M.) By Scouts and Civic Guards. Drill by High School Students.

Invocation:—(Sanskrit) By Vagabhushana Ashukavi Vidwan G. R. Venkatasubba Sastry Bharathi.

Speeches:—

Music:—Ganakesari, Asthana Vidwan B. Devendrappa.

Drama:—

National Anthem.

Monday 26-7-1943—"Grow More Food Day"—President:—Mr. H. B. Gundappa Gowda, B.A., B.L., Minister for Local Self-Government.

Speaker:—Mr. M. J. Narasimhan, B.A., Director of Agricultural in Mysore, Bangalore.

Display:—(5-30 P.M. to 6 P.M.) By Scouts and Civic Guards. Drill by High School Students.

Invocation:—(Kannada) By Mr. A. K. Srikantan, B.A.

Speeches:—

Music:—Ganakokila S. Ratnamma.

Drama:—

National Anthem.

X-RAYS FOR ANIMALS

Though X-Rays may not succeed in all the tasks they are set, they are, of course, still invaluable in medical practice. Animals as well as humans are benefiting by the application of the Rays.

At an animal hospital in Manhattan, New York, for instance, where over 30,000 sick and injured animals are treated in a year, an X-Ray therapy outfit, costing £ 750. has been installed.

The apparatus has already saved many lives, including that of a collie who had swallowed the iron lid of a stove. The obstruction which had lodged in the dog's stomach was removed by operation after its exact location had been revealed by an X-Ray photograph.

Patients at this Hospital have been cured of mange by means of X-Rays; also of eczema, ringworm and abscesses.

FLOUR FOR FORDS

Did you know that flour is used in the manufacture of motor cars? At least it is at the Ford Works, Dagenham, England, to the extent of 500 tons in a normal year—the equivalent of 11,000 half-quartern loaves of bread a week.

According to an analysis of the materials used in the production of Ford cars, published in the *Motor*, the flour is milled from maize and used in the foundry. Mixed with sand it serves as a binding material to make the cores into which molten metal is poured.

WORLD'S BIGGEST BOX

And here is a Ford news item from Dearborn, Michigan, U. S. A., where a gigantic factory is being built to mass produce aeroplane engines.

To prevent delays due to bad whether the Ford company first erected what has been described as the world's biggest box. Heated and lighted, and covered with composition board and tar paper, it has enabled work to go on continuously 24 hours a day, whatever the weather.

The factory, which will have a bomb-proof roof of concrete, is nearly finished but production of aeroplane engines is expected to begin before construction is finally completed.

AS BIG AS 800 SUNS

Ras Algethi, the largest known star, has a diameter of 690 million miles, according to recent measurements made by an American astronomer at Los Angeles observatory. This is nearly three times the size of Antares, the star which for some time was thought to be the biggest in our galaxy.

Such figures may not convey much idea to the non-astronomical mind of the real size of Ras Algethi. Perhaps that will be better appreciated if a simple comparison is considered: it would take nearly 800 of our sons in a row to measure the diameter of this one gigantic star.

LILLIPUTIAN LAORATORY

After the biggest box and the biggest star let us turn to something at the other end of the scale. Practically the whole of the equipment of a new full-size micro-chemical laboratory could be carried, in the palm of one hand.

The tiny tools are not intended for tiny tots however. They are for the use of micro-chemists engaged at Pittsburgh on the study of metal spots on electrical and magnetic apparatus.

Each set is a miniature duplicate of ordinary chemical laboratory equipment—test tubes, flasks, funnels, stills, retorts, etc. With its aid the analysis of a million of a gram—about the weight of ten-thousandth part of a pin—is possible.

The purpose of such research is to ascertain the cause of the spots and find ways of removing or preventing them, thus increasing efficiency.

"RATIONALIST."

Bound volumes of the "*Rationalist*," containing all the first year's and second year's issues in two volumes, calico-bound, are available.

They contain much readable and profitable material, and the volumes will prove an interesting addition to any library.

Vol I. Rs. 6/-
Vol II Rs. 5/-
(Postage extra.)

Apply to:—

The Manager,
"RATIONALIST"
Chamaraja Road, Mysore.

THE HOME OF THE MAHRATTAS

When Daulat Rao Scindia gave orders for the erection of a permanent cantonment at Ujjain, Gopal Rao, the Commander-in-Chief of the Mahratta army, made a striking remark in open Durbar. "Our fathers," he said, "the first founders of the Maharatta power, made their houses on the backs of horses; gradually the house came to be made of cloth, and now you are making it of mud. Take care that in a short time it does not turn to mud, and is never built again." Daulat Rao Scindia laughed and replied, "Who is there dare to oppose me so long as I have my infantry and guns?" "Beware" answered the old Mahratta general, "it is those very infantry and guns which will be your ruin!"

ADULT EDUCATION

A Mexican prisoner was being questioned by the police.

"Can you read and write?" asked the officer.

"Can write—but can't read," replied the prisoner.

"Write your name on this," the officer commanded, handing over a pencil and paper.

The prisoner scrawled several huge hieroglyphics across the sheet and handed it back.

"What is that you wrote?" inquired the puzzled officer.

"No sabe," said the Mexican. "Don' I tol' you me no can read?"

* * *

We hope that our Adult Education which seems to be swallowing much good money is not of this type.

Ed.

COMPANY PROMOTION

The fellow had just returned from Borneo and approached a friend with the object of floating a rubber company.

"How many trees have you?" asked the friend.

"None," was the answer.

"How much land have you got?" demanded the friend.

"Haven't any land yet."

"Then what on earth have you got?"

"I have a bag of seeds!"

* * *

We wish some one would tell us how many bags of seeds our rubber Company promoters have.

Ed.

A CENTURY OLD REMARK

"Spinning was formerly a source of subsistance to thousands, or rather to hundreds of thousands of poor respectable females in India. Now we have robbed them of their daily bread, and of their means of contributing to the support of their families, by inundating the country with our cotton twists. Every friend of India should unite to get this growing evil removed. If the Spitalfields' weavers lose their employment for a week, all England is made to re-echo their groans. Queens wear home-made silk aprons that weavers may dine; and Duchesses put on cotton stockings that Glasgow may grow fat. But we and our ladies who are the lords and peeresses of this land, have no such sympathy for our starving millions. Our richmen have been known to boast their soup was English, their salmon English, their carrots English, and their dessert English. Our dress is all English. In short, we in no way supply the place of the princes and nobles whose seats we occupy, nor do we seem to wish to do so."

1838, Col. Lancelot Williams.

DUMB-FOUNDED

Jackson missed his train the other evening, so he went to have his hair cut. When he entered the barber's shop he was in quarrelsome frame of mind.

"Cut it without conversation," he growled, as he took his place in the chair. "Don't want any hair restorer, scalp invigorator, dandruff eradicator, face lotion, potion, or anything else. I don't interest myself in boxing, racing, or foot-ball. As regards the weather——"

Here a customer nudged Jackson's elbow.

"You'll have to write it down on his slate; misteR," he said. "He's deaf and dumb!"

"THE RATIONALIST."

Subscription:

	Yearly	½ yearly	Quarterly
	Rs.	Rs.	Re.
Local ...	4/-	2/-	1/-
Outside ...	5/-	2/8	1/4.

Advertisement Rates:

Full Page ...	Rs. 50 a month.	
	" 15 per insertion.	
Half Page ...	" 8	"
Quarter Page ...	" 5	"

The Manager,
"RATIONALIST"
Chamaraja Road, Mysore.

The Rationalist.

Monday 19-7-1943.

"IFS"

At the time when Germany was putting on the war-paint, fixing the feathers, and humming the preludes of the war-chant, a French observer remarked,

"The greatest danger is that a nation like England with a sense of humour cannot prepare for war."

"How....?"

"A sense of humour implies a sense of relative values. This sense discourages the making of anything so dangerous and so ridiculous in shape as a gun." He added that Italians had "gaiety but no humour.....and the Germans not even gaiety." After this he followed a long train of thought, and I watched his face, like the mask of a charming and gentle satyr in the firelight. At one point I asked him why he shook his head.

"It's a pity," he said gently, "really a pity."

"What?"

Again he shook his head. "That the mother of Hitler was not sterile!"

And then, when the war clouds had begun to burst, thoughtful Americans asked, "Doesn't this war make you wonder if we, I mean the free citizens of our Northern Democracies, have been, after all, such Just Stewards of our great good opportunities? Now and again I get a kind of grim angle on what is happening, and see it as a logical retribution for all the wrong we've all just allowed to go on,.....for the inertia of imagination that's made us all able to tolerate all the obvious faults in our social and political arrangements. In fact, retribution for a lack of moral splendour all round!"

Thus, according to the Frenchman, if England had lacked the sense of humour she would have prepared for war, and the war would not have occurred. Or if Hitler's mother had been sterile, he would not have been born, and there would have been no war!

Wouldn't there? The disgust of the last war gave rise to the Disarmament Conferences at Locarno and Washington. England being a leading nation had to give the decisions its half-hearted acquiescence, and rely on the prestige of its status to keep the other nations in fear and submission. The military unpreparedness consequent thereon led to the Munich Agreement.

Otherwise, if England had been ready then alone, the war would have come two years earlier.

The other thought, that if Hitler's mother had been sterile there would have been no war is also another of those "Ifs of history," which are of doubtful solace. If Caesar had not been born there would have been no Roman conquest of England. If Alexander had not been born, if Xerxes had not been born, if Hannibal had not been born, who can guess what would have happened? If Attila had not been born, and Jenghis Khan and Tamourlane had not been born perhaps the horrors of the Middle Ages would not have become a bye-word of history. Perhaps not. If Napolean had not been born perhaps France would not have evoked the enmity of the rest of Europe. If Bismark had not been born Germany might not have become powerful. Indians might think that if Clive's and Hastings' mothers had been sterile India might have been like China. Englishmen might think that if Mahatma Gandhi's mother had been sterile, there would have been no Non-co-operation, and that jails would have continued to be houses of threat. And if Mr. Jinnah's mother had been sterile, the Pakistan issue might not have been raised!

And stretching the same thought further, what about Tojo's mother, or is it Prince Konoye's? And if, God forgive us, Mr. Churchill's mother had not given birth to him, would England have gone under? We wonder!

We remember, some years ago when an Ex-Judge of Madras, prolific himself, lectured

in Mysore on Birth-Control, a thoughtful Rajasevaprasakta remarked to us, "You know Sri Krishna was the eighth son. Suppose his mother had been sterile, or had gone sterile after one or two issues, there would have been no Krishna, and we would have had no Salvation!"

Suppose in the same vein that the Vergin Mary had been sterile, or Buddha's mother, or the Prophet's mother, or Confucius's or Zoroaster's, or Sankara's, what would have happened to the world?

What an endless vista of abstract possibilities opens up when one begins to muse on that "If!"

Then the thought arises whether it is an individual here and there, or now and then, who twists human affairs according to his whims, or whether they are but humble instruments of Destiny which makes use of them and then breaks them under its giant wheels!

To fix the responsibility for the evils of the world on one or another great, bad man and seek to remove him is like seeking to remove the stray white hair on one's head. You may pluck it or you may clip it, but other white hairs quietly shoot up, and you know that the inevitable is happening!

To imagine that if England had been militarily prepared, and if America had lived in moral splendour, the war would not have occurred indicates a limited perspective. To imagine a world without war, is like imagining a society with births only and no deaths, or a year always in spring and no winter, or a day always day and with no night! The scheme of Creation, the composition of men and nations, makes wars inevitable, if not for one reason, then for another. All that we should strive for, and pray for, is that it may be put off as long as possible, and that it may be ended as soon as possible!

Editor.

RAISE STANDARD OF LIVING IN INDIA

The Viceroy-Designate of India, Lord Wavell, addressing Indian trainees in London recently said: "I have spent some of the best and pleasantest years of my life in India. I have a great love for the country, and I hope in the new post with which I have been honoured, to do something to repay the debt I owe to India. I shall do my best."

The people of India had always shown very great natural technical skill chiefly in art, for which he hoped to do something, to make it better known throughout the world. "Those same hands which have shown such skill in art will now in an increasing measure be devoted to India's industrial development to raising the standard of living for your fellow-men."

Mr. Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labour, announced that in view of the clearing of the Mediterranean there was under consideration a plan for the expansion of the training scheme, so that more men might come from India and their stay be prolonged from 6 to 9 months. They wished to show the trainees how industry was run and managed, so that they could be pioneers in the development of India.

"We have no desire to hold back the Indians. We believe that the more prosperous the 400,000,000 people in India are, the more prosperous we ourselves will be.

We think that it is a great opportunity with our scientific and industrial development here—and which you can spread in India—to raise the economic status of India, so benefiting us and in the end helping to make the great partnership between India and ourselves work more smoothly."

REPRINTS AND BOOKLETS

1.	Sir Mirza Ismail's Dewanship	0—2—0
2.	Small-pox and its treatment in Vedic Times	0—2—0
3.	Problem of Wealth	0—2—0
4.	[illegible]	0—1—0
5.	The Tree of Happiness	0—1—0
6.	Winston Churchill	0—4—0

Labour and its organisation in Mysore State

Sl. No.	Name of the Registered Association of employees in the Industrial undertakings	Average number of employees in the concerned industrial undertaking in 1942	Average number of members in the year 1942
	1. BANGALORE DIVISION—BANGALORE AND TUMKUR DISTRICTS		
	Headquarters—Bangalore City		
1	Binny Mills Labour Association, Bangalore ...	5,183	2,400
2	Mysore Mills Labour Association, Bangalore ...	2,366	1,000
3	Minerva Mills Labour Association, Bangalore ...	1,785	500
4	T. R. Mills Labour Association, Bangalore ...	263	240
5	Sri Rama Silk Mills Labour Association, Bangalore ...	186	113
6	Sri Suryodaya Mills Labour Association, Bangalore ...	129	100
7	Bangalore Transport Company Labour Association, Bangalore ...	443	300
8	Bangalore Press Labour Association Bangalore ...	113	100
9	Bangalore Chemical Labour Association, Bangalore ...	81	49
10	Messrs Muddiah & Sons Silk Factory Labour Association, Bangalore. ...	83	...
11	Khoday Eswarasa Silk Throwing Factory Labour Association, Bangalore ...	260	...
12	Sri Krishna Weaving Mills Labour Association, Subramanyapuram ...	678	292
13	Amco Factory Labour Association, Bangalore ...	100	93
14	The Mysore Glass and Enamel Works Labour Association, Bangalore ...	320	149
15	The Mysore Spun Silk Mills, Ltd., Labour Association, Channapatna ..	438	438
16	The Mysore Stoneware Pipes and Potteries Labour Association, Soidevanhally.	342	271
17	Government Porcelain Factory Labour Association, Bangalore ...	540	446
18	Government Industrial Testing Laboratory Labour Association, Bangalore	201	138
19	Government Electric Factory Labour Association, Bangalore ...	703	573
20	Government Soap Factory Labour Association, Bangalore ...	153	111
21	Central Industrial Workshop Labour Association, Bangalore ...	174	100
22	Government Silk Filature Labour Association, Bangalore ...	200	154
23	Sri Rama Silk Weaving Shed Labour Association, Bangalore ...	72	62
24	Messrs. B. K. Subbaiah & Sons Woollen Factory Labour Association, Bangalore.	405	200
	Total ...	16,163	7,839
	... ORE DIVISION—Mysore, Hassan, Kadur, Chitaldrug, Mandya and Shimoga Districts and jurisdiction over Mysore State Railway.		
	Headquarters—Mysore.		
1	The Government Silk Weaving Factory Labour Association, Mysore ...	230	208
2	The Government Sandalwood Oil Factory Labour Association, Mysore ...	223	204
3	Brahmappa Thavanappanavar Oil Mills Labour Association, Mysore ...	165	165
4	Mysore Silk Filatures Labour Association, T. Narsipur ...	975	600
5	The Mysore Chromite Labour Association, Sinduvalli ...	304	280
6	Sri Krishnarajendra Mills Labour Association, Mysore ...	2,224	2,062
7	The Mysore Sugar Company Labour Association, Mandya ...	1,313	644
8	The Mysore Chemicals and Fertilisers Labour Association, Belagola ...	349	165
9	The Government Dichromate Factory Labour Association, Belagola ...	103	102
10	The Mysore Implements Factory Labour Association, Hassan ...	264	170

11	The Mysore Iron and Steel Works Labour Association, Bhadravati	...	3,646	2,000
12	The Mysore Paper Mills Labour Association, Bhadravati	...	735	593
13	The Davangere Cotton Mills, Ltd., Labour Association, Davangere	...	1,100	158
14	The Mysore Match Company Labour Association, Shimoga	...	262	217
15	The Mysore Kirloskar Company, Ltd., Labour Association, Harihar	...	229	95
16	The Mysore Coffee Curing Works Labour Association, Chikmagalur	...	134	50
17	The Mysore State Railway Labour Association, Bangalore	...	370	...
	Total	...	12,620	7637

III. KOLAR GOLD FIELDS DIVISION—Kolar District.

Headquarters—Oorgaum.

1	Oorgaum Mines Labour Association, Oorgaum	...	3,700	3,000
2	Nandydroog Mines Labour Association, Oorgaum, Kolar Gold Fields	...	6,882	4,500
3	Mysore Mines Labour Association, Marikuppam	...	7,235	4,525
4	Champion Reef Mines Labour Association, Champion Reef, K.G.F.	...	4,979	4,042
5	Kolar Gold Fields Electricity Dept. Labour Association, Oorgaum	...	372	338
6	Kolar Brick-making Company Labour Association, Marikuppam	...	362	295
	Total	...	23,530	16,700

"HINDU LAW IN MYSORE."

by **M. N. SRINIVASAN**, B.Sc. Hons., LL.B.,

Advocate, Bangalore City.

OPINIONS:

Sir D'Arcy Railley, Kt, I. C. S., Ex-Chief Justice of Mysore, says:

"I have read Mr. Srinivasan's book on 'Hindu Law in Mysore' with great interest. I understand that Mr. Srinivasan set out primarily to provide a book showing the features in which Hindu Law in Mysore, as recognised by judicial decisions or effected by legislation, differs from Hindu Law as administered elsewhere. There are many such features, and in a number of them it may not unreasonably be held that Mysore has been in advance of other parts of India either in interpretation or modification of the Law. There is no other book in which these features are collected and set out. Mr. Srinivasan has done his work with care and thoroughness. His book I think will be of great help to judges, lawyers, and students in Mysore, and of interest to reformers elsewhere. It should certainly be in the library of every Civil Court and practising lawyer in the Mysore State.

He adds, "I look forward to your book being the standard work on its subject for many years; and, being first in the field, I hope you will keep it so. I wish such a book had been available to me when I came to Mysore."

Rajadharma Pravina Dewan Bahadur K. S. Chandrasekhara Iyer, Rtd. Chief Justice of Mysore, observes:—

"I consider it to be a creditable performance for a young lawyer. As far as I can see, it incorporates all matters already dealt with by the case law of Mysore as well as several new questions arising in connection with recent legislation. The notes and comments of the author are clear and to the point: and I have no doubt that the book will supply a real need."

And Principal J. R. Gharpure, of the Law College, Poona, and Senior Advocate, Federal Court, writes,

"Hindu law, whether in Mysore, Baroda, or Bombay, has common elements to a very large extent, and diversities such as they may be are purely local and easy of discrimination. Your book contains evidence of a close study of the subject and ought to prove to be of use to the student and the practioner as well."

Price Rs. 6-8-0

Copies can be had either from The Author, Balepet, Bangalore City, or THE CORONATION PRESS, Chamaraja Road, Mysore.

"RIGVEDA SAMHITA"

PADA TEXT

IN DEVANAGARI

FIRST FOUR ASHTAKAS

IN ONE VOLUME

EDITED BY
G. R. JOSYER, M.A., F.R.E.S.
FELLOW, MYSORE UNIVERSITY 1929-30.
EDITOR, YAJURVEDA

WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF PANDITS

"The Rigveda is the most sublime conception of the great high-ways of humanity!" *Guigault.*

On the Yajur Veda being presented to Voltaire, the immortal, he confessed his belief that it was "The most precious gift for which the West had been ever indebted to the East!"

In a paper before the International Literary Association at Paris, the great Victor Hugo presiding, Leon Delbos declared, "There is no monument of Greece or Rome more precious than the Rigveda!"

And Max Muller himself, the illustrious and indefatigable, wrote, "In the history of the world, the Vedas fill a gap which no literary work in any other language could fill. I maintain that to everybody who cares for himself, for his ancestors, for history, for his intellectual development, a study of Vedic literature is indispensable!"

Beautifully Printed and bound in Full Calico.

Price Rs. 6 net

CORONATION PRESS,

CHAMARAJA ROAD, **MYSORE.**

Printed at the Coronation Press, 676, Chamaraja Road, Mysore, and Published by G. R. JOSYER.

Registered No. M. 4559

THE RATIONALIST

A weekly
for the intelligent man, devoted to a rationalistic survey of all matters of Public interest.
Proprietor & Editor: G. R. JOSYER M.A., F.R.E.S.

VOL. 3 No. 45] MONDAY 26—7—1943 [PRICE 0—1—6

ANNIVERSARY WEEK

Inangurating the National War Front Anniversary Week in Mysore City, on the 20th inst. Mr. J. Appaji Gowda, Minister of Education extolled "Service" in the following eloquent terms.

"The credit of initiating the move to organize an exhibition to give visual publicity to the aims and objects of the National War Front belongs to Mysore City Advisory Committee of the National War Front. The Exhibition that was held here last Dasara has since been going round the various district head-quarters in the State and serving a very useful purpose. But the other local organizations have added features of their own; one of which is the celebration of a National War Front Week to focus public attention on the objects of the movement by allotting a day to each. The Mysore City Advisory Committee which took the initiative in the matter of the exhibition and has been employing various other means of National War Front publicity with great effect, did not naturally wish to be left behind in this respect, and they have availed themselves of such an auspicious and important occasion as the Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja to organize this week to convey the message of the National War Front to thousands upon thousands of people who are drawn to the city in this connection.

This day is called the Service Day, a day devoted, I take it, both to service and the various specific Services and intended to remind us generally of the part that each one of us can play in this war which has been rightly described as "the fight against the greatest effort ever made to enslave the human soul." Gigantic and unparalleled in History as this war is, both in its range and complexity, its effects are not confined to any country, continent, hemisphere or element, but are global in character and strategy, embracing all elements and affecting in a greater or lesser degree, directly or indirectly the nations of the whole world. It is a war which concerns not only the soldier in the Army, the sailors in the Navy, the personnel of the Air Force and the necessary auxiliary services but also the men behind and far from the front who are engaged in industries which supply the sinews of war, the agriculturists who produce the food necessary to sustain the vital energies of those on the battle and home fronts and the civilians of every description, whether men or women, young or old, whose duty it is to maintain and preserve an effective and irresistible morale on the home front. It is a world war to change the world so that the old order in which we have lived shall yield place to a new order in which peace, happiness, prosperity and, above all, freedom shall reign longer than they have ever done before. It is not only Great Britain's War or America's or anyone else's war. It is as much India's war against enslavement by the foes on the West and the East, against threat to our life, our culture and our liberty, a war, success in which will bring progress and freedom to which the British Government is solemnly pledged.

The cause being so noble and just and the issues so vital, no sacrifice is too great and no effort is too small to attain the result, which we all so earnestly desire. Each one in his own sphere and to the limit of his capacity could make material contribution to the achievement of this result. Though dreadful in its nature and the extent of its ravages, this war and the conditions created by it have afforded splendid opportunities for service and for winning honour and glory either as combatants or otherwise. We have not been slow in taking advantage of these opportunities. A remarkable transformation has occurred in the organization of the fighting services. The Indian Army, the Indian Navy, the Air Force, these have now grown out of all recognition. The Indian Army is the largest volunteer army in the world. While at the outbreak of war, the strength of the Indian Army was only about 300,000, the figure has now exceeded a million and a half. The exploits of the Fourth and Fifth Divisions are now history. The Royal Indian Navy

(contd. on page 5)

ANNIE BESANT

A GREAT WOMAN

Speaking on "Dr. Annie Besant—her work and life work," at a Madras Club last week, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Dewan of Travancore, incidentally referred to the recent Food Conference held at Delhi, and said that the one lesson that had been brought home at that Conference was the necessity for a centralised control in India on economic matters. Nothing could be worse for India, he added, than anything that detracted from the homogeneous unity of that control.

Dr. Besant, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar said, was one of those who from the very beginning of their career followed a particular ideal and stood for a particular doctrine. Her first quality was her loyalty, loyalty not only to causes and movements, but to persons. With that loyalty to any cause, there was also an inflexible courage and love of truth as she saw it. The speaker then dealt with her career in England and said that she was the progenitress of the feminist movement and the labour movement in England. If labour was a regnant factor in the world today, not an insignificant contribution to that was made by Dr. Besant. In connection with her activities in England, the speaker pointed out how deep her loyalty to law was and how she held the view that so long as the laws were there, they should be obeyed.

"ROUSED MASS MIND"

Dealing next with Dr. Besant's activities in India, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar said: "If to-day India, and in generality the people in India, have a feeling of self-vindication and of self-respect and of a sentiment that Indian life, Indian art, Indian outlook, Indian philosophy, do matter something in the world, that feeling and that sentiment are entirely the work of two individuals, Dr. Besant and Mahatma Gandhi." Dr. Besant with the background of the labour work in England was determined to rouse the mass mind, and the present popular appeal for politics was largely due to the work of Dr. Besant as a politician.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar next dealt with the formation of the Home Rule League and how Dr. Besant brought together persons like Pandit Motilal Nehru, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Jinnah, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and others. Mr. Jinnah at the time, the lecturer said, was a firm nationalist and one who if there had been sufficient tact and careful handling on the part of political India, might still have continued to be one of the nationalist leaders. There was no person whose doctrine he detested so much as that associated with the name of Mr. Jinnah, not because it was Muslim, but because in that idea and ideal lay much which was pernicious for the future of India. The one lesson that had been brought home at the Food Conference held at Delhi was the necessity for a centralised control in India on economic matters. Mr. Jinnah was managed by Dr. Besant, because she knew how to manage men. Mr. Jinnah was a person, who had throughout his long and somewhat troubled life, never acted for his personal benefit. He was essentially a great man, proud, self-centred, a man who knew his own mind and would make great sacrifices and would not bend his knee to anybody. Pandit Motilal Nehru was an equally proud and equally self-opinionated gentleman, with tradition somewhat different from that of Dr. Besant. Dr. Besant got on well with both of them, because she had that infinite faculty of collaboration and comradeship, which were the things which India lacked now.

Proceeding, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar referred to the Home Rule movement leading upto Dr. Besant's internment and said that her internment brought people together, including those who thought differently from her. And for the first time England saw the vision of a united country bend on a particular object. The Montague Mission was one of the by-products of the agitation. Mr. Montague came to India and saw Governors living in Mid-Victorian times and the people living in the twentieth century. Thus Dr. Besant was the productive cause of the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms.

FAITH IN INDIANS

When the Non-Co-operation movement was started, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar concluded, Dr. Besant was out of sympathy with the movement, not because she failed to see the justice of the cause, but because with her background she would not go against law as it stood. During the last ten years of her life, Dr. Besant was not in the current politics. She spent those years in comparative oblivion and occasional obloquy. If they were to pass a verdict on a person, they must judge him or her not in moments of success, but when the world passed him or her by. The speaker regarded those ten years of her life as embodying all her goodness and strength of her mind. Never did she flinch in her faith in India and in Indians and did she give up that comradeship of spirit, that inflexibility of purpose and that constant vision towards that ultimate and triumphant India, which was the mainstay of her life and consolation of her last days!

DENYING GOD

A clergyman in Britain has recently said: "We have been pleasure-loving people, dishonouring God's day. We have preferred motor travel to church-going—now there is a shortage of fuel oil. We have ignored the ringing of church bells—now the bells cannot ring except to warn us of invasion. The money we would not give to the Lord's work is now taken from us in taxes and higher prices. The service we refused to give to God is now conscripted for the country."

THE POET LAUREATE

People who wonder what the Poet Laureate is doing in his job of extolling his countrymen's strivings, and expressing their aspirations, in "their finest hour," may turn with curiosity to "Land Workers," a poem he has published at 1 sh. through William Heinemann. This is typical of its quality:

"Soon after dawn the other day
I saw a tractor rive the clay
Sped by a girl of seventeen
With hair of gold and trousers green,
With fag against her dainty tongue
Her sister led a cart of dung....."

And so on, for about 250 lines! Well, rhyme is on his side!

* * * *

And it is as good as most of our recent Kannada poetry. Ed.

BIGINNER IN LITERATURE

Lord Northcliffe knew from first-hand experience of the trials and tribulations of aspiring authors. He was introduced to a young writer who was aglow with literary ardour.

"What do you consider the most important qualifications for a beginner in literature?" asked the young man.

"A small appetite," replied Northcliffe without hesitation.

OLD MEN'S BIRTHDAY

Maurice Maeterlinck, the famed Belgian poet and playwright, celebrated his 80th birthday recently. He refused to heed the pleas of his friends to hold a big birthday party in celebration of his four-score years.

"But why not let us give you a party?" one of his friends asked him.

"You may issue this explanation for me," said Maeterlinck. "In these troubled times, when so many young men are being killed, the world should not be concerned over an 80-year-old man."

DOLLARS OR CHILDREN?

Gene Tierney, the film star, was asked if she'd rather have ten thousand dollars or ten children.

"Oh," she replied, "ten children. When a person has ten thousand dollars, he always wants more. If I had ten children I think that would be enough."

AUDACITY WINS

Alexandre Dumas (elder) was once sent the outline of a play by an unknown author who with cool assurance asked the famous writer to become his collaborator. Dumas was astounded at the young man's audacity, and promptly sent him the following note:

"How dare you, sir, suggest that a horse and an ass be yoked together?"

The next mail brought him an equally outraged answer.

"How dare you, sir, call me a horse?" wrote the young author.

This impudence amused Dumas, and he wrote back:

"My dear confrere, send me your play."

CHURCHILL'S FITNESS

Mr. Churchill, when discussing months ago with General Montgomery, then Commander-in-Chief, South-Eastern Command, the task to be assigned to him in Egypt, asked whether he was thoroughly fit physically. "Well, sir," replied Montgomery: "I regularly take a cross-country run every morning. I neither drink nor smoke. I count myself a hundred per cent man."

"Ah," replied the Prime Minister. "As for me, I am rather fully occupied: I haven't much time for cross-country running. I smoke a good deal. I don't very frequently refuse a drink. And I count myself a two hundred per cent man!"

ANNIE BESANT

A GREAT WOMAN

Speaking on "Dr. Annie Besant—her work and life work," at a Madras Club last week, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Dewan of Travancore, incidentally referred to the recent Food Conference held at Delhi, and said that the one lesson that had been brought home at that Conference was the necessity for a centralised control in India on economic matters. Nothing could be worse for India, he added, than anything that detracted from the homogeneous unity of that control.

Dr. Besant, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar said, was one of those who from the very beginning of their career followed a particular ideal and stood for a particular doctrine. Her first quality was her loyalty, loyalty not only to causes and movements, but to persons. With that loyalty to any cause, there was also an inflexible courage and love of truth as she saw it. The speaker then dealt with her career in England and said that she was the progenitress of the feminist movement and the labour movement in England. If labour was a regnant factor in the world today, not an insignificant contribution to that was made by Dr. Besant. In connection with her activities in England, the speaker pointed out how deep her loyalty to law was and how she held the view that so long as the laws were there, they should be obeyed.

"ROUSED MASS MIND"

Dealing next with Dr. Besant's activities in India, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar said: "If to-day India, and in generality the people in India, have a feeling of self-vindication and of self-respect and of a sentiment that Indian life, Indian art, Indian outlook Indian philosophy, do matter something in the world, that feeling and that sentiment are entirely the work of two individuals, Dr. Besant and Mahatma Gandhi." Dr. Besant with the background of the labour work in England was determined to rouse the mass mind, and the present popular appeal for politics was largely due to the work of Dr. Besant as a politician.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar next dealt with the formation of the Home Rule League and how Dr. Besant brought together persons like Pandit Motilal Nehru, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Jinnah, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and others. Mr. Jinnah at the time, the lecturer said, was a firm nationalist and one who if there had been sufficient tact and careful handling on the part of political India, might still have continued to be one of the nationalist leaders. There was no person whose doctrine he detested so much as that associated with the name of Mr. Jinnah, not because it was Muslim, but because in that idea and ideal lay much which was pernicious for the future of India. The one lesson that had been brought home at the Food Conference held at Delhi was the necessity for a centralised control in India on economic matters. Mr. Jinnah was managed by Dr. Besant, because she knew how to manage men. Mr. Jinnah was a person, who had throughout his long and somewhat troubled life, never acted for his personal benefit. He was essentially a great man, proud, self-centred, a man who knew his own mind and would make great sacrifices and would not bend his knee to anybody. Pandit Motilal Nehru was an equally proud and equally self-opinionated gentleman, with tradition somewhat different from that of Dr. Besant. Dr. Besant got on well with both of them, because she had that infinite faculty of collaboration and comradeship, which were the things which India lacked now.

Proceeding, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar referred to the Home Rule movement leading upto Dr. Besant's internment and said that her internment brought people together, including those who thought differently from her. And for the first time England saw the vision of a united country bend on a particular object. The Montague Mission was one of the by-products of the agitation. Mr. Montague came to India and saw Governors living in Mid-Victorian times and the people living in the twentieth century. Thus Dr. Besant was the productive cause of the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms.

FAITH IN INDIANS

When the Non-Co-operation movement was started, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar concluded, Dr. Besant was out of sympathy with the movement, not because she failed to see the justice of the cause, but because with her background she would not go against law as it stood. During the last ten years of her life, Dr. Besant was not in the current politics. She spent those years in comparative oblivion and occasional obloquy. If they were to pass a verdict on a person, they must judge him or her not in moments of success, but when the world passed him or her by. The speaker regarded those ten years of her life as embodying all her goodness and strength of her mind. Never did she flinch in her faith in India and in Indians and did she give up that comradeship of spirit, that inflexibility of purpose and that constant vision towards that ultimate and triumphant India, which was the mainstay of her life and consolation of her last days!

DENYING GOD

A clergyman in Britain has recently said: "We have been pleasure-loving people, dishonouring God's day. We have preferred motor travel to church-going—now there is a shortage of fuel oil. We have ignored the ringing of church bells—now the bells cannot ring except to warn us of invasion. The money we would not give to the Lord's work is now taken from us in taxes and higher prices. The service we refused to give to God is now conscripted for the country."

THE POET LAUREATE

People who wonder what the Poet Laureate is doing in his job of extolling his countrymen's strivings, and expressing their aspirations, in "their finest hour," may turn with curiosity to "Land Workers," a poem he has published at 1 *sh.* through William Heinemann. This is typical of its quality:

"Soon after dawn the other day
I saw a tractor rive the clay
Sped by a girl of seventeen
With hair of gold and trousers green,
With fag against her dainty tongue
Her sister led a cart of dung....."

And so on, for about 250 lines! Well, rhyme is on his side!

* * * *

And it is as good as most of our recent Kannada poetry. Ed.

BIGINNER IN LITERATURE

Lord Northcliffe knew from first-hand experience of the trials and tribulations of aspiring authors. He was introduced to a young writer who was aglow with literary ardour.

"What do you consider the most important qualifications for a beginner in literature?" asked the young man.

"A small appetite," replied Northcliffe without hesitation.

OLD MEN'S BIRTHDAY

Maurice Maeterlinck, the famed Belgian poet and playwright, celebrated his 80th birthday recently. He refused to heed the pleas of his friends to hold a big birthday party in celebration of his four-score years.

"But why not let us give you a party?" one of his friends asked him.

"You may issue this explanation for me," said Maeterlinck. "In these troubled times, when so many young men are being killed, the world should not be concerned over an 80-year-old man."

DOLLARS OR CHILDREN?

Gene Tierney, the film star, was asked if she'd rather have ten thousand dollars or ten children.

"Oh," she replied, "ten children. When a person has ten thousand dollars, he always wants more. If I had ten children I think that would be enough."

AUDACITY WINS

Alexandre Dumas (elder) was once sent the outline of a play by an unknown author who with cool assurance asked the famous writer to become his collaborator. Dumas was astounded at the young man's audacity, and promptly sent him the following note:

"How dare you, sir, suggest that a horse and an ass be yoked together?"

The next mail brought him an equally outraged answer.

"How dare you, sir, call me a horse?" wrote the young author.

This impudence amused Dumas, and he wrote back:

"My dear confrere, send me your play."

CHURCHILL'S FITNESS

Mr. Churchill, when discussing months ago with General Montgomery, then Commander-in-Chief, South-Eastern Command, the task to be assigned to him in Egypt, asked whether he was thoroughly fit physically. "Well, sir," replied Montgomery: "I regularly take a cross-country run every morning. I neither drink nor smoke. I count myself a hundred per cent man."

"Ah," replied the Prime Minister. "As for me, I am rather fully occupied: I haven't much time for cross-country running. I smoke a good deal. I don't very frequently refuse a drink. And I count myself a two hundred per cent man!"

ANNIE BESANT

A GREAT WOMAN

Speaking on "Dr. Annie Besant—her work and life work," at a Madras Club last week, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Dewan of Travancore, incidentally referred to the recent Food Conference held at Delhi, and said that the one lesson that had been brought home at that Conference was the necessity for a centralised control in India on economic matters. Nothing could be worse for India, he added, than anything that detracted from the homogeneous unity of that control.

Dr. Besant, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar said, was one of those who from the very beginning of their career followed a particular ideal and stood for a particular doctrine. Her first quality was her loyalty, loyalty not only to causes and movements, but to persons. With that loyalty to any cause, there was also an inflexible courage and love of truth as she saw it. The speaker then dealt with her career in England and said that she was the progenitress of the feminist movement and the labour movement in England. If labour was a regnant factor in the world today, not an insignificant contribution to that was made by Dr. Besant. In connection with her activities in England, the speaker pointed out how deep her loyalty to law was and how she held the view that so long as the laws were there, they should be obeyed.

"ROUSED MASS MIND"

Dealing next with Dr. Besant's activities in India, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar said: "If to-day India, and in generality the people in India, have a feeling of self-vindication and of self-respect and of a sentiment that Indian life, Indian art, Indian outlook, Indian philosophy, do matter something in the world, that feeling and that sentiment are entirely the work of two individuals, Dr. Besant and Mahatma Gandhi." Dr. Besant with the background of the labour work in England was determined to rouse the mass mind, and the present popular appeal for politics was largely due to the work of Dr. Besant as a politician.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar next dealt with the formation of the Home Rule League and how Dr. Besant brought together persons like Pandit Motilal Nehru, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Jinnah, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and others. Mr. Jinnah at the time, the lecturer said, was a firm nationalist and one who if there had been sufficient tact and careful handling on the part of political India, might still have continued to be one of the nationalist leaders. There was no person whose doctrine he detested so much as that associated with the name of Mr. Jinnah, not because it was Muslim but because in that idea and ideal lay much which was pernicious for the future of India. The one lesson that had been brought home at the Food Conference held at Delhi was the necessity for a centralised control in India on economic matters. Mr. Jinnah was managed by Dr. Besant, because she knew how to manage men. Mr. Jinnah was a person, who had throughout his long and somewhat troubled life, never acted for his personal benefit. He was essentially a great man, proud, self-centred, a man who knew his own mind and would make great sacrifices and would not bend his knee to anybody. Pandit Motilal Nehru was an equally proud and equally self-opinionated gentleman, with tradition somewhat different from that of Dr. Besant. Dr. Besant got on well with both of them, because she had that infinite faculty of collaboration and comradeship, which were the things which India lacked now.

Proceeding, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar referred to the Home Rule movement leading upto Dr. Besant's internment and said that her internment brought people together, including those who thought differently from her. And for the first time England saw the vision of a united country bend on a particular object. The Montague Mission was one of the by-products of the agitation. Mr. Montague came to India and saw Governors living in Mid-Victorian times and the people living in the twentieth century. Thus Dr. Besant was the productive cause of the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms.

FAITH IN INDIANS

When the Non-Co-operation movement was started, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar concluded, Dr. Besant was out of sympathy with the movement, not because she failed to see the justice of the cause, but because with her background she would not go against law as it stood. During the last ten years of her life, Dr. Besant was not in the current politics. She spent those years in comparative oblivion and occasional obloquy. If they were to pass a verdict on a person, they must judge him or her not in moments of success, but when the world passed him or her by. The speaker regarded those ten years of her life as embodying all her goodness and strength of her mind. Never did she flinch in her faith in India and in Indians and did she give up that comradeship of spirit, that inflexibility of purpose and that constant vision towards that ultimate and triumphant India, which was the mainstay of her life and consolation of her last days!

DENYING GOD

A clergyman in Britain has recently said: "We have been pleasure-loving people, dishonouring God's day. We have preferred motor travel to church-going—now there is a shortage of fuel oil. We have ignored the ringing of church bells—now the bells cannot ring except to warn us of invasion. The money we would not give to the Lord's work is now taken from us in taxes and higher prices. The service we refused to give to God is now conscripted for the country."

THE POET LAUREATE

People who wonder what the Poet Laureate is doing in his job of extolling his countrymen's strivings, and expressing their aspirations, in "their finest hour," may turn with curiosity to "Land Workers," a poem he has published at 1/- th. through William Heinemann. This is typical of its quality:

"Soon after dawn the other day
I saw a tractor rive the clay
Sped by a girl of seventeen
With hair of gold and trousers green,
With fag against her dainty tongue
Her sister led a cart of dung....."

And so on, for about 250 lines! Well, rhyme is on his side!

* * * *

And it is as good as most of our recent Kannada poetry. Ed.

BIGINNER IN LITERATURE

Lord Northcliffe knew from first-hand experience of the trials and tribulations of aspiring authors. He was introduced to a young writer who was aglow with literary ardour.

"What do you consider the most important qualifications for a beginner in literature?" asked the young man.

"A small appetite," replied Northcliffe without hesitation.

OLD MEN'S BIRTHDAY

Maurice Maeterlinck, the famed Belgian poet and playwright, celebrated his 80th birthday recently. He refused to heed the pleas of his friends to hold a big birthday party in celebration of his four-score years.

"But why not let us give you a party?" one of his friends asked him.

"You may issue this explanation for me," said Maeterlinck. "In these troubled times, when so many young men are being killed, the world should not be concerned over an 80-year-old man."

DOLLARS OR CHILDREN?

Gene Tierney, the film star, was asked if she'd rather have ten thousand dollars or ten children.

"Oh," she replied. "ten children. When a person has ten thousand dollars, he always wants more. If I had ten children I think that would be enough."

AUDACITY WINS

Alexandre Dumas (elder) was once sent the outline of a play by an unknown author who with cool assurance asked the famous writer to become his collaborator. Dumas was astounded at the young man's audacity, and promptly sent him the following note:

"How dare you, sir, suggest that a horse and an ass be yoked together?"

The next mail brought him an equally outraged answer.

"How dare you, sir, call me a horse?" wrote the young author.

This impudence amused Dumas, and he wrote back:

"My dear confrere, send me your play."

CHURCHILL'S FITNESS

Mr. Churchill, when discussing months ago with General Montgomery, then Commander-in-Chief, South-Eastern Command, the task to be assigned to him in Egypt, asked whether he was thoroughly fit physically. "Well, sir," replied Montgomery: "I regularly take a cross-country run every morning. I neither drink nor smoke. I count myself a hundred per cent man."

"Ah," replied the Prime Minister. "As for me, I am rather fully occupied: I haven't much time for cross-country running. I smoke a good deal. I don't very frequently refuse a drink. And I count myself a two hundred per cent man!"

The Rationalist.

Monday 26-7-1943.

UNITY

Speaking on Unity, Mr. J. M. Imam, Minister in the Government of Mysore—whose style of expression as well as fluency in Canarese has always charmed Mysore audiences.—remarked that persons who sought to isolate and antagonise one community against another were acting blindly, that if they knew the tenets of their own religion they would not be acting so, that the God of Muslims was not different from the God of Hindus, that if the two Gods were different and opposed to each other they ought to be fighting too as their followers were doing!

When the air is full of Mr. Jinnah's tirades, of Muslim States Peoples' Conferences, Muslim Chambers of Commerce, Muslim Labour Associations, and the latest war-cry from Sindh, that Muslims should buy only from Muslims, it is like a silver lining to hear a sedate Muslim spokesman think and speak in the terms of the nation, and not of evil-fomenting bigotry.

Suspicion and distrust of community and community is inherent, and requires no fomenting. And it is by social intercourse, by business contact, by official association, that mutual confidence, trust, and sympathy are generated.

Communal solidarity, unity among Muslims, unity among Hindus, unity among each of the other religious communities for the preservation of their particular religion, is to be welcomed.

But if Muslims seek to unite against the Hindus, and Hindus have to unite for self-protection, and the other religions have to fear both and seek to save themselves by siding with one or the other, or setting the two by the ears, then Indian nationhood would be a mere dream.

Separation of communities means no salvation. The Muslim Community may fight within itself, and have no peace. So may the Hindu Community. Mr. Allah Buksh was a Muslim. Mr. Fazlul Huq is a Muslim. Yet Allah Buksh was ousted, and murdered by persons who, curiouly enough, have escaped discovery. And Fazlul Huq was thrown out and supplanted by a rival Muslim!

That is to-day. A hundred and fifty years ago, Tippu Sultan was a Muslim. And Hyderabad was a Muslim State. Yet Hyderabad did not ally with Tippu, but allied with the British and caused his downfall.

And a thousand years ago Prithvi Raj was a Hindu, and Jayachandra was a Hindu too. Had they not hated each other, but allied, as England and U.S.A. have allied, or even as England and Russia have allied, there would have been no so-called Hindu-Muslim problem in India. The then existing Pakistan—whatever it may mean—beyond Jalalabad would have continued without encroaching eastwards and claiming another Pakistan through a convert descendent seven hundred years later.

Afghanistan was a Pakistan, without a Hindu problem even as a minority. But King Amanulla, who was feted in England like an Emperor, and slept in Napolean's well-preserved bed, was swept out by Bachai Shako, and he himself was done away with by Nadir Shah!

Therefore to say that political peace is ensured by having a single community is no more true of a State than it is true of a family, where brothers may fight, and sisters may not speak with each other.

Emperor Shah Jehan's sons belonged to one religion, and Yet Dara and Aurangzeb waged mortal war. Therefore oneness of religion is no guaranty of peace for a nation. And diversity of faiths need not be a bar to national strength.

China consists of several religions. Russia has not one common religion from Baku to Okhotsk. Even Germany, well-knit as it is, has neither one religion nor commonness of interest. Yet we think of all these, we find each of these, acting as one nation. And yet Mr. Jinnah wants the world to believe, and Messrs. Churchill and Amery choose to believe, that the two communities are antago-

nistic, and that that is a bar to Indian nation-hood. And yet Canada which is as diversified as India, is conceded to be one nation. And South Africa which has also a diversified populace is conceded to be a national State by those very people.

Life is made up of differences. But if one dwells on differences and accentuates them no life will survive. Restlessness and clashes will always continue on a major or a minor scale, and no peace, no happiness, no prosperity would be possible.

Even in our body, if the left hand and right hand do not co-operate, if the eye and nerve and mind do not co-operate, the body cannot live. But the beauty of it is that they do co-operate, until death comes in and cries a halt.

This brings us to the moral that the divers elements in a State, while preserving their own entity should deem themselves to be parts of one whole, thinking of each other not in terms of rivalry but of fellowship, co-operating with one another whole-heartedly in matters of civic life and of national strength. So does nation-hood grow, and so do both the nation and its parts gain their own self-respect as well as the world's respect.

Editor.

(*continued from page 1*)

which used to be once a patrol service, is now an imposing service with a meritorious record in the Indian Ocean. It has a personnel ten times greater than at the outbreak of the war; and of the many of the smaller ships built, the Indian docks turn out two new ships a month. The Indian Air Force, the youngest of the services, is now under considerable expansion. Three hundred pilots and two thousand mechanics are trained every year, and two new arms, the Para-troops and Indian Observer Corps, are now added.

The impetus given by the war to our industries has been phenomenal. The country's resources have been mobilised for an unparalleled military effort. An immense number of factories have sprung up all over the country and a vast army of technicians is under training. India now meets ninety per cent of her army needs. Not only in her soldiers, sailors and airmen who have distinguished themselves as some of the best fighting units, but in her industries also, India has achieved results in many respects quite remarkable. These armies of trained workers, skilled technicians, and the fighting men will be a valuable asset to the India of the future. Whenever we see our fighting forces marching along, our armies of workers going to the factories, companies of recruits proceeding to the training camps, let us look on them as our deputies to victory. Let us take pride in them.

The fighting services of India provide opportunities to the young men to satisfy their craving for heroic action, to demonstrate their patriotism and prove the high military traditions of their country. Those with the physique and aptitude for skilled jobs have unparalleled opportunities to acquire skill in specific trades and and become useful citizens in times of peace as well as of war. What of the rest of us? We form the unarmed forces of the country. In His Excellency the Viceroy's words—"To those for whom a place in the armed forces is waiting I say fill it quickly. For the rest of us there are opportunities galore. The Civil Defence Forces are crying out for wardens, fire-watchers, doctors, nurses, ambulance-men, helpers of all kinds; the civil or home-guards and pioneers need men. Women are wanted in hospitals, in offices and to run canteens for troops. There are refugees to be helped."

The National War Front is the Peoples' Front, upholding on the Home Front what the men of the battle are dying for, a front against all the assaults which the cunning or the brutality of the enemy may launch against us. All of us can serve our country at this juncture in diverse ways; the young and the adventurous in the fighting forces, the technically skilled in factories and workshops, women in nursing and first-aid, and even children by assisting law and order and keeping to their educational pursuits, and the rest of us, by fighting against idle rumours and insidious and lying propaganda and against foodhoarders and mischievous saboteurs, and by maintaining throughout the country-side the spirit of courage, of readiness to endure any privations that war may impose, of unshakable confidence in the ultimate issue. Unless the Home Front is properly informed by judicious and wise propaganda, unless its morale is strengthened and stiffened and an atmospere uncongenial to the spread of panic and defeatist mentality is created, unless it is correctly advised as to the course to be adopted in the event of an emergency and unless clear guidance and lead is given in all these directions, most disastrous consequences are likely to result, which will seriously affect not only the progress of the war but also the maintenance of internal peace.

Closely connected with the war and as a direct consequence of it, is the question of food supply, which is causing considereble anxiety and exercising the minds of all administrators in India. Every cultivator should be made to realise that he has a vital role to play in war effort and that by making sincere and strenuous efforts to increase food production, in whatever measure, he is contributing materially towards the winning of war and the peace thereafter. I shall content myself by saying that the National War Front Organization should conduct a vigorous campaign of 'Plough for victory, Dig for vicory and Sow as never before for victory.'

Gentlemen of the National War Front, yours is a great and responsible task. The National war Front is not just a name and symbol. It is to be visualised as a concrete, inspiring and dynamic entity. If I say that your working strength consists of all the 400 millions of India, and all their courage, capacity for endurance and impulse for patriotism, you will agree that no movement had ever before a field so rich in opportunity, or one so powerful in motive and so strong when welded together into what might be called a fighting Home Front. May success attend all your efforts! You share with the fighting forces the credit and the important duty of organizing the defence of our country and maintaining its security."

BAD MANNERS

War time is a prolific breeder of bad manners. The worser nature of the individual is apt to assert itself in the struggle to survive. But it could as readily be argued that the finer, indeed the finest, instincts of humanity may shine forth more lustrous when the baser elements have been let loose. And the fact that one generation of peaceable people has twice been subjected to the supreme test of social confusion at the hands of the barbaric races without itself becoming completely barbarian, gives us hope that, when freedom returns and the gentler graces flourish again, there need be no lamentation for the loss of manners among the non-agressive folk who represent the larger proportion of the world's inhabitants.

Although the Chinese, most civilized of races, have an elaborate and charming code of social manners rooted in long centuries of usage, that is less a conscious elaboration of custom, less an artificial cloak to provide amenity for social relationships, than the outward expression of an inward grace: a philosophy of life that is instinct with gentleness and beauty. Not a thing to be imitated so much as to be admired. When such inward grace is common to the Anglo-Saxon races its outward expression will follow...when!

The English are in many ways the best mannered people in Europe. Instinctively, not by culture. We have often been told how much we owe to the French in this regard. Speaking in general terms only, I have never been able to assess that influence at any appreciable measure. If we regard the Prussianized Germans as Europe's Untouchables, French manners do not stand conspicuously high. Fifty years of travel in that country may justify a personal opinion, and I assert that nowhere have I experienced greater discourtesy, less unselfish kindliness, than in the pleasant land of France. But it is just here that all general terms fail us, else we should have to place the Spanish high in our list of awards if we made courtesy the criterion. In any case it is less profitable to consider national than individual characteristics. North American manners would compare badly with those of South Africa, yet I know in which of the Americas the warmer glow of true friendship is to be found.

One of Rochefoucauld's many admirable maxim is: "Nothing so much prevents our being natura as the desire to appear so."

A vast literature exists in the United States t enable the ignorant and the boorish among it jumble of races "to appear natural," to acquir some veneer of manners that might pass for th outward expression of a culture which has n hidden roots. One may well ask whether tha wise saying of the great French moralist has place in any of the hundreds of books whic Americans have written on the cultivation o manners. That sort of literature has had littl vogue in our own land, chiefly because the nee does not exist. But one would not be surprised t find that the author of "Manners Maketh Man"— the only noteworthy book on the subject that I ca remember appearing in England during the las fifty years—gave prominence to the maxim quote from the French aristocrat whose Maxims embodie the best sense not of the seventeenth century only but of all the civilized centuries. Generations o writing out copybook maxims will make no perso and assuredly no nation, more mannerly if th inner urge to good manners does not already exist.

School teachers as a class might be expecte to be models of good manners but the habit o addressing their juniors in authoritarian term renders them very often insufferable prigs amon their equals in age, who as often as not are thei superiors in general intelligence. Only the wise and more sympathetic of pedagogues make goo

"THE RATIONALIST."

Subscription:	Yearly	½ yearly	Quarterly
	Rs.	Rs.	Re.
Local ...	4/-	2/-	1/-
Outside ...	5/-	2/8	1/4.

Advertisement Rates:

Full Page	...	Rs. 50 a month.
		„ 15 per insertion.
Half Page	...	„ 8 „
Quarter Page	...	„ 5 „

The Manager,
"RATIONALIST"
Chamaraja Road, Mysore.

company for persons of experience and culture. The commoner minds among them are those that most readily assume airs of superiority. As we must all have noticed how this vocational influence manifests itself, there is no need to illustrate it. And touching the effect of vocation on one's manners the supreme danger of the time is the hectoring, dictatorial, off-hand Nazified manner of our vast new bureaucracy, which may eventually permeate many other classes of the community not hitherto affected by ill manners. Not long ago I had a threatening letter from a person subscribing himself "Acting" something or other of a well-known and most worthy charity, beginning something like this: "I am to call your attention to the inaccurate and damaging statement in this month's issue and to ask that you will publish a letter from my council stating the true facts, or....." The style was modelled on that which has long been practised by lawyers trying to work up a case, not at all that of the "Polite Letter-writer."

This reminds me that a few days ago I overheard the chief of a large "Enquiries" staff at one of our leading hotels lecturing a newly uniformed youth about his bad manners: "Remember, my lad, that you never lose anything by being polite." You will more often find politeness and good manners today among those sorely tried servants of the public, station porters, ticket inspectors, postmen, policemen, bus and tram conductors, and even taximen (excluding the generation that graduated from the old "growlers") than from the shop-keeping class who find themselves with more customers than they can supply. But true politeness has its root in the personal pleasure of "being helpful;" never because "it pays."

The sort of manners that has suggested this note is that which I have seen a pushful person of title display, scores of times, at public dinners, in restaurants, on the golf-course; he moves in a flurry of importance, his loud voice is heard above the hum of others, you KNOW he is present even when you don't see him! Another travelled up with me in the train this week—a well-known M.P. He sat opposite me, hack, hack, hacking all the way! I had to use my "Daily Telegraph" as a screen against his laryngale blasts. A day or two before he was the sole occupant of the only first-class compartment in which the corner seats were not filled. He was occupying three seats, his feet on the corner one I wanted and his parliamentary portfolios on a third! He made no move to withdraw his feet even when I placed my hat and coat on the rack above me as a gesture that I wished to sit there, and I had to ask him if he would be good enough to allow me to sit there. Manners!

We can usually expect bad manners from those of untidy dress. Even if exceptions must be allowed for, outward slovenliness is not a bad index to a slattern mind. Nor am I certain that I would not as soon have the company of an agreeable and pleasant personality whom I suspected of rascality than that of an untidy, ill-smelling, self-assertive person in whose good faith I could have no doubt. But the endless variety of ill manners defies analysis in a little space, and I can do no more than register my dislike of the forward conversationalist who seeks to monopolize the attention of the company, and only lesser dislike of his opposite number, the gloomy boor who has nothing to say for himself. The inquisitive, the exaggerator, the voluble person who begs leave to differ from you on every point, for no reason other than to hear himself talk—an old Scots lady once remarked with old truth to a man I new: "So far as I can judge, Mr. Havers, you like to talk just for the sake o' talking"—these and scores of other types common to all races, no doubt, are they who give point to an occasional homily on Manners.

J. A. H.

"RATIONALIST"

Bound volumes of the "*Rationalist*," containing all the first year's and second year's issues in two volumes, calico-bound, are available.

They contain much readable and profitable material, and the volumes will prove an interesting addition to any library.

Vol I. Rs. 6/-
Vol II Rs. 5/-
(Postage extra.)

Apply to:—

The Manager,
"RATIONALIST"
Chamaraja Road, Mysore.

"RIGVEDA SAMHITA"

PADA TEXT

IN DEVANAGARI

FIRST FOUR ASHTAKAS

IN ONE VOLUME

EDITED BY

G. R. JOSYER, M.A., F.R.E.S.

FELLOW, MYSORE UNIVERSITY 1929-30.

EDITOR, YAJURVEDA

WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF PANDITS

"The Rigveda is the most sublime conception of the great high-ways of humanity!" *Guigault.*

On the Yajur Veda being presented to Voltaire, the immortal, he confessed his belief that it was "The most precious gift for which the West had been ever indebted to the East!"

In a paper before the International Literary Association at Paris, the great Victor Hugo presiding, Leon Delbos declared, "There is no monument of Greece or Rome more precious than the Rigveda!"

And Max Muller himself, the illustrious and indefatigable, wrote, "In the history of the world, the Vedas fill a gap which no literary work in any other language could fill. I maintain that to everybody who cares for himself, for his ancestors, for history, for his intellectual development, a study of Vedic literature is indispensable!"

Beautifully Printed and bound in Full Calico.

Price Rs. 6 net

CORONATION PRESS,

CHAMARAJA ROAD, **MYSORE.**

Printed at the Coronation Press, 878, Chamaraja Road, Mysore, and Published by G. R. JOSYER

Registered No. M. 4359

THE RATIONALIST

A weekly
for the intelligent man, devoted to a rationalistic survey of all matters of Public interest.
Proprietor & Editor: G. R. JOSYER M.A., F.R.E.S.

VOL. 3 No. 46] MONDAY 2—8—1943 [PRICE 0—1—6

NATIONAL WAR FRONT, MYSORE CITY

The following were the Prize-winners in the "Essay Competition" held under the auspices of the Anniversary Celebrations of the National War Front, Mysore City.

ENGLISH:—1. Sri Lakshmi Venkata Rao, 1st (Hons.) Maharaja's College, Mysore. 2. Syeda Khudsia Banu, 3rd Year, H.S., Maharani's High School, Mysore.

SPECIAL PRIZES offered by Mr. G. R. Josyer, M.A., F.R.E.S.:—1. Mr. E. R. Srikantia, B.A. (Hons.), M.A. Class, Maharaja's College, Mysore. 2. Mr. C. V. Rangaswamy, 1st (Hist.), Hons. Class, Maharaja's College, Mysore.

URDU:—1. Miss Zakia, 3rd Year, "A" Section, Maharani's High School, Mysore. 2. Malika Bano, 2nd Year "A" Section, Maharani's High School, Mysore.

KANNADA:—1. Mr. B. D. Thippe Swamy, Junior B.A., Maharaja's College, Mysore. 2. Mr. M. Devaprasada, U.G.T., B. Class, Government Training College, Mysore.

The cups were distributed by Dewan Pradhanasiromani N. Madhava Rao, C.I.E., at a public meeting on the 25th inst.

POLITICAL SETTLEMENT IN BARODA

In accordance with the promise given by the Revenue Member of the Government of Baroda in the State Legislative Assembly on 23rd July 1943, the terms of the settlement arrived at between the Government and the president of the Baroda Raj Prajamandal on March 16 last have been released to the Press. They are:

1. Mr. Sutaria issues a circular to all Prajamandal Committees in the State that the resolution of 18th August is held in abeyance and should not be acted upon. In particular, all Prajamandal workers should obey Government's orders and laws.

2. Mr. Sutaria convenes a meeting of the Working Committee for cancelling the resolution of the 18th August in so far as it relates to the war and activities connected therewith.

3. Government rescind their notification of the 18th August declaring the Prajamandal an unlawful organisation.

4. All persons under trial or in jail for violation of orders in regard to processions and meetings will be released as soon as the Working Committee's resolution is passed. Fine levied from persons convicted of the above offences will be refunded on application to the Courts. Similarly fines not yet recovered will not be recovered on submission of applications.

5. Crimes involving violence (which is not of a purely technical nature) or sabotage are not included in this amnesty.

Apart from this, the President of the Prajamandal made a personal request to the Dewan: (1) to satisfy himself about the alleged excesses committed by the Police and take such steps as the Dewan Saheb deemed proper; and (2) to allow persons convicted of serious offences like sabotage, etc., to petition to His Highness the Maharaja Saheb to show clemency by exercising his prerogative of mercy.

THE PUBLIC LIFE

(By Mr. T. S. Rajagopaliengar, M.A.,LL.B.)

Public life is used by me in the popular sense which limits it to politicians. Many generations have said, probably in haste, that the Legislature is no longer a fit place for gentlemen to sit in or Politics a becoming occupation for them to pursue

Before democracy or dictatorship, in the sense it is understood now, was prevalent, a time existed when political power was bought and sold to the highest bidder. The average politician counted for little, except when the spoils were distributed The great majority attached themselves to their patrons. Most of them represented either close burroughs, which were the properties of territorial magnates or rotten burroughs, which were for sale or purchase It was a time when tickets for State Lotteries were sold to members of Legislature in parcels of 500 and resold by them at a profit of £2 a ticket Covernment Loans were subscribed for by the friends of Covernment at par and then thrown on the City at a premium of 7% and 11%. There were favourable contracts for honourable members They could have highly endowed posts and pension Private morals, of course, were in keeping with the ideas of public duty For the great majority, public life was a mere incident in the life of pleasure and fashion with no duties and obligations

How private and furtive was the process of Government may be guaged from the fact that one Wilkie was thought to have done a novel and dangerous thing in printing the names of ministers in his North Briton But the Industrial Revolution, the French Revolution and its declaration of rights of man, the American Declaration, the Reform Bills in England and the writings of the Political philosophers of the day, they all changed the atmosphere, and democracy came to-stay Gladstone once said that the mechanics of foreign policy concerned peoples rather than Sovereigns or diplomats and mass meetings were as good judges as the chancelleries and the Cabinets. So we pass to a new kind of public life

The star performer no longer reserves himself to election times but is all over the country at all times obeying the call of whips and party managers. When the politicians came into the open, the press followed them from Parliament to the platform. We are seeing the new order and the new politics. We are supposed to be ruled by public opinion. At certain intervals, regular under systems like that of the U.S.A. and irregular under the Parliamentary systems, the ordinary busy citizen is asked, on a given day, to sit in judgment upon his rulers. He is to exercise his vote.

The butcher, baker, banana-seller, beedi-walla, barber and the banker, in addition to being wise about his own personal affairs has then to be wise about everybody-else's as well. He is to judge the affairs of the world and to become a statesman dealing with extremely difficult and complex subjects. These complex matters, often of the War and peace, must necessarily be settled casually and hurriedly can only receive a spare-time attention Yet the beedi-walla or the banana seller is usually very positive and unqualified in his political opinions People would be impatient if the candidate seeking election wants to reason out about the intricate and unexcited economic problems to be tackled. The audience would get fidgety and consequently he would lose the vote. If, on the other hand, he were to say that the Government should have done this, done that, that it has miserably failed, that people are unnecessarily harrassed etc, he would certainly get the vote. Did not people, immediately after the last War, vote for the candidates who said 'I am for hanging the Kaiser', I am for making Germany pay the whole cost of War' etc, in preference to others who wanted to argue History repeats itself.

Public passion and public ignorance play a part in the world of which he who aspires to lead a democracy must take account. In 1852, Palmerston said that it was an outrageous calamity to fight Russia for upholding Turkey, but in 1854, he said that to fight Russia had become a solemn obligation of honour. In between this interval nothing had happened except a certain metamorphosis in that elusive thing, public temper, which Palmerston only followed

The democracies are worked through party systems, and the parties in their turn, are controlled and stage-managed by a few people—the party cancers and bosses. Others will be counted if they implicitly obey what their leaders say, as otherwise they would be nothing. In our own State we see this phenomena working People, devoid of learning, simply because they happen to belong to a majority community and they show a pretension of spending a few coins over the party, become leaders of leading parties We, the rank and file to survive "the onslaught" of party discipline, have to obey every mandate that comes from them or through them, and also to be flattering them in and out of the season. We dare not give any suggestion, as it would be construed an afront In the name of the great organisation, they openly plead for what they call "Communal justice," but we have to keep quiet, as it is the leader that could initiate and interpret and none else. They may give directions to set up a Muslim leaguer or a novice of their rank. Nobody dare whisper.

(*continued*)

ECONOMISING COAL

There is a right way and a wrong way of putting coal on the fire. If you want to get the best blaze from a good sized lump, you should place it so that the grain of the coal runs upwards towards the chimney. The lump will gradually open out and radiate the heat, just as a flower opens in the sun.

But if you want the coal to last longer, place it the other way, so that the grain runs horizontally from one side of the grate to the other.

Another way to make coal burn longer, without giving out less heat, is to add a pound of ordinary washing soda to a pail of water, and when it has dissolved, sprinkle it over the lump of the coal.

Never throw away tea leaves, potato peelings, or parings from vegetables. If you have no other use for them, wrap them in damp newspapers and press down at the back of the grate, behind the coal. They will not only augment the coal, but will throw the heat into the room.

Coal dust should never be thrown away, for it can be used in a number of ways. One way is to mix half a bucket with about two fistfuls of clay. Add enough water to make fist paste and put the whole on the fire while still damp. Make the mixture into balls if you are storing them, and be sure they are kept damp.

Another way is to soak all your old news-papers and wrapping paper until they are pulpy and soft. Then drain off all the surplus water and mix your coal dust with the pulp until the whole is like a paste. Then press it into the balls and leave to dry. It is surprising how long these will smoulder and throw out heat.

BUCKET BRIQUETTES

If you have any sawdust you can make another and better form of briquette. Mix the coal dust with the sawdust. Add about a tablespoonful of paraffin to every bucketful, and then mix in enough wet clay, to make it stiff. Now fill your old cake tins, cigarette tins, and any other old containers, and leave until perfectly dry. The briquettes can then be turned out of tins and should be used on a bright clear fire.

You can still have a fire if you have neither coal nor wood. Put a block of salt in the grate and pour paraffin over it until it will absorb no more. Put a light to it and it will burn steadily all day. If that is moistened each night with paraffin, it will last at least three weeks before it has worn away.

An article about fires should also include the best methods of putting one out. Those people who have not any A. R. P. apparatus will find that a syphon of soda water is excellent for putting a fire out, if used before the fire gets too big.

Bottles of the following mixture should be kept in every home for safety's sake. Three pounds of sal-ammoniac, mixed with six pounds of salt in four gallons of water, if used through a garden syringe, it will be found to be a powerful fire extinguisher.

"THE RATIONALIST."

Subscription:

	Yearly	½ yearly	Quarterly
	Rs.	Rs.	Re.
Local ...	4/-	2/-	1/-
Outside ...	5/-	2/8	1/4.

Advertisement Rates:

Full Page ...	Rs. 50 a month.
	„ 15 per insertion.
Half Page ...	„ 8 „
Quarter Page ...	„ 5 „

The Manager,
"RATIONALIST"
Chamaraja Road, Mysore.

THE MANDAYAM BANKING & INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOANS GRANTED ON GOOD SECURITIES

CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and interest allowed @ 2½% per annum.

THRIFT DEPOSITS opened and interest allowed @3½ % up to Rs. 5000. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at favourable rates which may be had on application.

Dividends declared:

1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
5%	5%	7½%	10%	10%

Apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR.
The Mandayam Banking & Insurance Co., Limited,
Chamaraja Road, MYSORE.

The Rationalist.

Monday 2-8-1943.

THE CASE

Our readers would no doubt wish to have our own account of what happened in the Contempt of Court case launched against us.

On receipt of the notice of the case on the 5th July asking us to be present in Court on the 12th, we wrote to the Deputy Registrar that the notice was rather sudden and gave us no time to study the points raised, and prayed that the time may be extended by a fortnight so as to allow consideration of the several aspects relating to the sanctity of Justice as well as to the protection that the Highest Court of the State might reasonably vouchsafe to the Press. The Court thereupon were graciously pleased to fix the hearing for the 26th.

On the 26th we submitted the following statement to the Court showing cause why action should not be taken against us.

With reference to the show cause notice served on me I solemnly affirm and beg to submit the following statement for the consideration of the hon'ble Court:—

I. About February and March last, the public mind was much exercised about certain measures and methods of the Government. After considerable waiting, I felt impelled to give voice to the widespread public feeling in the matter in an article which was published in parts in the "RATIONALIST" in the issues of 15th, 22nd and 29th March of this year. The paragraph which forms the subject of the present case forms portion of what appeared on the 29th March '43.

II. Thereupon on 1st April, I was served with a notice by the Government to show cause why I should not be deemed to have infringed Section 4(1) (d) of the Press and News Papers Act of 1940. I submitted an explanation thereto attached herewith as enclosure 1. Government were pleased to pass the following order thereon through the Law Department: "With reference to your letter dated the 9th April 1943, furnishing your explanation in response to the notice dated 1st April 1943 issued to you in respect of the articles which appeared in the issues of the "Rationalist" dated the 15th, 22nd and *29th March 1943* I am directed to issue a warning that you should not indulge in references to His Highness, and that your writings should be in better taste."

Therefore, I beg to submit that the matter has been already dealt with by the Law Department of Government under the Press and Newspapers Act.

III. The remarks under reference do not seek to obstruct justice, nor to bring it into contempt, nor to lower the authority of the High Court. In fact, there is no reference to Mysore at all in the words quoted.

The reference to Justice is general and incidental to the general subject matter of the article and repeats in other words what an eminent Judge of Bengal had expressed a few days earlier.

On the 20th March, Justice Sir John Lort Williams was reported to have referred at a conference to the need for drastic alteration in the system of administration of Justice in this country before it could be made suitable to its needs. Such alteration should be on the lines of simplification of both substantive law and procedure, the abolition of unnecessary proceedings and costs, the speeding up of Justice, and the aim of quality and not quantity in Courts and Bench and Bar, and what are known as the lower branches of the profession."

I may respectfully add that without acting in malice or attempting to impair the administration of justice, I have merely pointed out what is obvious, that solutions with mathematical exactitude cannot always be possible for difficulties involved in the enforcement of legal rights.

IV. So far as the Press of this state is concerned it has always entertained feelings of respect and courtesy towards the Judiciary and Judicial administration. And from what I know of the Press, I may assure the Court that there will be no diminution of those feelings in the future.

A conscientious Judiciary and a free and dignified Press, like the Sun and Moon, are the two safeguards of the well-being of a people. And just as the moon receives its light from the sun and reflects it, the Press depends for its independence on the considerate protection accorded to it by a dignified Judiciary. This fact is recognised by the Legislature which vests in the High Court the power of sitting in judgement over the actions of Government themselves with regard to the Press, as under the Press Act.

V. The remarks under reference were conceived in a thoughtful and sober spirit, and were written with the best of intentions. They were written in mild protest of the remarks of a certain Madras Paper which declared that a certain appointment made by the Government would elevate the Judicial level of the state. That was a reflection on the existing Judicial level of the State, and I sought to answer it.

VI. With regard to the latter part of the paragraph in question, I submit that it is as all can plainly see not a recital of the state of things existing at present but an argument and an inference that could be drawn if the circumstances stated there happen to come into existence in future.

VII. In conclusion, I respectfully submit to the Honourable Court that my remarks do not proceed from an intention to obstruct or to lower the Judicial administration of the State, that one or two draw-backs indicated therein,—such as the procedure about executions which was brought to the notice of Government in the Assembly, are what might justly be brought to the notice of your Honours through the Press in public interest, for favour of being remedied.

VIII. In consonance with the mutual consideration that should prevail between Justice and the Press in the State, it would be fitting that I should convey to the Court my profound esteem, and if they feel hat any portion of my remarks are too explicit nd hurtful, I express my sincere regret.

In view of the above statement of facts and aith, I pray that the Court may graciously be leased to discharge the Rule.

We were represented in Court by Mr. M. N. Srinivasan, Advocate and Author of the ecent work "Hindu Law in Mysore." The dvocate General, Mr. C. Lakshmana Gowda, A., B.L., appeared on the other side.

The Bench consisted of Justices Rajadharmapraveena A. R. Nageswara Iyer, and Rajadharmapraveena T. Singaravelu Mudaliar.

After perusing the statement and the complete article of the 29th March, the Court were pleased to hear arguments of the two Counsels.

Our Counsel raised a preliminary point of objection, that the Contempts of Courts Act had to be administered according to the Rules framed thereunder, that under the Rules only three kinds of persons were competent to launch an action, a lower Court which had been subjected to contempt, a party to a case who had been maligned, or the High Court itself, and that as the Advocate General did not come under any of the three categories he was not competent to file the application, and that therefore it could not be entertained.

Regarding the writing itself, he urged that it was written at a time of public anxiety about administrative methods in general during last March, in order to enlighten Government with regard to public feelings, that no malicious criticism of the judicial administration was intended, and that the remarks objected to were partly of a general nature and partly conditional on certain happenings, that for the portions of it which were rather sweeping and unpalatable the respondent expressed regret, and that in similar cases in the other High Courts and in the Privy Council it had been held that summary proceedings under the Contempts of Courts Act were not justified, and that therefore the Court might graciously be pleased to discharge the Rule.

The Advocate General argued in reply that not one Court but all Courts in the State had been traduced, that he as Advocate General represented the whole administration of Justice, and was therefore competent to act as the applicant, that he had been directed by Government to file the case, that he had first made an oral application before Mr. Justice Subrahmanya Iyer, and that as a result of discussions the present written application had been made.

Regarding the merits, he observed that some of the sentences in the paragraphs in question were individually harmless, but the Respondent had added sentence after sentence in a crescendo tending to bring the administration of Civil Justice into disfavour with the public, and that the remarks about disappointed Judges not putting their heart into their work, and turning their disappointment on the lawyers and public amounted to an aspersion of the judiciary, and that

(contd. on page 8)

CAPITULATE TO THE UNITED NATIONS

WASHINGTON.

The following message to the Italian people was broadcast recently from Algiers:—"This is a message to the Italian people from the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of Great Britain. At this moment the combined armed forces of the United States, Great Britain and Canada under the command of General Eisenhower and his Deputy, General Alexander, are carrying the war deep into the territory of your country. This is direct consequence of the shameful leadership to which you have been subjected by Mussolini and his Fascist regime. Mussolini carried you into this war as the satellite of a brutal destroyer of peoples and liberties. Mussolini plunged you into a war which he thought Hitler had already won. In spite of Italy's great vulnerability to attack by air and sea, your Fascist leaders sent your sons, your ships, and your air forces to distant battlefields to aid Germany in her attempt to conquer England, Russia and the world. This association with the designs of the Nazi controlled Germany was unworthy of Italy's ancient traditions of freedom and culture—traditions to which the peoples of America and Great Britain owe so much. Your soldiers have fought not in the interests of Italy but for Nazi Germany. They have fought courageously but they have been betrayed and abandoned by the Germans on the Russian front and on every battlefield in Africa frm El Alamein to Cape Bon.

"To-day the Germans' hopes for world conquest have been blasted on all fronts. The skies over Italy are dominated by vast air armadas of the United States and Great Britain. Italy's sea coasts are threatened by the greatest accumulation of British and allied sea power ever concentrated in the Mediterranean. The forces now opposed to you are pledged to destroy the power of Nazi Germany—a power which has ruthlessly been used to inflict slavery, destruction and death on all those who refuse to recognise the Germans as the master race. The sole hope for Italy's survival lies in honourable capitulation to the overwhelming power of the military forces of the United Nations. If you continue to tolerate the Fascist regime which serves the evil power of Nazis, you must suffer the consequences of your own choice. We take no satisfaction in invading Italian soil and bringing tragic devastation of war home to the Italian people but we are determined to destroy the false leaders and their doctrines which have brought Italy to her present position. Every moment that you resist the combined forces of the United Nations—every drop of blood that you sacrifice—can serve only one purpose: to give the Fascist and Nazi leaders a little more time to escape from the inevitable consequences of their own crime. All your interests and all your traditions have been betrayed by Nazi Germany and your own false and corrupt leaders. It is only by destroying both that a reconstituted Italy can hope to occupy a respected place in the family of European nations. The time has come for you, Italian people, to consult your own self-respect and your own interests and your own desires for restoration of national dignity, security and peace. The time has come for you to decide whether Italians shall die for Mussolini and Hitler or live for Italy and for civilisation."

"NOT AN ULTIMATUM"

President Roosevelt declined to admit at the recent press conference that the joint message to the Italian people could be regarded as an ultimatum. When one reporter said it was popularity regarded as such, the President replied that there had not been time for any popular reaction.

GROWTH OF THE ARMY

WESTMINISTER.

Mr. Amery gave the following figures in the Commons lately, showing what percentage of the Indian Army has been recruited from each of the main provinces of India and the kingdom of Nepal:—Punjab: fifty per cent; United Provinces: fifteen per cent; Madras Presidency: ten; North-West Frontier Province: five; Ajmer and Merwara: three; Bengal: two; Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, Bihar and Orissa five, while about eight per cent of recruits obtained from all sources come from Nepal.

Mr. Amery who was replying to a question, said the precise figures were not available, but those were roughly according to the latest information.

Figures for religious groups were, Mohammedans about 34 per cent, Hindus including Gurkhas about 50 per cent, Sikhs ten per cent and other religious groups, including Christians, six per cent.

COST OF ARMY PENSIONS TO INDIA

Mr. Amery told the Commons also that in the year 1942-43, 3,648,000 pounds sterling was paid to 7,407 persons in Britain in respect of military and civil pensions earned by service in India. In addition about one million pounds was paid to the War Office on account of pensionary service rendered in India by officers and men of the British Army. Mr Amery gave these figures in a written reply to a question.

BRITISH IGNORANCE OF INDIAN CULTURE

LONDON.

"After 200 years of political connection with India we in England know next to nothing about the Indian cultures," writes Mr. E. M. Forster, introducing a P.E.N. Club booklet just issued, entitled "Literature and authorship in India," by Prof K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar of Belgaum. "Our ignorance is disgraceful and indeed an indictment of our Empire.....What attempt has been made by our rulers to promote oriental scholarship to carry on the tradition of Sir William Jones? What attempt have they made to familiarise Britishers with Indian arts and literatures or with Indian music? The answer to such questions is Wembley and those who remember Wembley will know what the answer means and those who have forgotten Wembley are to be congratulated. The little that has been accomplished in the way of interpretation has been done by individuals or private bodies. Prof Iyengar's little book is a revelation like the photographic exhibition of Hindu temples organised two years ago by the Warburg institute; it takes us into the almost unknown subject of contemporary Indian writing."

The author, starting with the early impact of western culture on the East, traces its reverberations down to the present day. After a brief review of the work of contemporary writers in different Indian languages, Prof. Iyengar says. "Activity has been especially marked since Gandhi assumed leadership of Indian politics. He has largely succeeded in infusing divine discontent into our literary men and women. Hence of late they have begun to give piercing utterance to the irritations, disgusts humiliations and insufficiencies that seem to constitute India's heritage from the immediate past. But so far no Indian writer has been able objectively to portray the tremendous issues involved in the Gandhian technique or in India's burning desire for achieving freedom from foreign domination. Lacking both vision and vitality, the average modern Indian novelist would surrender to a particular policy or mortgage to a political party special gifts dowered for articulating a wholesome message for all India and for the world itself."

Prof. Iyengar says that the general barrenness of the Indian literary scene when contrasted with Europe, is due to illiteracy and false European models. It is also due to the scarcity of competent and helpful critics and the generally inadequate compensation for periodical articles. There are a few honourable exceptions such as The Hindu of Madras and the *Aryan Path*, Bombay, but they are oases in the desert."

The author deplores that really brilliant people in the professions do not consider writing serious books of some kind or other and concludes: "Poverty is at the root of most evils that prevail here. At the same time it should not be forgotten that even many professors who are quite well-to-do with salaries and liveried peons also do little serious work; cars, radio sets and physical ailments become almost their sole preoccupation in life. Thus while poverty is one reason and an important one, it is not the sole reason—something in the Indian atmosphere to-day seems enervating."

SOME CURIOUS TRAIN WRECKINGS

A Bulgarian train was once wrecked by rose petals. A wagon carting a great consignment of petals to a scent factory, dropped a sack at a level crossing. The sack derailed the train. The fireman was sent flying, and was badly injured.

In France, before the war, a flock of books brought an international express to a dead stop. They were so busy picking up scraps from the preceding Strasburg express that they paid little attention to the oncoming train, and were crushed in such numbers that the wheels skidded and the train pulled up.

Lions have stopped railway traffic in East Africa and elephants have blocked the line in Burma.

In London, an insect once held up thousands of travellers for a quarter of an hour. An earwig crawled into the electric signalling apparatus on the District line at Hounslow, up-setting the contact and causing all signals to be set at danger. Over a quarter of an hour elapsed before the source of the trouble could be found!

INSECTS CHANGE SIGNAL

Yet perhaps the strangest accident of all was on the Morelos Railway, in Mexico. The driver of the 11 p.m. special was congratulating himself on a good run when suddenly he turned and tugged at the controls, and the train pulled up with a sudden jerk and a shrill hiss of escaping steam. On the track ahead, a red light gleamed....

The next instant, a second train roared into the first with a grinding tear of smashing wood and breaking glass. Three passengers were killed and the railwaymen discovered too late the cause of the disaster.

A swarm of cochineal insects had settled on an ordinary white signal lamp, and the light, shining through them, had seemed a vivid crimson.

(*continued from page 5*)

though the Respondent had used the words "will then" in these latter sentences he meant thereby "have been, are, and will be," that thereby the Respondent had brought himself under the purview of the Contempts of Courts Act.

Then the Court made a searching cross-examination of the points raised by both sides, and gave their decision to the following effect.

Regarding the preliminary objection they held that though the Rules under the Act mentioned only three parties who could initiate the proceedings, the Act gave a wider meaning, and that the Advocate General was therefore competent to file the application. With regard to the passages, the Court thought that the remarks were not commensurate with dignity and good taste and the Respondent had expressed regret therefor, that the first portion of the remarks were of a general character, and the latter portion rather imaginative and unrelated to the present, and consequently not coming under the purview of the Contempts of Courts Act. Therefore, they ordered, "The petition is dismissed." Thereupon the Advocate General urged that that would make him a petitioner, which was not the case, and that the expression "The Rule is discharged," might be used as in other High Courts. The Court observed that only the Presidency Courts acting under Letters Patent could use that expression, and said finally "The proceedings are dropped. There is no order as to costs."

Thus that chapter is over. We received from well-wishers expressions of sympathy before the case, and congratulations after it, for both of which we tender grateful thanks. The decision is of general interest to the Press and the public of the State as defining what is permissible criticism and what is not under the Contempts of Courts Act. Whatever loss or inconvenience the case may have caused to us, we welcome that result, and are glad that we were instrumental in the Press and the public securing it. Good, let us admit, after all cometh out of evil!

Editor.

"RATIONALIST"

Bound volumes of the "*Rationalist*," containing all the first year's and second year's issues in two volumes, calico-bound, are available.

They contain much readable and profitable material, and the volumes will prove an interesting addition to any library.

Vol I. Rs. 6/-
Vol II Rs. 5/-
(Postage extra.)

Apply to:—
The Manager,
"RATIONALIST"
Chamaraja Road, Mysore.

"SARVA VRANA VINASHINI"

Sovereign herbal Ointment for all sorts of ulcers, wounds, boils etc., however obstinate.

1 Tin Rs. 1—4—0 Sample 0—2—0
Postage extra.

Pandit. **P. H. Chandrabhan Singh,**
Cheluvamba Agrahar,
MYSORE.

Printed at the Coronation Press, 676, Chamaraja Road, Mysore, and Published by G. R. JOSYER.

Registered No. M. 4559

THE RATIONALIST

A weekly
for the intelligent man, devoted to a rationalistic survey of all matters of Public interest.
Proprietor & Editor: G. R. JOSYER M.A., F.R.E.S.

VOL. 3 No. 47] MONDAY 9—8—1943 [PRICE 0—1—6

DEWAN'S SPEECH ON NATIONAL WAR FRONT IN MYSORE

Speech by Pradhanasiromani Mr. N. Madhava Rau, C.I.E., Dewan of Mysore, on the occasion of the Anniversary Celebrations of the National War Front in the Rangacharlu Memorial Hall, Mysore, on the 25th July 1943.

"Colonel Fraser, Rao Bahadur Ramaswamy, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is always a pleasure for me to meet members of the Mysore City National War Front which is one of the most enthusiastic, enterprising and energetic units of the National War Front Organization in the State. Rao Bahadur Ramaswamy and his colleagues take every opportunity that comes their way—and also many that don't come their way—to further the cause for which the National War Front movement stands. As you might remember, they organized last year during the Dasara festivities a National War Front Exhibition which was both attractive and educative. The Exhibition was found so useful that there was a demand for arranging it in other District headquarters also, and these have already been held in Bangalore, Kolar, Mandya, Tumkur, and Hassan. It was a happy idea of the Committee to have arranged the anniversary celebrations of the National War Front so as to synchronise with the Birthday festivities of His Highness the Maharaja who, as we all know, is greatly interested in the deals and activities of the organization. It may be recalled that when the movement was inaugurated in the State, His Highness urged everyone of his subjects to join the movement and contribute to the safeguarding of the integrity and honour of our motherland. I am thankful to the Chairman and Members of the Mysore National War Front for giving me the pleasure of participating in the celebration. My pleasure is greatly enhanced by the fact that the Hon'ble Colonel Fraser has not only honoured us with his presence at this meeting, but has also given us the benefit of a most interesting speech on the war situation. Colonel Fraser is a great friend of Mysore, as was his distinguished father, Sir Stuart Fraser, who was Tutor to His late Highness and afterwards Resident in Mysore. Sir Stuart keeps in touch with Mysore affairs even at his advanced age. It might interest you to know that recently he wrote in the Asiatic Review a most interesting article on Mysore. Colonel Fraser is continuing his family tradition of sympathetic interest in the progress of the State. He is particularly interested in all activities connected with our War effort. I am sure the members of the National War Front and everyone else in this hall would like me to offer him our special thanks for his kindness in addressing this meeting.

The National War Front, was inaugurated in Mysore, as it was done in other parts of India, at a time when the Allies were facing difficulties. Malaya and Burma had fallen. The threat of an invasion of the country was regarded as real, while in many cities and towns people were in daily dread of air raids. Naturally, therefore, although there was a substratum of confidence among the thinking public as to the ultimate victory of the Allies, there was a general feeling of anxiety as to the immediate happenings. The propaganda of the enemy and the activities of rumour mongers tended to create defeatism, panic and even unrest in the country. The perserving activities of the National War Front and the turn of the tide of the war in favour of the Allies have contributed to a change in the outlook and one finds in the country now a spirit of cheerfulness and confidence in the certainty of an allied victory.

The threat of an invasion has passed and the danger of the air raids has also become remote. It has therefore been possible for the National War Front organization to turn its attention from its primary purpose of combating defeatism and counteracting rumours to other questions and

problems which are looming large to-day. One of these is the problem of food supplies. I am glad to find that this important question is receiving the attention of the National War Front Organization in the State. Many of you might be aware of the steps taken by the Government to relieve the shortage in food supply and to increase the production of food stuffs in the country. A great deal of propaganda is needed to ensure that the steps taken by the Government become fully effective. I have no doubt that the workers of the National War Front Organization will do their best to promote the 'Grow More Food' campaign in the State. Propaganda is also necessary for increasing the cultivation of vegetables. I am glad that the Mysore City National War Front Organization has already taken up this work and that the 'Grow More Vegetables' campaign in the City is to be formally inaugurated by the Minister for Local-Self Government and Public health to-morrow. Mysore City has special advantages in this respect. The supply of water is more generous here than in other places. A large number of houses, particularly in the extensions, have compounds and open spaces which can be used for growing vegetables. I hope that the efforts of the organization in this direction will meet with good response.

As you are aware, the Central Government is taking measures to counteract the inflationary tendencies which are inevitable in war time and which if left unchecked lead to increase in the cost of living. If these measures are to bear fruit, the people both in the towns and in rural parts must co-operate by restricting expenditure and by saving all they can out of their increased earnings. A vigorous campaign for educating the public in these matters may be undertaken by the National War Front as it is an urgent necessity.

There is another important subject which the National War Front Organization might take up with great advantage, and that is the promotion of friendliness between the civil population and the troops, stationed in several parts of the State, in many cases in the neighbourhood of villages. Sometime ago there were a few regrettable incidents bringing the military into conflict with the civil population. I am glad to say that these incidents are largely a thing of the past, and that the relations between the military and the civil population have been cordial and friendly. The National War Front Organization can do a great deal to bring about friendly contacts between the troops and the civil population in the new camps and thus help to maintain happy relations between them.

The National War Front Organization in the State has achieved a considerable measure of success in its activities during the one year of its existence. It has its branches in all district headquarters and in 62 of the taluk headquarters. Hobly and village committees have been formed in many places. I understand that more than 1500 meetings have so far been organized by the workers of the National War Front. In Mysore City alone as many as 55 public meetings have been held, besides several informal meetings in various locations and educational institutions in the City.

I am glad to find that the organization is also interesting itself in post-war reconstruction problems which are now engaging the attention of the Government as well as the public in India. In many places, the National War Front has organised what are called "New India Planning Groups" for the study and discussion of these problems. Similar groups have been formed in Mysore also. In addition to studying these problems, I believe the organization in Mysore can take an effective part in the rural reconstruction drive and in the campaign of adult education in rural and urban areas, to mention only two instances. Members of the National War Front who have now acquired experience in the varied technique of propaganda can play a very important part to promote movements of public usefulness after the war.

I wish the Mysore City National War Front all success and glory in its many sided work in the days to come."

THE MANDAYAM BANKING & INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOANS GRANTED ON GOOD SECURITIES

CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and interest allowed @ 2½% per annum.

THRIFT DEPOSITS opened and interest allowed @3½ % up to Rs. 5000. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at favourable rates which may be had on application.

Dividends declared:

1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
5%	5%	7½%	10%	10%

Apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR.

The Mandayam Banking & Insurance Co., Limited,

Chamaraja Road, MYSORE.

PUBLIC LIFE

(continued from last issue)

Not a small part of the qualification for the public life is the power to bear misfortune with dignity. The disappointed man must keep his head up. He must be first in congratulations to his successful rival. The excluded office-seeker must go about with the air of having expected nothing and, if he is wise, be exceptionally careful in supporting his party at least for a time. Many an excellent man ruined himself by displaying his wounds or endeavouring to retaliate by ineffective pin-pricks. A Subas Chandra Bose or a Rajagopalachari may have his tit for tat, but an ordinary man must smile and look pleased.

Another of the difficulties of public life is that a man's real competitors are not his opponents but his friends.

Compared with other careers, the political is liable to an immense number of unforeseen chances and mishaps. A man may lose his seat just at the most critical moment in his career and be thrown out of public life for a long time, in which he may be almost forgotten. Unless he is one of the few who have a public behind them, he will be seen extraordinarily at the mercy of the individual fancies and preferences of the great men whose favour is indispensible.

Character also counts in public life. Politicians can no longer rail off one half of their existence and call it their private life, with which the public has no concern. The picture of the public man which is formed in the public eye is built of thousands of little details which may have nothing to do with his political action. He chooses voluntarily the life of publicity and he cannot escape its liabilities. Public life requires sacrifice of privacy and convenience.

To make a success in public life one needs capacity, industry, character, a moderate degree of backing and a little luck. But it is understood that the politicians are in chains to the party bosses. They have to be consulted about everything, as otherwise one would not be allowed to come back to the Legislature. One has to get on with all sorts of queer characters. Even otherwise there is no security of term for men of proved ability and experience under the present system of voting. Baldwin could not secure a seat for Mr. McKenna when he wished him to be the Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1922. In 1933 Macdonald could not find a seat for his Solicitor General. The Liberals could not guarantee a seat to Sir Donald Mclean. One of our own ministers could not succeed in the first election.

Thus in some cases men of proved ability would not like to enter the public life, as they would least like to dance to the changing public opinion; some others, even though they like, would not easily come in, due to public exentricity; yet in other cases even though they get in, they will be the tools in the hands of mediocres, who would boss the show. Thus intelligence and experience would be at a discount. This will be ruinous to public life.

A man must vote with his party and stifle his conscience if it tells him that he is doing wrong. There is the tyranny of the party machine, the corruption of the bosses, the evils of the spoils system and honours system, etc. If his triumphs are great, his disasters are in the same scale, and the same enormous publicity attends his downfall as his exaltation. His struggle to win power is long and arduous and his enjoyment of it brief and precarious, and not seldom he has to depart from the scene when his fortunes are at their lowest. It is said that the public men are never really in favour with the public except for a short period before they are returned to power. When that summit is gained, the reaction sets in and he almost immediately finds himself battling with hostile currents which will finally submerge him.

Hence the paradoxical conclusion that Government hardly ever, and oppositions almost always, represent the majority in the country and that a minister is never so little in favour, as when he is in power. The fatigue of it, the wearisome publicity, the increasing controversy, the stumping and electioneering, the heavy penalties for slight mistakes, the inherent friction with friends, the intrusions on their privacy and reflection on their character—these certainly make a man disheartened and not a few have died young or retired broken men. With all these liabilities the public life is still the most envied of the careers. It alone carries with it what is called power, fame and greatness But alas, lucky are the few who attain it!

T. S. RAJAGOPALIENGAR, M.A., LL.B.

REPRINTS AND BOOKLETS

1.	Sir Mirza Ismail's Dewanship	0—2—0
2.	Small-pox and its treatment in Vedic Times	0—2—0
3.	Problem of Wealth	0—2—0
4.	[illegible]	0—1—0
5.	The Tree of Happiness	0—1—0
6.	Winston Churchill	0—4—0

The Rationalist.
Monday 9-8-1943.

MERIT TELLS

"That young man, is an Adi-Dravida by caste, Mr. Josyer. He is the most outstanding product of the Medical School": we recall the voice of Dr. P. R. Subba Rao, some ten years ago, in the Eye-section of the Krishnarajendra Hospital pointing to a young man in white over-all who was moving about handling things in the room. His name, we were told, was Mr. Adikesavalu.

In 99 cases out of a hundred. or should we say, 999 cases out of a thousand, that young man might have retired after being buffeted about the corners of the State for 30 years or till his 55th year,—or according to the new rule, after 25 years or his 50th year.—as a Senior Sub Asst. Surgeon, and found a berth in a private medical dispensary.

But we find that to-day that young Sub has bloomed forth into Dr. Adikesavalu, M.B.C.M., F.R.C.S.! The metamorphosis is not only interesting, but astonishing!

It is a remarkable career, and we would delight our readers by mentioning what we have heard about it.

L.M.P's had no prospects then except as Sub Asst. Surgeons. They were not admitted to the higher course, either in the Mysore or the Madras Universities. But the latter provided for admission of Cambridge Seniors. So Mr. Adikesavalu,—as water finds its level, or steam finds its outlet,—conceived the brilliant idea of taking the Cambridge Senior, and having passed it, entered the Madras M.B.C.M. course and graduated with distinction!

Returning, we are told, to Krishnarajendra Hospital, Dr. Robinson was so impressed with his work that he moved the Mayo Clinic of America to accept him as a scholar.

We recall that in the case of Ramanujam, the Mathematician, special provision had to be made for him to enter the Madras University, and then his merit took him to Cambridge and Dr. Hardy.

So Mr. Adikesavalu went to America for training in the Mayo Clinic, and after that course, as passage to England was barred, he took the F.R.C.S. of London from Montreal, Canada, and has come back,—we would like to say,—and has come back to inspire and adorn the medical profession in the State.

His achievements would be considered bright and distinguished if he belonged to any other community, Brahmin, Lingayat, Vokkaligar, Naidu, Moslem, or Christian, but coming right from the Depressed Classes, his talents and merit shine forth all the brighter.

It appears to us, that Government which can make or find good berths for Robinsons, Eagletons, Misras and Heiligs, would be acting gracefully if it appoints him Surgeon in his old Hospital and Professor of Surgery in the Medical College. His career would serve as an inspiration to its students.

We hear now-a-days of "Communal Justice" in appointments and promotions and retirements.

With a population 2½ times that of Mussalmans, and 2½ lakhs more than that of Lingayats, the Depressed Classes are the second largest community in the State. As such when it presents an outstanding man of merit for advancement, the claim cannot but be deemed paramount. Viewed in that light the suggestion that we have made is modest.

It may be that our voice may not be heard or heeded by those concerned.

Two other courses are open to the distinguished Doctor. He may respond to the call of War. Medical Officers are badly wanted in the field hospitals, and high prospects are offered by the military authorities. Dr. Adikesavalu has only to offer his services there, and they will be grabbed and he will be given sumptuous prospects.

Or again, he may open a private clinic, organise the Depressed Classes of the State, notify a few meetings, send a few telegrams, do a little tub-thumping, and stress the great community's claim for a place in the Ministry. And who knows what may happen when the time comes? Dr. Adikesavalu of Mysore may be another Dr. Ambedkar of Bombay!

Both for the community's sake and the individual's sake. we wonder which of the three will happen. It however shows the community's really depressed state that it has not made much of its talented off-spring as yet.

Editor.

HINDUSTAN TIMES' SUCCESS IN PRIVY COUNCIL

LONDON.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, consisting of Lord Atkin, Lord Thankerton, Lord Porter, Sir George Rankin and Sir Madhavan Nair to-day gave its reason for granting the appeal in the case of the daily paper, "Hindustan Times," in which the Managing Editor, Mr. Devadas Gandhi, son of Mahatma Gandhi and other persons were convicted of contempt of court by the High Court of Allahabad.

Lord Atkin said that in allowing the appeal the Judicial Committee set aside the conviction and ordered costs and fines to be repaid. The statements made in the "Hindustan Times" did not amount to contempt of court. The news report stated that the Chief Justice had asked judicial officers in the Province to assist in raising funds for the war effort and the editorial comment upon that was to the effect that if the statement was true, such a course of conduct would reflect upon the prestige of the High Court.

With Mr. Devadas Gandhi were associated as defendants in the proceedings for contempt, the printer of the paper and the local correspondent at Meerut.

Lord Atkin said that cases of contempt which consisted of "scandalising the court itself" were fortunately rare and required to be treated with much discretion. There was here no criticism of any judicial act of the Chief Justice or any imputation in respect of the administration of justice. The Chief Justice was alleged untruly, as was now admitted, to have committed an ill-advised act in writing to subordinate judges asking them to collect for the war fund. If the facts were as alleged, they admitted of criticism. "No doubt it is galling," said Lord Atkin "for any judicial personage to be criticised publicly as having done something outside his judicial proceedings, which was ill-advised or indiscreet. But judicial personages can afford not to be too sensitive.

"A simple denial in public of the alleged request would at once have allayed trouble. If a judge is defamed in such a way as not to affect the administration of Justice, he has ordinary remedies for defamation, if he should feel impelled to use them. Their Lordships cannot accept the view taken by Court of the meaning of the comment: the words do not support the innuendo. In the opinion of their Lordships, the proceedings in contempt were misconceived and the appellants were not guilty of the contempt alleged."

"THE RATIONALIST."

Subscription:

	Yearly	½ yearly	Quarterly
	Rs.	Rs.	Re.
Local	4/-	2/-	1/-
Outside ...	5/-	2/8	1/4.

Advertisement Rates:

Full Page	...	Rs. 50 a month.
		„ 15 per insertion.
Half Page	...	„ 8 „
Quarter Page	...	„ 5 „

The Manager,
"RATIONALIST"
Chamaraja Road, Mysore.

THE WEALTH OF INDIA

India is a sub-continent of Asia shaped like a battered triangle, the northern part entirely land-locked and the southern bounded on the west and east by the Indian Ocean and the Bay of Bengal, respectively. The base of the triangle stretches eastward from the Iranian border to the western frontier of Burma over which the Japanese now stand guard. From north to south, India is 2,000 miles long and from east to west 2,500 miles wide. The total area is estimated at 1,578,000 square miles.

Into this area which is about half the size of the United States there is crowded a population estimated in 1941 at 389 millions. It is a fast growing population as indicated by an increase of some 50 millions in the past two decades. In any evaluation of the material wealth of India the population factor is of great importance. A mere enumeration of the country's wealth in terms of agricultural and mineral resources makes for very impressive reading but it is considerably less so when the resources are related to the needs of so huge a population.

The wealth of India is essentially agricultural. Much has been said in recent years about the industrialization of India, but the fact is that now—more so than in the past—the country is predominantly rural. It has been estimated that agriculture provides directly or indirectly the livelihood of 73 per cent of the people. The remainder derive their income from industry, which has failed to absorb any of the excess agricultural population. Indeed, the proportion of farm population to the total increased from 69 in 1881 to 73 in 1931. This is the reverse of the process taking place in the Western World and in the economically more progressive countries of the East and it thereby underlines the importance of agriculture in India's economy, says W. Ladejinsky of the United States Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations in an official survey.

The agricultural resources of India consist of some 320 million acres of cultivated land. In asmuch as the problem of securing adequate food supplies for India's 400 millions is the most significant, four-fifths or 250 million acres of all the cultivated land is under food crops; the remainder is devoted to industrial or cash crops.

Rice is the most essential food crop of India. The diet of approximately 70 per cent of the population consists mainly of rice. India has the world's largest acreage under rice (72 million acres) and is second only to China as a rice producer (57 million pounds). These figures are formidable indeed, but it must be noted that in the past two decades output actually declined by 8 per cent as against an 18 per cent rise in population. The decline in output is caused by stationary or slowly declining yields. The average yield per acre in the past two decades ranged from 29 bushels (1922-26) to 26 bushels (1937-41) as against 68 and 75 bushels in Japan. India, therefore, does not produce enough rice to satisfy its requirements, and the per capita consumption has declined from 205 to 162 pounds. Even on this basis of reduced consumption India must import from 6 to 8 per cent of its total rice supply from Burma. With the Japanese occupation of Burma, India's rice supply situation has been weakened still further.

Wheat is India's second important crop the area averaging 35 million acres and output about 375 million bushels. As in the case of rice, in recent years there has been little increase in acreage and output of wheat. The per capita consumption (60 pounds) has remained practically unchanged, but mainly through diversion of what was formerly an exportable surplus into domestic channels of consumption.

In addition to the two premier crops, India is a large producer of a variety of millets (more than 60 million acres), barley, corn, and legumes. India is the world's greatest sugarcane producer. There are nearly 4 million acres under sugarcane, with an output of 5 million tons of sugar, but of low quality. In terms of volume, India is the world's largest tobacco producer, with 1,497,000 acres growing 1,375 million pounds.

Another important source of India's agricultural wealth is its livestock which including sheep and goats, is estimated at 310 million head. Because of the many and indispensable functions assigned to livestock by Indian peasants—"the cow and the bullock have on their patient back the whole structure of Indian agriculture"—their economy is dependent upon the quality of this livestock. The fact is, however, that the livestock is of a poor quality indeed, it is small sized, inefficient, and subject to many contagious diseases. The gradual expansion of the cultivated area at the expense of pastures in the congested areas of India has adversely affected animal husbandry. It is contended that the fodder available in India is sufficient for only two-fifths of the livestock. The large number of livestocke in India places the country in the position of the world's leading producer of hides and skins, both raw and half tanned. The output is estimated at 20 million cattle and almost 6 million buffalo hides, 28 million goat and kid skins, and 19 million sheep and lamb skins.

India is one of the largest producers of oilseeds, oil cakes, and oils, having planted an area of 23 million acres under a variety of oil-bearing seeds. Chief among these is a yearly output of 340,000

tons of pea-nut oil. Linseed, castor-beans, rape-seed and sesamum are the other important oilseeds. Approximately a million tons of oil extracted from these seeds is exported. India is perhaps the original home of the cotton plant and has been for many years the second largest cotton producer, with an output of 4.5 million bales per year. Despite attempts to develop substitute materials, jute continues to be the cheapest packing cloth in the world. In this field India enjoys the virtual monopoly, based on an annual output of 9 million bales.

Despite the agricultural character of India, it differs considerably from such agricultural countries as the Netherlands Indies and Malaya. This is because of India's variety of mineral resources, not possessed by the other two countries. India represents a vast potential industrial area, with an abundant labour supply and unlimited market; but these very factors, associated with low spendable income, inefficiency of labour, lack of capital and reluctance on the part of the colonial admistration to encourage heavy industries, have so far handicapped the country's industrial development. Yet India has large resources upon which industrialization could feed itself, once the handicaps are lessened or eliminated altogether.

India's mineral resources include enormous easily accessible supplies of high grade iron ore. The reserves are estimated at 3 million tons, and iron content of the ore averages 64 per cent. Coal, cooking coal, and manganese—all basic materials in iron and steel making—are available in abundance. Estimates of the coal resources vary from 36 to 60 billion tons, of which 5 billion tons is of good quality and easily workable. After Russia India is the largest producer (over 1 million tons) of high grade manganese. The country is the world's largest producer of mica, the other chief producers being the United States and Canada. India's proportion, by value, of the total output of these three countries is over 80 per cent. India is one of the world's important producers of chromites, an essential mineral used in the manufacture of stainless steel and of chromesteel for armour plate for war-ships. Bauxite depcsits of considerable extent and of good quality for the manufacture of aluminium, as well as large potential hydroelectric power, must be added to the non-agricultural resources of India.

By far the greater part of the mineral wealth of India is yet in the making. There is altogether too great a gap between the mineral resources of India and their actual utilisation. With few exceptions, notably that of the cotton textile industry, India's industrial development has proceeded at an extremely slow pace. In 1934-38 India mined only 24 million tons of coal annually. 2½ million tons of iron ore, 339,000 tons of copper ore and 8 000 tons of bauxite, while the value of the entire mineral output averaged 65 million dollars. Even under the stimulus of war production India's output of finished steel in 1641 amounted to only 1,250,000 tons.

It is unquestionable, however, that the enormous wartime demands that rise daily have created an urgent need for intensified industrial development of India. It involves also a basic and positive change in the attitude of Great Britain regarding a rapid industrialization of India. This, in conjunction with the material and technical aid received from the United States, may find India in a position to translate at an accelerated rate the country's potential resources into actual wealth.

Such a development is all the more important because not all is well with India's agriculture, now its principle source of wealth. The fact cannot be overlooked that the 320 million acres of cultivated land do not provide all the people with a quantity—let alone quality—of food necessary to meet the minimum requirements of the unpretentious diet prevailing in the Far East or South-eastern Asia.

There is nothing inherent in an Indian peasant that prevents him from becoming an efficient producer of food and other farm products and from realizing all the benefits that follow. But the institutional milieu within which the peasant lives and works militates against such changes. Lack of education, very limited application of agricultural science, and a land-tenure system that burdens tens of millions of Indian peasants, inheritance laws that result in fragmentation of holdings and what is perhaps most important, a rapid increase in population pressing ever harder against the available resources—all these combine to make output low, both per unit of land and per man. The net result is not enough agricultural wealth to go around, which in practice spells widespread poverty and, disease.

No progress in agriculture or in industrialization can appreciably increase the wealth of the people if the growth of population in India continues at the rate of the past two decades, nullifying whatever material advantage is gained. It is well to remember in this connection the conclusion reached by the Royal Commission on agriculture in India: everything "which we have advocated for the material advancement of the people will merely postpone the effects of the growing presure of the population on the soil. No lasting improvement in the standard of living of the great mass of the population can possibly be attained if every enhancement in the purchasing power of the cultivator is to be followed by a proportionate

SOME NOTABLE BOOKS.

1. SELECTIONS FROM INGERSOLL—

By Ram Gopal, Bar-at-Law. A Great Book, containing 1000 pages of the cream of Ingersoll's writings and speeches.

"In purity of style, in poetic expression, in cogency of statement, and brilliancy of rhetoric, Ingersoll stands unrivalled."

Popular Edition ... Rs. 4—0 0
Library Edition ... „ 5—0—0

2. SOCIOLOGY—

By Ram Gopal, Bar-at-Law, and G. R. Josyer, M.A., F.R.E.S.

Dr. Sir J. C. Bose, Kt., F.R.S.—"A most interesting work."

Prof. Jadunath Sarkar, C.I.E.—"An immense amount of information has been compressed into it, much of which is unknown to our average countrymen."

Dr. Sir Radhakrishnan—"Excellent little book highly useful to students."

Dr. C. R. Reddy—"Excellent little book. A helpful volume on a very comprehensive subject."

Harvey E. Fisk, Wall Street, New York—"I have rarely read a book with more interest than your Sociology."

Approved by Andhra University—

As a text on Sociology for B.A.

The Department of Public Instruction, Bombay Prov.
For inclusion in Teachers' Libraries in Schools.

The Department of Public Instruction, Central Provinces,
As a prize Book and for Libraries in all Schools.

The Educational Department, Baroda,
For Libraries.

The Educational Department, Mysore,
For Libraries of High and Normal Schools.

Price Rs. 2

TIPPU SULTAN from a contemporary memoir.

By G. R. JOSYER, M.A., F.R.E.S., F.M.U.

A brilliant word-picture of the maligned ruler of South India. 0-6-0

PROBLEM OF WEALTH.

By G. R. JOSYER. M.A., F.R.E.S., F.M.U. 0-2-0

"I must first of all say how well you write English! Your style is admirable, sententious, and striking. It invites a willing perusal. This is the first requisite of a popular author."

SRI KRISHNA YAJURVEDA

WITH SWARA MARKS

First Published in 1890.

		Net Rs.	a.
1.	Samhita, 1 to 4 Kandas. Vol. I ...	4	0
2.	Samhita 5 to 7 Kandas. Vol. II ...	3	0
3.	Aranyakopanishat	2	8
4.	Brahmanas, 28 Panras	5	0
5.	Samhita Padabhaga 1st Vol.	6	0
6.	Do do 2nd Vol.	6	0
7.	Mahanyasadi, with Rudra, Chamaka, etc.	2	8
8.	Udaka-santhyadi, with Krama, Ghana, etc.	2	8
9.	Thaithireeya Prathishakya with two commentaries.	4	0
10.	Anukramanika or Index to Yajurveda ...	1	0
11.	Lakshanatraya	0	10

Professor G. KASTURI IYENGAR, M.A.

"The thanks of every Hindu are due to Mr. Gomatam Srinivasa Josyer of Mysore, for his having given to the Telugu reading world, a very neat, thoroughly accurate and in every way delightfully got up Edition of Krishna Yajurveda."

Principal, S. VENKATARAMA SASTRI, B.A.

"You have laid the Vedic Mandali under a great obligation by bringing out the Yajurveda in Samhitha and Pada Texts."

PANDIT A. MAHADEVA SASTRY, B.A., F.T.S.,

"For the first time, these texts have been made available in a handy and correct form The texts have been carefully edited and printed on nice paper and in good types, and are sold at comparatively low prices in parts. The publisher deserves well of the public."

BOOKS EDITED BY

H. H. SRI YATIRAJA SWAMY OF MELKOTE

In Devanagari—

		Rs.	a.
1.	Tapasa Vatsaraja, a Drama by Matrita'a ...	2	0
2.	Sringara Prakasa by Bhoja Deva ...	3	0
3.	Kasyapa Samhita, in Telugu Script ...	5	0
4.	Pancharatra Padma Samhita. Part I ...	4	0
5.	Do do Part II ...	5	0

G. S. JOSYER & SON.
Mysore.

Wanted Agents and Canvassers
For the "Rationalist."

Printed at the Coronation Press, 676, Chamaraja Road, Mysore, and Published by G. R. JOSYER.

Registered No. M. 4559

THE RATIONALIST

A weekly
for the intelligent man, devoted to a rationalistic survey of all matters of Public interest.
Proprietor & Editor: G. R. JOSYER M.A., F.R.E.S.

VOL. 3 No. 48] MONDAY 16—8—1943 [PRICE 0—1—6

FOR SALE

Ford Motor Car, 24 H. P. Tourer.

Machanically perfect. A Good Car to run about.

Apply:— BOX NO. 27.

The Rationalist,

Chamaraja Road, Mysore.

PRINTING MACHINE

Demy size, Cylinder model, English make, strong and sound.

Apply:— BOX NO. 41.

The Rationalist,

Chamaraja Road, Mysore.

PET COMPLAINTS

The ills we mortals suffer have preferences for certain races or nations. There's often a further liking for certain human types, builds, complexions, sex, or ages. In Australia, youngest nation, already there's a pet complaint—skin cancer.

A.I.F. doctors back from Malaya record a high percentage in Burma, South China and Malaya of kidney trouble, both in whites and coloured people. This seems a preference which is geographic. One of the queerest of these geographic preferences is that of high blood pleasure for Americans of the U.S.A. Though it favours men rather than women, the complaint draws no colour line. American Negroes suffer in as high proportion as whites. Yet a survey of negroes in Africa (their homeland) shows that the complaint is exceedingly rare there. And, for a contrast, one can travel around China and find only an odd case of high blood pressure here and there.

A queer racial prejudice is that of diabetes for Jews. To avoid diabetes, see that your parents come of Scottish or Scandinavian stock. In Scotland and Norway the disease is less prevalent. Among Italians the proportion of diabetics is also low. Racially, the Jews are of Asiatic stock, but this is not a factor in susceptibility. Over most of Asia diabetes is rather rare.

The Eskimo rarely gets toothache. Pyorrhoea and dental decay shun the frozen North. High blood pressure also is practically unknown among Eskimos. As they are the grossest meat-eaters in the world, the theory that meat-eating leads to high pressure gets a severe set-back.

The Anglo-Indian's "liver" has been a pet theme for writers. Temperance advocates used to insist that his indulgence in hard drinks was the cause. Surveys of Southern Asia, however, indicate that liver complaints have a geographical, perhaps climatic basis, occurring among coloured races equally with whites. In Java, for instance, percentage of liver cancer among Chinese and Javanese is very high.

The allergies (asthma and hay fever) have a special preference for Americans. In Australia and in Britain there has also been a notable increase. A queer side-issue is that hay fever and asthma are low-blood-pressure states. A fall of pressure precedes attacks, which can often be averted with a pressure-raising drug. So "lows" and "highs," side by side, make up a big percentage of disability among white-collar workers of most white nations.

Coming to sex preferences: If you're a woman you're more likely to develop aneamia, gallstones (2 to 1), headaches, diabetes (2 to 1 after age 50), Raynaud's (a circulation disease), thyroid deficiency (7 to 1), and some types of goitre. The male is more subject to duodenal ulcer, hobnail liver (3 to 1), pneumonia, Bright's disease, Buerger's disease (100 to 1), coronary heart disease (2 to 1), appendicitis and progressive muscular atrophy (3 to 1). Buerger's is an unpleasant complaint in which circulation fails in the limbs.

Women have a further advantage in that they rarely suffer from baldness, colour-blindness, or true "bleeder's disease." Blondes are more liable to rheumatism, heart disease, tonsillitis, arthritis. Brunettes should watch out for T. B. and nervous troubles. As children, however, they stand up better to diptheria and scarlet fever than the fair types.

THE MANDAYAM BANKING & INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOANS GRANTED ON GOOD SECURITIES

CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and interest allowed @ 2½% per annum.

THRIFT DEPOSITS opened and interest allowed @3½ % up to Rs. 5000. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at favourable rates which may be had on application.

Dividends declared:

1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
5%	5%	7½%	10%	10%

Apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR.

The Mandayam Banking & Insurance Co., Limited,

Chamaraja Road, MYSORE.

BERNARD SHAW

LONDON.

Mr. George Bernard Shaw was 87 last week. He remains isolated in the country from his friends, owing to petrol rationing.

He admitted he was not feeling very witty; he is really a lovable and thoughtful husband. The Shaws, like the Webbs, are living ideal lives, wherein both are frank, having great faith in each other.

The death of Beatrice Webb recently upset the Shaws; now Mrs. Shaw is herself seriously ill from a terrible disease, Paget's disease.

How Shaw keeps up his writing remains a mystery. He interrupted the work on his latest play long enough to thank Mussolini for his birthday present, the Duce's resignation. When asked what should be done with the Duce, he replied on the phone, "Why not give him a little time to tell his side of the story and then why not pension him and give him a nice estate in Ireland?"

He might have been thinking of the Allies' tendency to make lenient peace terms. "I have no advice for Mussolini's pal, Hitler. The whole blessed world seems to be on my phone today asking for such things. I am just an old man who does not know much about things, but I insist on speaking of them. I do not feel very witty today either. The resignation or sacking of Mussolini should shorten the war a bit, I think. The little King down there will be easier to handle. But Hitler will fight on; do not doubt that."

Speaking about the war in the Far East, Shaw said: "Your American Admiral says it will last until 1949, and the impression is given that America alone would have to take care of the Japanese. That is just not so. Once this thing is over in Europe—and I have not the faintest idea when it will be—we will all certainly turn our full attention to the Japanese. But even if all of us, including America, make peace with Japan, Asia would continue to fight the Japanese. You must understand that Asia will always fight the Japanese. The whole Pacific will fight them.

"I am an old man. Now, the plain fact of the matter is that wars are caused because men are pugnacious. All other causes are subsidiary to that. If you want to stop men fighting you had better get them to stop being pugnacious."

Shaw calls Hitler "that confounded nuisance" but adds that "every man or woman over forty is a scoundrel at heart."

Shaw contemptuously ignores his birthdays but reporters do not. He has had great trouble in solving the new maid problem. It was finally resolved by his friend, Lady Astor who after considerable trouble has unearthed a "jewel." She said maternally, "he needs looking after."

BRITISHERS' CALL FOR SETTLEMENT

LONDON.

Nearly 100 representative men and women are signatories to an appeal for fresh efforts to secure a settlement in India.

The statement says:—"A year has now elapsed since the arrest of the Congress leaders. Thousands of Indian men and women are either imprisoned or detained without trial. The political deadlock has remained unbroken throughout the year and the resultant situation is one of mistrust and frustration—the continuance of which must imperil future good relations between Great Britain and India.

"We believe that the time is opportune for a review of the situation and for fresh efforts by British and Indian leaders to find a solution honourable and acceptable to both."

The signatories include the Bishop of Birmingham, the Bishop of Bradford, the Dean of Canterbury, the Archdeacon of Westminster, Prof. C. E. M. Joad, Prof. Harold Laski, Lord Strabolgi, Mr. Clement Davies (M.P.), Sir Richard Gregory, Sir Ernest Bennett (M.P.), Prof. Norman Bentwich, Dr. A. D. Balden, Mrs. Vera Brittain, Dame Elizabeth Cadbury, Prof. G. D. H. Cole, Prof. J. E. Daniel, Mr. T. L. Horabin (M. P.), Mr. Laurence Housman, Miss. Jameson, Commander King-Hall (M.P.), Dr. Scott Lidgett, Prof. G. H. C. McGregor, Dr. A. D. Lindsay, Sir John Maynard, Sir John Orr, Lady Parmoor, Prof. C. H. Reily, Mrs. Maude Royden, Dr. Alfred Salter, (M.P.), Viscountess Snowden, Mr. Hannen Swaffer, Mr. Jack Tanner, Prof. Edward Thompson, Dame Sybil Thorndyke and Prof. H. G. Wood.

Copies of the appeal have been sent to the Prime Minister Mr. Churchill, the Secretary for India Mr. Amery, the Viceroy Lord Linlithgow and the Viceroy-Designate Lord Wavell.

MR. HENRY FORD TURNS EIGHTY

DETROIT, July 30.

Mr. Henry Ford, the famous American automobile manufacturer, said on the eve of his 80th birthday that industry's primary objective always should be to produce goods "that will really help the people rather than roll up profits."

Mr. Ford told the Press that he believed that "business is never good business unless it does equally well for the public, its employees and itself."

At 80, Mr. Ford is still able to ride a bicycle, chop wood and outdistance many of his associates in a foot-race.

The Rationalist.
Monday 16-8-1943.

FOOD CONTROL AND RATIONING

Nearly seven months ago when we had to criticise an order of the Food Supply Department in public interest, those affected sought to get over it by alleging that it was written with personal motives. It was not true. However, having done our duty, we left it at that. We seek to say things when we are impelled to do so by patriotism or humanity. If they are dismissed lightly, the loss is not ours, as we seek no gains.

That our remarks were not ill-conceived is borne out by the fact that the order was subsequently changed, though gradually and from better experience. Now in a communique of the 9th instant, attached to an important order of that date, the Secretary for Supplies confesses.

"In spite of these arrangements however, the desired results were not obtained. Grains have not moved from the supply to the deficit areas as expected. Producers, merchants and mill-owners have been reluctant to part with stocks at controlled rates. The system of purchasing grains on a voluntary basis has not been attended with much success. And shortage of staple food-grains has been felt both in urban and rural areas."

The proof of the pudding, they say, is in the eating. Our comments are unnecessary. But it seems necessary to say that if high functionaries drawing generous salaries indulge in ineffective measures for months together, claiming perfection for what they do, and brushing aside criticism with lofty disdain, and then the measures prove failures, it leaves a bad taste in the minds of the public.

In the result we are now faced with the order of the 9th. Its object is to end all private trading in food-grains, and to make it a Government monopoly like opium or excise. Having condemned the whole non-official mercantile world to the last man as deceitful and untrust-worthy, it places the grain stocks of the State in the hands of a swarm of officials, whose honesty is of the same species as that of the non-officials, and whose efficiency has not been put to proof and can only be taken for granted.

Were it not so the measures so far enforced should have proved a perfect success. But the officials appointed to induce and control non-officials proved men of clay feet, and that has resulted in public unhappiness. We are not antagonistic to any Government measures wisely conceived and ably executed. What we seek to deprecate are policies, half-baked and undigested, which arise in mental confusion and confuse the reader, and end in not only confusion but huge loss to Government.

The order of the 9th instant is an elaborately drawn document issued as a Gazette Extraordinary. It says that with effect from the 9th August all persons in possession of stocks of paddy, rice, ragi, and jola in excess of the following quantities should declare and sell the surplus stock to Government. "Rice—7 pallas, Paddy—14 pallas, Ragi—10 pallas, Jola—10 pallas."

And it is reported that the Minister of Supplies informed a Press gathering that informants who enlighten Government about persons who do not declare their surpluses, will be rewarded with half of the surplus so obtained, to the extent of Rs. 500. A wholesale spy system, very edifying to the State, and encouraging to public morals, is it not? To what levels have we to descend in these horrid times?

Very well, granting that all of us are prepared to spy on our neighbours, what constitutes a surplus according to the order? Is it anything more than 7 pallas of rice, plus 4 of paddy, plus 10 of ragi and 10 of jola or just any single one of these? Suppose a man has 28 pallas of paddy, and seeing this order converts 14 of them into 7 pallas of rice, should we report him as having a surplus, and get a half-share with Government

We believe that the intention of the order is to regard anything more than one of the four items as surplus. But it is so badly expressed that the spy, the police, the judiciary, and the public as a whole are left in doubt, and no action can be taken.

Is English so poor a language that the exact thought in the mind of the Supplies Secretary or the Government cannot be expressed clearly so as to leave no doubts? It is this kind of thing that has been making mess of things, so that the police could not put up cases for breaches of the Orders, and judges could not see the guilt clearly made out.

The order of the 9th has therefore to be deemed to be fundamentally defective in its most important point.

Another point in the order deserves to be examined. It states that an extra Rs. 3 per palla of rice, ragi, and jola will be paid to those who surrender their surplus immediately. And generally there is a disparity of some Rs. 5 in the rates of paddy and rice. Obviously every one who has paddy will convert it into rice and offer it to Government. If that happens and 5 lakhs of pallas of rice are purchased by Government immediately, how long can it remain fit for consumption? Is not rice perishable? After two months would it be good for anything but being burnt, as is reported to have been done at Whitefield and at Madras? And who will be responsible for that enormous loss to Government? And how will the public be benefited by it?

What Government should purchase and stock is paddy to a large extent, and rice only for immediate necessities. And the rates therefore of paddy should correspond with those of rice.

With regard to the prize money offered to informers, may we ask where the money is coming from? The order states that the surplus of those who fail to declare will be forcibly purchased by Government, but without the extra payment. That does not mean that it will be confiscated by Government and shared with the informer. Then the prize-money should come from Government themselves. Is that so? We wonder.

The Civil Supplies Orders accuse the merchants and the public of creating black-markets and hoarding. We invite Government to be pleased to enquire who has created the black-market in Tyres. They come into Government hands, and are purported to be rationed out by responsible officials. Is it supposed to be fair rationing when it gives rise to black-markets? And what attempt is being made to prevent it? Is the rationing being done equitably and so as to do the best in the interests of the public, or according to the likes and whims of certain inexperienced and self-centred minor officials? Do they know that the State's life depends not only on certain favoured Official motorists but also non-official, and that it is not in public interest to starve and paralyse the latter?

We have mentioned the above in order to draw the attention of Government to the unfortunate state of affairs even with regard to a commodity which is entirely under their control, and that it is no good throwing the entire blame of the food-grains situation on the heads of the public. Let us however hope that the new measures they contemplate are more conducive to public interest than the previous ones.

Editor.

"THE RATIONALIST."

Subscription:

	Yearly	½ yearly	Quarterly
	Rs.	Rs.	Re.
Local ...	4/-	2/-	1/-
Outside ...	5/-	2/8	1/4.

Advertisement Rates:

Full Page	...	Rs. 50 a month.
		„ 15 per insertion.
Half Page	...	„ 8 „
Quarter Page	...	„ 5 „

The Manager,
"RATIONALIST"
Chamaraja Road, Mysore.

U. S. MUNITIONS PRODUCTION IN JUNE

The Chairman of the United States War Production Board Mr. Donald M. Nelson in his June minitions production report published to-day said; "At the end of June. 43 per cent of the total volume of munitions requirements currently scheduled for 1943 had actually been produced."

Mr. Nelson added: "America is now in the stratosphere of production and to reach higher altitudes requires supercharging."

"Scheduled requirements for munitions are rising very sharply. During the next six months, if we are to meet our goals, the average monthly output must be 30 per cent higher than the average output during the preceding six months. Such obstacles to increased production as absenteeism, strikes. delays by management in utilising full capacity, over-optimism which reduced working energies—such obstacles as these must be vigorously attacked with every instrument at our disposal. Plans have been matured and are now being put into effect to drive production up against psychological and physical difficulties which stand in the way."

PARTICULARS OF PRODUCTION

The Nelson report gave the following among other particulars:

Aircraft: Production fell considerably short of expectation in June. Total acceptances, over 7,000, rose only slightly in number from May to June;

Merchant vessels: Deliveries in June were down about 100,000 deadweight tons from the May record of 1,800,000. So far as major types are concerned, however, the 1943 objective will, in all likelihood, be met. Cumulative deliveries of merchant vessels of all types for the half-year amounted to 8,674,000 deadweight tons, of which 8,450,000 tons were of major types.

Grand ordnance: Some segments of army programme are lagging. Armoured car deliveries can quickly be obtained on a large scale once certain design problems are resolved and steps are also being taken to step up the production of trucks and other lagging motor transport;

Naval vessels; Naval tonnage delivered reached a new peak of 229,457 displacement tons, which was 13 per cent above May. On the estimated value put in place basis, there was a small decrease. Expenditure for war purposes amounted to 9,638 million dollars in June, an increase of 4 per cent over that for May. The average daily rate of expenditure in June was 295,700,000dollars.

Calling for greater productive energy to overcome three months' lag in the munitions output, the Chairman of the United States War Production Board Mr. Donald Nelson said:

"We must make over 10,000 planes monthly before the year is over."

He was not satisfied with July's production of over 7,000 planes. Factors hampering production were high (?) labour turnover. shortage of skilled workers and changed engineering designs, particularly in aircraft plans.

MUSIC BEFORE MOSQUES

CUDDAPAH.

Mr. R. M. V. S. Rao, Sub-Judge, Cuddapah, dismissed some days back an appeal preferred by Mr. B. Abdul Razack and five other Muslims against the decree given by the District Munsif, Cuddapah, in November 1941, declaring that Mr. K. Narayanaswami and others (Hindus) had got a right to take out processions at all hours and on all days with music, without stopping the same at or near the Bunda Hussain Khan Mosque, subject to the lawful orders of the Magistrate and the Police under Cr. P. C. and Traffic regulations etc.

The Sub-Judge holding that the decision of the District Munsif was based on well-established principles of law as laid down by various High Courts, dismissed the appeal preferred by the Muslims with costs.

"RATIONALIST"

Bound volumes of the "*Rationalist*," containing all the first year's and second year's issues in two volumes, calico-bound, are available.

They contain much readable and profitable material, and the volumes will prove an interesting addition to any library.

Vol I. Rs. 6/-
Vol II Rs. 5/-
(Postage extra.)

Apply to:—

The Manager,
"RATIONALIST"
Chamaraja Road, Mysore.

CONGRESS AND THE ASSEMBLY

Mr. T. S. Rajagopaliengar, M.A., LL.B., writes:

On the eve of the last sessions of the Representative Assembly, I issued a statement to the Press urging the R. A. Congress party members to meet and decide the question of attending the Sessions. Also, I gave out my individual opinion and pleaded for so attending. The plenary body could not meet with a quorum; and hence the leader had to give a decision. It went against my proposal. But still, to the last man, the mandate was kept up, and the party refrained from attending the Sessions.

Interested persons wanted to exploit my statement, and even said that I attended the Assembly. To their dismay, facts proved otherwise. Even now, I take the risk of being misinterpreted and once again urge the necessity for attending the Dasara Sessions of the Assembly.

It will be the third Session if we resolve to abstain from attending. That apart, the problem of food and cloth is glaring at the face. It is our duty to suggest our own solution to the question. What is more important, our brothern are in Jail, for no fault of theirs or the organisation to which we belong. The Mysore Congress has not passed any resolution or undertaken any programme to deserve this wrath. This mass detention is a violation of the elementary judicial maxim, "hear the other side before pronouncing judgment." There may be justification for our not attending the Assembly till all politicals are released; but let us, from within show our dissatisfaction and protest; Let us all say, "Either release, or give them family allowance, or subject them to trial from inside the Assembly." Let us also help in solving the 'food and cloth' problem. Let us resolve to attend.

Let the leader call for a Meeting of the Assembly party Congress members, and let the question be decided. We will abide by the result.

"HINDU LAW IN MYSORE."

by **M. N. SRINIVASAN**, B.Sc. Hons., LL.B.,
Advocate, Bangalore City.

OPINIONS:

Sir D'Arcy Railley, Kt, I. C. S., Ex-Chief Justice of Mysore, says:

"I have read Mr. Srinivasan's book on 'Hindu Law in Mysore' with great interest. I understand that Mr. Srinivasan set out primarily to provide a book showing the features in which Hindu Law in Mysore, as recognised by judicial decisions or effected by legislation, differs from Hindu Law as administered elsewhere. There are many such features, and in a number of them it may not unreasonably be held that Mysore has been in advance of other parts of India either in interpretation or modification of the Law. There is no other book in which these features are collected and set out. Mr. Srinivasan has done his work with care and thoroughness. His book I think will be of great help to judges, lawyers, and students in Mysore, and of interest to reformers elsewhere. It should certainly be in the library of every Civil Court and practising lawyer in the Mysore State.

He adds, "I look forward to your book being the standard work on its subject for many years; and, being first in the field, I hope you will keep it so. I wish such a book had been available to me when I came to Mysore."

Rajadharma Pravina Dewan Bahadur K. S. Chandrasekhara Iyer, Rtd. Chief Justice of Mysore, observes:—

"I consider it to be a creditable performance for a young lawyer. As far as I can see, it incorporates all matters already dealt with by the case law of Mysore as well as several new questions arising in connection with recent legislation. The notes and comments of the author are clear and to the point: and I have no doubt that the book will supply a real need."

And Principal J. R. Gharpure, of the Law College, Poona, and Senior Advocate, Federal Court, writes,

"Hindu law, whether in Mysore, Baroda, or Bombay, has common elements to a very large extent, and diversities such as they may be are purely local and easy of discrimination. Your book contains evidence of a close study of the subject and ought to prove to be of use to the student and the practioner as well."

Price Rs. 6-8-0

Copies can be had either from
The Author, Balepet, Bangalore City,
or
THE CORONATION PRE
Chamaraja Road, Mysore.

SOME NOTABLE BOOKS.

1. SELECTIONS FROM INGERSOLL—

By Ram Gopal, Bar-at-Law. A Great Book, containing 1000 pages of the cream of Ingersoll's writings and speeches.

"In purity of style, in poetic expression, in cogency of statement, and brilliancy of rhetoric, Ingersoll stands unrivalled."

Popular Edition ... Rs 4—0 0
Library Edition ... „ 5—0—0

2. SOCIOLOGY—

By Ram Gopal, Bar-at-Law, and G. R. Josyer, M.A., F.R.E.S.

Dr. Sir J. C. Bose, Kt., F.R.S.—"A most interesting work."

Prof. Jadunath Sarkar, C.I.E.—"An immense amount of information has been compressed into it, much of which is unknown to our average countrymen."

Dr. Sir Radhakrishnan—"Excellent little book highly useful to students."

Dr. C. R. Reddy—"Excellent little book. A helpful volume on a very comprehensive subject."

Harvey E. Fish, Wall Street, New York—"I have rarely read a book with more interest than your Sociology."

Approved by Andhra University—

As a text on Sociology for B.A.

The Department of Public Instruction, Bombay Prov.
For inclusion in Teachers' Libraries in Schools.

The Department of Public Instruction, Central Provinces,
As a prize Book and for Libraries in all Schools.

The Educational Department, Baroda,
For Libraries

The Educational Department, Mysore,
For Libraries of High and Normal Schools.

Price Rs. 2

TIPPU SULTAN from a contemporary memoir.

By G. R. JOSYER, M.A., F.R.E.S. F.M.U.

A brilliant word-picture of the maligned ruler of South India. 0-6-0

PROBLEM OF WEALTH.

By G. R. JOSYER M.A., F.R.E.S., F.M.U. 0-2-0

"I must first of all say how well you write English! Your style is admirable, sententious, and striking. It invites a willing perusal. This is the first requisite of a popular author."

SRI-KRISHNA YAJURVEDA

WITH SWARA MARKS

First Published in 1890.

		Net Rs.	a.
1.	Samhita, 1 to 4 Kandas. Vol. I ...	4	0
2.	Samhita 5 to 7 Kandas. Vol. II ...	3	0
3.	Aranyakopanishat	2	8
4.	Brahmanas, 28 Pannas	5	0
5.	Samhita Padabhaga 1st Vol.	6	0
6.	Do do 2nd Vol.	6	0
7.	Mahanyasadi, with Rudra, Chamaka, etc.	2	8
8.	Udaka-santhyadi, with Krama, Ghana, etc.	2	8
9.	Thaithireeva Prathishakya with two commentaries.	4	0
10.	Anukramanika or Index to Yajurveda ...	1	0
11.	Lakshanatraya	0	10

Professor G. KASTURI IYENGAR, M.A

"The thanks of every Hindu are due to Mr. Gomatam Srinivasa Josyer of Mysore, for his having given to the Telugu reading world, a very neat, thoroughly accurate and in every way delightfully got up Edition of Krishna Yajurveda."

Principal, S. VENKATARAMA SASTRI, B.A.

"You have laid the Vedic Mandan under a great obligation by bringing out the Yajurveda in Samhitha and Pada Texts."

PANDIT A. MAHADEVA SASTRY, B.A., F.T.S.,

"For the first time, these texts have been made available in a handy and correct form The texts have been carefully edited and printed on nice paper and in good types, and are sold at comparatively low prices in parts. The publisher deserves well of the public"

BOOKS EDITED BY

H. H. SRI YATIRAJA SWAMY OF MELKOTE

In Devanagari—

		Rs.	a.
1.	Tapasa Vatsaraja, a Drama by Matrirava ...	2	0
2.	Sringara Prakasa by Bhoja Deva ...	3	0
3.	Kasyapa Samhita, in Telugu Script ...	3	0
4.	Pancharatra Padma Samhita. Part I ...	4	0
5.	Do do Part II ...	5	0

G. S. JOSYER & SON.
Mysore.

Wanted Agents and Canvassers
For the "Rationalist."

Printed at the Coronation Press, 878, Chamaraja Road, Mysore, and Published by G. R. JOSYER.

Registered No. M. 4559

THE RATIONALIST

A weekly
for the intelligent man, devoted to a rationalistic survey of all matters of Public interest.
Proprietor & Editor: G. R. JOSYER M.A., F.R.E.S.

VOL. 3 No. 49] MONDAY 23—8—1943 [PRICE 0—1—6

FOR SALE

Ford Motor Car, 24 H. P. Tourer.

Mechanically perfect. A Good Car to run about.

Apply:— BOX NO. 27.
The Rationalist,
Chamaraja Road, Mysore.

PRINTING MACHINE

Demy size, Cylinder model, English make, strong and sound.

Apply:— BOX NO. 41.
The Rationalist,
Chamaraja Road, Mysore.

THINGS THAT SHORTEN LIFE

Just as the constant dripping of a drop of water will in course of time wear away the seeming imperishable rock, so the small sins of omission and commission committed against Nature's imperious laws of our being tend gradually to shorten life. The following is a compendium of the mental, moral, physical, and external influences that exert a baneful influence in our lives, and lessen the years of our earthly existence. They should be assiduously avoided by all who desire to attain to a green old age :—

Adulterated foods.
Amativeness.
Anger.
Anxiety.
Bad air.
Care.
Early marriage.
Envy.
Excessive joy.
Errors in diet.
Exhausting exercise.
Grief.
Hatred.
Indolence.
Inactivity.
Injudicious use of drugs.
Intemperance.
Insufficient sleep.
Jealousy.
Late hours.
Late supper.
Mental strain.
Over-feeding.
Quick mastication of food.
Sensuality.
Tobacco smoking (when immoderate).
Uncleanliness.
Unhealthy climate.
Unhealthy occupation.
Unsanitary habitations.
Unventilated rooms.
Violent emotion.
Want of sufficient exercise.
Worry.

THINGS THAT PROLONG IT

In contrast to those baneful agencies, just set forth, that tend to shorten life, the following are the principal mental, moral, physical, and external influences conducive to longevity :—

An easy conscience.
An even temper.
A contented mind.
Chastity.
Cheerfulness.
Cleanliness.
Congenial companionship.
Daily exercise.
Eating fruits and vegetables in their seasons.
Early hours.
Eight or nine hours' sleep.
Healthy climate.
Healthy occupation.
Hope.
Joy.
Laughter.
Moderation in eating and drinking.
Piety, and hope in a future life.
Proper recreation and rest.
Sanitary surroundings.
Thorough mastication of food.
Temperance.
Wedlock.
Wholesome diet.
Well ventilated living and sleeping room.

"THE RATIONALIST."

Subscription:

	Yearly	½ yearly	Quarterly
	Rs.	Rs.	Re.
Local ...	4/-	2/-	1/-
Outside ...	5/-	2/8	1/4.

Advertisement Rates:

Full Page	...	Rs. 50 a month.
		,, 15 per insertion.
Half Page	...	,, 8 ,,
Quarter Page	...	,, 5 ,,

The Manager,
"RATIONALIST"
Chamaraja Road, Mysore.

PREMIER CHURCHILL ON PREMIER MUSSOLINI

LONDON.

Mr. Churchill has made many acid and scathing references to Mussolini since Italy entered the war in June, 1940. Here are some of them:

October 11, 1940, in broadcast to France: "Hitler's little Italian accomplice is trotting along hopefully and hungrily but rather wearily and very timidly at his side!"

November 11, 1940, at the Lord Mayor's luncheon in the Mansion House, London: "We will never cease to strike at the foul aggressor, until the crimes and the treacheries which hang around the neck of Mussolini and disgrace the Italian name have been brought to condign and exemplary justice!"

December 23, 1940, in a broadcast to the Italian people: "Our armies are tearing and will tear your African Empire to shreds and tatters.....One man and one man alone has ranged the Italian people in the deadly struggle against the British Empire. After 18 years of unbridled power, he has brought your country to the horrid verge of ruin. There stands a criminal who has wrought a deed of folly and shame, one man and one man alone ordered Italian soldiers to range over their neighbour's vineyard; was resolved to plunge Italy into the whirlpool of war; to call in Attila's ravenous soldiery and his gang of Gestapo policemen to occupy and hold down Italy!"

April 27, 1941, in a broadcast from the B.B.C.: "I dare say you have read in newspapers that the Italian dictator has congratulated the Italian army in Albania on the glorious laurels they have gained by their victory over the Greeks. Here surely is a world record in the domain of the ridiculous and the contemptible. This whipped jackal, Mussolini, who to save his skin has made Italy a vassal state of Hitler's Empire, goes frisking up to the side of the German tiger with yelps.....Hitler with his tattered lackey Mussolini at his tail pretends to build a new order for Europe. Never did so mocking a fantasy obsess the mind of mortal man!"

December 26, 1941, a speech to both Houses of Congress, Washington: "The boastful Mussolini has crumbled already. He is now but a lackey and a serf, the merest utensil of his master's will!"

February 9, 1942, in a broadcast from the B.B.C.: "One of the two dictators, the crafty cold-blooded and blackhearted Italian, who had thought to gain an empire by stabbing fallen France in the back, has got into trouble. Spurred on by lust of power and brutish greed, Mussolini attacked and invaded Greece."

November 29, 1942, a broadcast from the B.B.C.: "Lust of conquest and of booty, the arrogance of long unbridled tyranny led him to his fatal shameful act. In vain I warned him. He would not hearken. The hyena in his nature broke all bounds of decency!"

July 1, 1943, a speech at Guildhall on receiving the Freedom of the City of London: "They (the Italian) may look back regretfully to the days when they used to disturb a peaceful world and when it rested with their pinchbeck Caesar to settle which weaker community could be struck at first!"

"IS" OR "ARE"?

TOSS OF COIN DECIDES RULE OF SYNTAX

Four American Universities are split fifty-fifty on the use of the word "is" in the following sentence in a Burlington Railroad circular:—

"Along the right of way exists a tremendous area in which is produced twothirds of the oats and more than half the corn in the United States."

Railway chiefs, differing as to whether the word "are" should be used instead of "is," referred the matter to Chicago University and the North-Western University. Chicago decided in favour of "is." North-Western replied in favour of "are."

Harvard and Yale were appealed to, Harvard pronouncing for "is," Yale for "are." So the officials tossed a coin, and "is" stays in the circular!

"RATIONALIST"

Bound volumes of the "*Rationalist*," containing all the first year's and second year's issues in two volumes, calico-bound, are available.

They contain much readable and profitable material, and the volumes will prove an interesting addition to any library.

Vol I. Rs. 6/-
Vol II Rs. 5/-
(Postage extra.)

Apply to:—

The Manager,
"RATIONALIST"
Chamaraja Road, Mysore.

The Rationalist.

Monday 23-8-1943.

LANGUAGE AND DIGNITY

Our readers will have read with relish or with surprise Mr. Churchill's references to Signor Mussolini in recent years which we have given on another page. Mussolini, we might remember, has for over twenty years held sovereign sway over Italy, and cannot be said to rank low as a leader of men. But his fault is that, in the words of Sir Robert Walpole referring to Sir Spencer Compton, "He got the wrong sow by the ear, and I got the right." Mussolini got the wrong sow by the ear, and Churchill the right, and so he laid himself open to all the picturesque expressions which Premier Churchill could fling at him.

Yet, had a poor editor in the Mysore State used similar expressions we tremble to think what reproof about lack of "dignity and taste" he might have earned from the local censor.

Let us examine the use of the language by other eminent politicians and men of letters in earlier years.

Exactly 60 years ago, in October 1873, Disraeli wrote of Gladstone's Government as "harassing every trade, worrying every profession, and assailing or menacing every class, institution, and species of property in the country," and said, "The country has, I think made up its mind to close this career of plundering and blundering!"

And equally nicely Gladstone declared of Disraeli "I will leave the leader of the opposition, for the present, floundering and foundering in the Straits of Malacca!"

The same Gladstone speaking, not of a political rival, but of another nation, the Turks in Bulgaria, observed, "Let the Turks now carry away their abuses in the only possible manner,—namely, by carrying off themselves. Their zaptiehs and their mudirs, their bimbashes and their yusbashis, their kaimakans and their pashas—one and all, bag and baggage, shall, I hope, clear out from the province they have desolated and profaned!"

Let us pass from the politicians to men of letters. Dr. Johnson, whom no censor, ensconced behind his green baize however fresh, in a revolving chair however well-oiled, can dub as lacking in dignity, has the following remarkable sayings to his credit. Speaking of Americans he said, "I am willing to love all mankind except an American." When told of the poor success of the French Dictionary,—it must have been something like our own Kannada Dictionary,—he observed, "What can you expect from fellows that eat frogs?" His definition of oats in his own English Dictionary was, "Oats is the food of horses in England, and of men in Scotland." He spoke of Lord Chesterfield's famous book, "Letters to his son," as "teaching the morals of a harlot and the manners of a dancing master!"

Sheridan who has built for himself a niche in the Temple of Fame as an orator and dramatist, meeting one day two royal Dukes, one of them said they had been discussing whether Sheridan were a greater fool than knave. Placing himself between them, Sharidan quickly replied, "Why, faith, I believe I am between the two!"

Bernard Shaw, the first of present day writers, has but recently given expression to

the remark, "Every man or woman over forty is a scoundrel at heart!"

And Shakespeare himself, how much there is in the best of his writings which should make an official critic turn up his nose!

Yet nobody would dream of condemning any of the above great personages as lacking in dignity and taste. Taste is a thing of so wide a range and is so varied in quality, that no man who looks at it from his own single stand-point can presume to circumscribe its nature. Neither in dress, nor in food, nor in language can one dogmatise for all men that a particular thing is or is not in taste. He can only speak from his individual stand-point and no more.

Lord Eldon told Boswell, when asked to define taste, "Taste, according to my definition, is the judgment you manifested when you determined to leave Scotland and come to England." Or there is the advice of the cheap schoolmaster, "Read over your compositions, and wherever you meet with a passage which you think is particularly fine, strike it out!" What value to attach to such a judgment we do not know.

It is said that Macaulay as a little boy hurt himself when taken on a visit to a lady, and when asked by her later whether the pain was still bad, replied gravely, "No Madam, the agony is abated!"

It is absurd to expect an editor to write in that strain week after week on all sorts of topics. The writing has to suit the knowledge and understanding of a variety of readers in various walks of life, and the words, tone, and illustrations have to be modulated so as to make the topic understandable to the bulk of them. The writing has to be on occasion like that of Addison or Lamb, or Carlyle or De Quincey, and, when dealing with political matters, like that of Dean Swift or Junius.

To insist that the Editor should always write in a particular way so as to please you, and to characterise what may be unpleasant as undignified and lacking in taste is to exhibit a limited and stereo-typed mental outlook. We ourselves are above such criticism, and we have no doubt that our readers are well able to judge for themselves whether what we write does or does not come within the standards of decency and good taste.

Editor.

THE BANK OF MYSORE, LTD.

At last the Directorate of the Bank of Mysore have responded to public demand to open a branch in their original home in Sayaji Rao Road, Mysore. It commenced business on the 18th inst. with divine worship. Mr. A. S. Mallappa, Manager of the Mysore Branch, along with Mr. K. V. Narayana Rao, Manager of the new Branch, welcomed the visitors. The new branch fulfils a long felt want, and is welcomed by the public.

"SARVA VRANA VINASHINI"

Sovereign herbal Ointment for all sorts of ulcers, wounds, boils etc., however obstinate.

1 Tin Rs. 1—4—0 Sample 0—2—0

Postage extra.

Pandit, P. H. Chandrabhan Singh,
Cheluvamba Agrahar,
MYSORE.

DEPLETION OF CATTLE WEALTH

There was a debate on the growing menace of cow-slaughter for military purposes in the Council of State recently.

In the course of the debate Mr. Hosain Imam said that the main back ground of his resolution was the large consumption of meat by foreign troops and prisoners of war in India. The number of cattle slaughtered now has risen by five times the peace-time number. Moreover in peacetime it was only surplus cattle that was slaughtered, but now attractive prices were offered and the best cattle taken away for meat purposes. Not only were the agriculturists affected, but ghee and milk had also become scarce throughout India. He said 2,76,000 head of cattle were slaughtered in this country during last year. He alleged that orders of the Central Government regarding protected cattle were not being carried out by the slaughterers, notwithstanding the fact the slaughter of cattle was looked down upon by a large majority of the people of India. They could not carry out the Grow More Food Campaign side by side with this slaughter. He therefore urged that in order to relieve the situation dehydrated meat should be imported from U. S. A. and Australia as also milk for the use of the troops, and livestock be imported from neighbouring countries.

Mr P. N. Sapru said that the resolution was important both from the point of view of the "Grow More food Campaign" and the nutrition of the Indian people. He apprehended when the attack on Burma would be launched, and more Allied forces came to India, the number of cattle slaughtered would increase. He criticised the non-publication of the health report during the last two years on the excuse of paper economy. As regards the recommendasions of the resolution, he said besides Australia and America imports could also be made from Argentine. He believed shipping position was easier. At any rate, where there was a will, there was a way, he concluded.

Pandit Kunzru said that so far as he was aware Government had done nothing practical to increase livestock of the right kind as it would increase the supply of ghee and milk in the country. As regards slaughter he had received many complaints from Cow Protection Societies and those connected with economic societies. As U. S. A. and Australia had flourishing meat trades, he believed, it would put on them a smaller strain than on this country to supply the meat requirements of the Government of India.

THE ROOSEVELT ADMINISTRATION

GOVERNOR LANDON INDICTS

Bitterly attacking the Roosevelt administration in a broadcast, Governor Alfred M. Landon, the defeated Republican candidate for the presidency in 1936, called the New Deal administration "Fascist."

Mr. Landon said: "No President has ever had the unity that was President Roosevelt's early in 1933. In December 1942, he had the same complete unity. Today schisms and hatred stalk the land—the hunter too resides close behind. The appalling spectre of uncontrolled inflation threatens. Disorder is increasing. Something is always going wrong with planners' theories.

"The President refuses to obey certain laws enacted by Congress and our Government is being run too largely on the promise of threat, and fear and secrecy. The post-war plans of palace-guard bureaucrats are to relieve organised labour of all responsibility, relieve the farmer of all responsibility, relieve elected representatives in Congress of all responsibility.

"That is the Fascist theory of planned economy. It is the only New Deal answer to the unsolved problems of unemployment, poverty and mass production. We are now witnessing a preview of life as it will be permanently under New Deal gone to seed—an arbitrary bureaucracy resulting in Nazism or Fascism—the death knell of individual freedom. The shadow of a notably bitter election that will mean either the eclipse of the Fascist New Dealers—or the American Republic—is already appearing over the land."

THE MANDAYAM BANKING & INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOANS GRANTED ON GOOD SECURITIES

CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and interest allowed @ 2½% per annum.

THRIFT DEPOSITS opened and interest allowed @3½ % up to Rs. 5000. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at favourable rates which may be had on application.

Dividends declared:

1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
5%	5%	7½%	10%	10%

Apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR.

The Mandayam Banking & Insurance Co., Limited,

Chamaraja Road, MYSORE.

GROWTH OF A GREAT BUSINESS

G. K. Mitsui & Co., is the oldest, richest and most important business concern in Japan. The power of the firm can be gauged from the fact that in peace time it had more agents all over the world than there were Japanese consulates. The greatest family treasure is an oaken board, two yards long and half a yard wide, on which is painted in Japanese characters: "Cash only. Uniform Prices." The board came into use in 1660 when Tokyo was still called Jeddo. In this year Hashirobei Mitsui, the impoverished descendant of a noble family, but an excellent business man who cared nothing for the prejudices of the Samurai, opened a small shop. Owing to his marvellous business sense the concern flourished from the start.

It was Hashirobei Mitsui who created the technique of the modern store. Before his time customers paid their bills once a year and were forced to buy goods in wholesale quantities. The new store introduced all kinds of innovations: payment in cash, small profits, an immense turn-over, uniform prices, retail business. Hashirobei Mitsui was also the father of advertising. On rainy days he made his customers a present of umbrellas bearing the name of the firm. He paid authors for writing novels in which at least part of the scene was laid in his store.

At the time he founded the concern, money transactions were still complicated. Hashirobei Mitsui was the first to wrap coins in paper rolls with the amount of money contained in them written on the outside. So great was his credit that these rolls sometimes circulated for years without anyone opening them to count the contents. Another innovation was the introduction of discount; through this Mitsui became the founder of the modern Japanese banking system.

Ever since he became Minister of Finance the fate of Japan has been closely bound up with the fate of the House of Mitsui. The firm is, in effect, a State within the State, and has its own constitution—the last will of Hashirobei Mitsui. The will contains 13 clauses, establishing the duties of the Mitsui family. The one thing needful is the preservation and enlargement of the position and power of the House of Mitsui. This demands the strictest discipline. A member of the family may marry only after having gained the consent of the family council. Divorce is forbidden. The Mitsuis must cultivate those things they deem valuable, punish every kind of negligence, economize, and shun luxury.

The Mitsui constitution has existed since 1694. According to it, at the head of the merchant dynasty is a board of directors formed by eleven members of the family. Every branch of the family is represented. The board possesses absolute power. It can dismiss incapable persons, even if they occupy high positions, and replace them with unknown beginners. The members of the House of Mitsui must rise from the ranks, reaching their exalted positions only after full apprenticeship. Every male member of the family, as soon as he comes of age, must take the following oath: "I swear to subordinate my interests to those of the family. I swear loyalty to our House. I swear to act according to the family laws and to urge all members of my family to do the same."

This oath reveals the reason for the unending power of the Mitsui family since their remotest ancestor. Many Mitsuis have died and many more will die, but as long as their constitution persists the race will flourish and find ways and means to tide over hard times.

PRINTING *in English, Canarese, Tamil, Telugu, and Sanskrit.*

POSTERS, LETTER-HEADS AND BOOK-WORK.

Charges Moderate.

THE MANAGER,
CORONATION PRESS,
CHAMARAJA ROAD, MYSORE.

SOME NOTABLE BOOKS.

1. SELECTIONS FROM INGERSOLL—

By Ram Gopal, Bar-at-Law. A Great Book, containing 1000 pages of the cream of Ingersoll's writings and speeches.

"In purity of style, in poetic expression, in cogency of statement, and brilliancy of rhetoric, Ingersoll stands unrivalled."

Popular Edition ... Rs. 4—0—0
Library Edition ... „ 5—0—0

2. SOCIOLOGY—

By Ram Gopal, Bar-at-Law, and G. R. Josyer, M.A., F.R.E.S.

Dr. Sir J. C. Bose, Kt., F.R.S.—"A most interesting work."

Prof. Jadunath Sarkar, C.I.E.—"An immense amount of information has been compressed into it, much of which is unknown to our average countrymen."

Dr. Sir Radhakrishnan—"Excellent little book highly useful to students."

Dr. C. R. Reddy—"Excellent little book. A helpful volume on a very comprehensive subject."

Harvey E. Fisk, Wall Street, New York—"I have rarely read a book with more interest than your Sociology."

Approved by Andhra University—
As a text on Sociology for B.A.

The Department of Public Instruction, Bombay Prey,
For inclusion in Teachers' Libraries in Schools.

The Department of Public Instruction, Central Provinces,
As a prize Book and for Libraries in all Schools.

The Educational Department, Baroda,
For Libraries.

The Educational Department, Mysore,
For Libraries of High and Normal Schools.

Price Rs. 2

TIPPU SULTAN from a contemporary memoir.

By G. R. JOSYER, M.A., F.R.E.S., F.M.U.

A dramatic word-picture of the [illegible] ruler of South India. 0-6-0

PROBLEM OF WEALTH,

By G. R. JOSYER, M.A., F.R.E.S., F.M.U. 0-2-0

"I must first of all say how well you write English! Your style is admirable, sententious, and striking. It invites a willing perusal. This is the first requisite of a popular author."

SRI KRISHNA YAJURVEDA
WITH SWARA MARKS

First Published in 1890.

		Net Rs.	a.
1.	Samhita, 1 to 4 Kandas. Vol. I ...	4	0
2.	Samhita 5 to 7 Kandas. Vol. II ...	3	0
3.	Aranyakopanishat	2	8
4.	Brahmanas, 28 Panpas	5	0
5.	Samhita Padabhaga 1st Vol.	6	0
6.	Do do 2nd Vol.	6	0
7.	Mahanyasadi, with Rudra, Chamaka, etc.	2	8
8.	Udakasanthyadi, with Krama, Ghana, etc.	2	8
9.	Thaithireeya Prathishakya with two commentaries.	4	0
10.	Anukramanika or Index to Yajurveda ...	1	0
11.	Lakshanatraya	0	10

Professor G. KASTURI IYENGAR, M.A.

"The thanks of every Hindu are due to Mr. Gomatam Srinivasa Josyer of Mysore, for his having given to the Telugu reading world, a very neat, thoroughly accurate and in every way delightfully got up Edition of Krishna Yajurveda."

Principal, S. VENKATARAMA SASTRI, B.A.

"You have laid the Vedic Mandali under a great obligation by bringing out the Yajurveda in Samhitha and Pada Texts."

PANDIT A. MAHADEVA SASTRY, B.A., F.T.S.,

"For the first time, these texts have been made available in a handy and correct form The texts have been carefully edited and printed on nice paper and in good types, and are sold at comparatively low prices in parts. The publisher deserves well of the public."

BOOKS EDITED BY

H. H. SRI YATIRAJA SWAMY OF MELKOTE

In Devanagari—

		Rs.	a.
1.	Tapasa Vatsaraja, a Drama by Matrirajа ...	2	0
2.	Sringara Prakasa by Bhoja Deva ...	3	0
3.	Kasyapa Samhita, in Telugu Script ...	3	0
4.	Pancharatra Padma Samhita. Part I ...	4	0
5.	Do do Part II ...	5	0

G. S. JOSYER & SON.
Mysore.

Wanted Agents and Canvassers
For the "Rationalist."

Printed at the Coronation Press, 676, Chamaraja Road, Mysore, and Published by G. R. JOSYER.

Registered No. M. 4559

THE RATIONALIST

A weekly
for the intelligent man, devoted to a rationalistic survey of all matters of Public interest.
Proprietor & Editor: G. R. JOSYER M.A., F.R.E.S.

VOL. 3 No. 50] MONDAY 30—8—1943 [PRICE 0—1—6

THE "RATIONALIST" CASE

IN THE HIGH COURT OF MYSORE
AT BANGALORE

MONDAY THE 26th DAY OF JULY 1943

Rajadharmaprasakta
Mr. Justice A. R. NAGESVARA IYER,
and
Rajadharmaprasakta
Mr. Justice T. SINGARAVELU MUDALIAR.

Contempts of Courts Case No. 2 of 1942-43.

Mr. C. LAKSHMANA GOWDA, Advocate-General in Mysore, Bangalore. *Applicant.*

VERSUS

Mr. G. R. JOSYER, Proprietor and Editor of the RATIONALIST, Mysore. *Respondent.*

In the matter of an application under Section 4 of the Contempts of Courts Act XI of 1930, presented on 19-4-43 by Mr. C. Lakshmana Gouda, Advocate-General in Mysore, Bangalore, bringing to the notice of this Court that the action of the Respondent aforesaid, in having published an article under the caption "What is this", in the RATIONALIST, dated the 29th of March 1943, in the course of which certain comments were made, such as to amount to an offence punishable under Section 3 of the Contempts of Courts Act, 1930, and praying that the said Respondent may be dealt with in accordance with law.

This petition coming on for hearing this day and after hearing the arguments of Mr. C. Lakshmana Gouda, Advocate-General, and of Mr. M. N. Srinivasan, Advocate for the Respondent, Justice Nagesvara Iyer delivered the following

JUDGMENT

On March 29, 1943, a leader headed "What is this?" appeared in the Rationalist which is a weekly journal of which the Respondent is the Proprietor and Editor. The learned Advocate-General made an application to this Court that certain comment appearing in that leader was an offence within the Contempts of Courts Act, and wanted action to be taken against the Editor of that journal in respect of that article. In answer to the notice issued by the Court, the Respondent has appeared in person and has also filed a statement through his Counsel explaining the circumstances in which that article came to be published. The article in question refers to certain matters with which this case is not concerned and in a portion of the article reference was made to a certain appointment recently made in the Judicial Department which is viewed by the writer with disfavour. Reference is then made in appreciative terms to certain reforms in the judicial administration introduced by Sir D'Arcy Reilly, the then Chief Justice in Mysore, and the article states that despite those reforms the position was not satisfactory. So far it is conceded by the learned Advocate-General that the editor has not exceeded his right of criticism. Then comes what according to the learned Advocate-General is the offending portion of the leader which reads:— "Then where comes the raising of the level of the Judiciary, or improvement of the dispensation of law? Indeed things will become worse when a number of Judicial officers of various ranks have their hopes disappointed and prospects destroyed. What heart and what mind will they bring to their work under such circumstances? Like the mother who slaps the children when her husband proves churlish, their wrath will be let loose on the lawyers and the public. Justice will then be not only blind but also perverse. Better to close such a Department than to have it." The language is certainly objectionable, and it is neither dignified nor in good taste. But the question is whether those statements constitute contempt of Court within the meaning of the Act.

As has been observed by Beaumont C. J. with whom Wassoodew, J, concurred in Government Pleader, High Court, Bombay v. Shankar

Dattatraya, 62 Bom. 179, "It is in the public interest that confidence should exist in Courts of Justice, and if an attack is made upon a Judge, who is not in a position to answer the attack, the authority and prestige of the Judge tends to be lowered in the estimation of the public, and that is contrary to the interests of the public. At the same time one has to recognize that in the long run the degree of confidence reposed in the judiciary will depend on the character of judicial work, and confidence cannot be for long artificially engendered by the simple process of stifling criticism. It has been laid down many times and by the highest tribunals that Judges are not immune from criticism, and that fair and reasonable criticism of a case which is finished is not objectionable." The same principles have been enunciated in several decisions, and fair and reasonable comment on the administration of Justice or on the work of Courts is certainly permissible. In the words of Lord Atkin "Justice is not a cloistered virtue: she must be allowed to suffer the scrutiny and respectful even though outspoken comments of ordinary men." (Andrew Paul v. Attorney-General, A.I.R. 1936 P.C. 141 at page 145). In the present case, no particular Court or any particular Judge has been the subject of comment. The learned Advocate-General stated that the article was an attack on the Civil Courts in the State in general, and that as such, the Respondent i.e., the Editor of the journal was liable to be committed for contempt of Court. Section 2 of the Act which defines 'contempt of Court' reads: " For the purposes of the Regulation a person is said to commit Contempt of Court who, by words either spoken or written or by signs or by visible repesentation or otherwise, interferes with or obstructs or attempts to interfere with or obstruct the admistration of Justice in, or brings or attempts to bring into contempt, or lowers or attempts to lower the authority of the High Court or a Court subordinate thereto." As has been conceded the writer is not making any attack on any particular court or any particular Judge or comment on any particular case. It was maintained by Mr. Srinivasan for the Respondent that therefore the writing in question does not constitute Contempt of Court. And in support of that contention reliance was placed on the decision of the Bombay High Court in Government Pleader, High Court, Bombay v. Shankar Dattatraya, 62 Bom. 179, to which reference has already been made. It must be conceded that that decision entirely supports the contention raised for the Respondent. In that case, Beaumont C.J. with whom Wassoodew J. agreed, observes: "In the present case the speech which is the subject-matter of the charge does undoubtedly contain matter which shows that the speaker entertains in the popular sense of the word contempt for all Courts of Justice. Possibly on the context it might be said that the Courts of Justice to which he is referring are the Courts of this Presidency and that the speech should be so limited. But even if the speaker is expressing contempt for all Courts of Justice in this Presidency, he is not making any attack on any particular Judge or comment on any particular case, and, in my opinion, a general expression of opinion hostile to the utility of Courts of Justice is not likely to affect the public, and need not disturb the equanimity of Judges. In my opinion the speech does not amount to such a contempt of Court as should be dealt with by the process of contempt." Those observations seem to us to apply on all fours to the present case. The learned Advocate General tried to distinguish that case on the ground that the speech which was the subject-matter of complaint in that case did not amount to contempt of Court. That contention has no force as a perusal of the speech and the Judgment in the case clearly show.

But even apart from that aspect of the case, in our judgment, the article although overstepping the limits of good taste cannot be held to constitute contempt of Court. The writer of the article, after referring to a certain appointment which, according to him in the circumstances, was not fair or justified, says that as a result of it certain consequences were sure to follow. He says that although the present state of affairs in the Judicial Department was not as satisfactory as could be desired things would become worse 'when a number of judicial officers of various ranks have their hopes disappointed and prospects destroyed," that they 'will' not have the heart and mind to put their best into their work, and that when those things happen justice 'will' not only become blind but 'will be' perverse. As was contended for the Respondent that is not stated to be the present position in the Courts of the State. The writer for reasons best known to himself and which are not apparent from the article thinks that in the long run as a result of what had happened the administration of Justice would deteriorate because of the disappointment created in the minds of a number of members of the Judicial Department. The writer seems to be of a highly imaginative frame of mind and pretends to know of the shape of things to come: he prophecies that the members of the Judicial Department will not henceforth work wholeheartedly; he apprehends, for reasons best known to himself, that disastrous consequences 'will' result. If he gives expression to what in his wisdom he thinks will happen that does not amount to the scandalising of Courts nor is it calculated "to bring a Court or a Judge into contempt or to lower his authority, or to interfere with due course of justice or the lawful process of the Court so as to amount to the offence of contempt of Court. Nor are they likely to obstruct or tend to obstruct the administration of justice.

The learned Advocate-General would have us construe the passage we have extracted above as describing the present state of affairs in that as the event to which he takes objection has happened, the consequences visualized by the writer must be taken to have also resulted and that that must be taken to be the suggestion in the article. That is an interpretation which cannot on any principles of justice or fairness be accepted. The learned Advocate-General went even a little further. In respect of the sentence "Justice will then be not only blind but also perverse" it was maintained that the word 'then' was out of place in that sentence, that no importance should be attached to it and that it must be taken that the writer suggests that justice has become perverse. It is surprising that such a construction should have been at all suggested by the learned Advocate-General. The editor of the paper has high educational qualifications and he must be deemed to know the meaning of the words he has used in the article, nor is the reader likely to understand the article in that sense. In the first portion of the paragraph of the article referred to by the learned Advocate-General, the writer describes what in his view is the present state of affairs. In the portion which according to the Advocate-General is the offending portion he uses in every sentence the future tense. Has that no meaning? It is difficult to accept the interpretation which the learned Advocate-General seeks to put on the relevant portions of the article to which we have referred. We have said the language used is neither dignified nor in good taste. And we must mention that the Respondent who has appeared in person has, in respect of those expressions, expressed unqualified regret.

On behalf of the Respondent another contention was taken viz. that the application made by the learned Advocate-General was not competent and in support of his contention reliance was placed on a decision of the Calcutta High Court in *Legal Remembrancer v. Motilal Ghose and others.* 41 Cal. 173. That is inapplicable to the case. According to the provisions of the Act action might be taken by the High Court *suo motu* on or without application. The rules prescribed under the Act which have also the force of law declare who can make such applications. But that does not mean that the application made by the learned Advocate-General is not competent. The article has been brought to the notice of the High Court and it is open to the High Court to take action in the matter. But it is unnecessary to pursue the matter further in the view we have taken that the article does not amount to contempt of Court within the meaning of the Act.

The matter will be dropped. There will be no order as to costs.

THE MANDAYAM BANKING & INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOANS GRANTED ON GOOD SECURITIES

CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and interest allowed @ 2½% per annum.

THRIFT DEPOSITS opened and interest allowed @3½ % up to Rs. 5000. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at favourable rates which may be had on application.

Dividends declared:

1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
5%	5%	7½%	10%	10%

Apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR.
The Mandayam Banking & Insurance Co., Limited,
Chamaraja Road, MYSORE.

PRINTING *in English, Canarese, Tamil, Telugu, and Sanskrit.*

POSTERS, LETTER-HEADS AND BOOK-WORK.

Charges Moderate.

THE MANAGER,
CORONATION PRESS,
CHAMARAJA ROAD, MYSORE.

The Rationalist.
Monday 30-8-1943.

QUEBEC AND ROME

QUEBEC, the conquest of Canada, has shot into prominence, and Rome, oldest of cities, is once again in trouble. In Quebec the Allied War Lords are said to be planning an all-out offensive to end the war, and so the place has become overnight a place of note.

170 years ago Horace Walpole remarked, "I owe there are many able Englishmen yet, but they happen to be on the other side of the Atlantic." Is that why the paraphernalia of the German Cabinet feels it necessary to cross the Atlantic all too frequently and confabulate with the descendants of Jefferson and Franklin and Washington?

However that be, Quebec awakens mournful memories in our mind. Quebec was the stronghold of French settlers in Canada. On the night of September 12, 1759 the British troops were embarked for a spot on the opposite side of Quebec, whence they might scale the Heights of Abraham overlooking the city. Undisturbed save by the dipping of the oars, Wolfe repeated Gray's Elegy,

"Full many a gem of purest ray serene
The dark, unfathomed caves of ocean bear;
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air," &c,

and saying that he would rather have written it than take Quebec.

After scaling the heights, his whole army was soon drawn up before the French; and at the first volley both Commanders fell. Wolfe heard the cry "They run!" and, being told that it was the enemy, he exclaimed, "Now, God be praised! I die happy!" Montcalm, the French Commander, when assured that his wound was mortal, replied, "So much the better; I shall not see the English in Quebec."

So Quebec stands as an eternal monument to the greatness of those two noble souls. Not inappropriately has Premier Churchill chosen its soil to plan the defeat of the great forces opposed to him.

Rome was founded nearly 2700 years ago, in 753 B.C., by Romulus and Remus, two babes flung into the forest on the site of Rome, and suckled by a wolf. They built the City, and Romulus killed Remus and reigned as king. The city grew for 360 years, and was then destroyed by the Gauls. It rose again and became an Empire.

We have heard of Emperor "Nero fiddling while Rome was burning" in the year 64, the crackling blaze of the fire serving as a castanet accompaniment to the strains of the madman's violin. We have heard of Augustus Caesar "finding Rome built of bricks, and converting it into marble!"

It has given the world Roman Law, Roman painting and sculpture, Roman Sports, Roman alphabet, Roman philosophy, and above all Roman religion.

The Religion of Rome, next to that of Confucius which claims 35 crores of disciples, has the largest number of adherents in the world, numbering 33 crores, and stretching to the farthest corners.

Such a city is now in trouble. The Allied bombers wish to treat it as a target, and it declaration as an open city seems to hav been rejected by President Roosevelt, causin

consternation in the minds of Catholic devotees the world over. We can imagine the feelings of a Hindu if Benares or Tirupathi is threatened, or of Moslems if Mecca is threatened. So would the Roman catholics be feeling at this juncture.

The city has played its part in European and world politics. In the Middle Ages its order of Jesuits was so powerful and mischievous in international affairs that it used to be said, "Sow Jesuits, you will reap revolt!" It was described as "a sword the hilt of which is at Rome and the point everywhere!" The Abbe Dubois, the opprobrious author of the book on Hindu Manners and customs, is a sample.

But the fact remains that Rome is one of the world's three venerable old cities, Benares, Mecca, and Rome. Goethe, the great German thinker has remarked, "Only in Rome have I felt what it really is to be a man. As soon as we enter Rome, a transformation takes place in us; and we feel ourselves great, like the objects which surround us."

And Lord Byron too has written of one of Rome's land-marks, the Coliseum, wherein one hundred thousand spectators could gather at a time,

"And when the Coliseum falls Rome shall fall;
And when Rome falls, the world!"

Such is the august city whose fate is now in the balance!

Editor.

H. E. THE VICEROY AT MYSORE

VISIT TO WAR INDUSTRIES AND NATIONAL WAR FRONT EXHIBITION

"H.E. the Viceroy and the Marchioness of Linlithgow, accompanied by the Countess of Hopetoun and personal staff arrived in Bangalore by air on Friday the 20th inst. After visiting the Hindustan Aircraft Factory and the Imperial Dairy Institute Their Excellencies and party in the afternoon left for Mysore, where they were received by H. H. the Maharaja.

In Mysore the Viceroy inspected various improvements that had recently been made to the city. His Excellency visited the War Industries Exhibition where he was shown round by the Dewan, Mr. N. Madhava Rao, with Mr. T. Thamboo Chetty, and where he asked numerous questions regarding the assistance which Mysore was giving to the war effort in the industrial field. His Excellency also visited the National War Front display, where Messrs J. B. Mallaradhya, M. Ramaswamy, G. R. Josyer and F. C. Devaraj Urs were introduced to his Excellency who was pleased to remark, "I have heard of your good work."

Their Excellencies also paid a visit to some places of interest, including the Krishnarajasagar Dam and the Rural Welfare Centre at Closepet.

Their Excellencies returned to Bangalore on Sunday morning from Mysore, and left immediately afterwards.

"THE RATIONALIST."

Subscription:	Yearly	½ yearly	Quarterly
	Rs.	Rs.	Re.
Local ...	4/-	2/-	1/-
Outside ...	5/-	2/8	1/4.

Advertisement Rates:

Full Page	...	Rs. 50 a month.
		„ 15 per insertion.
Half Page	...	„ 8 „
Quarter Page	...	„ 5 „

The Manager,
"RATIONALIST"
Chamaraja Road, Mysore.

The Rationalist.
Monday 30-8-1943.

QUEBEC AND ROME

QUEBEC, an outpost of Canada, has shot into prominence, and Rome, oldest of cities, is once again in trouble. In Quebec the Allied War Lords are said to be planning an all-out offensive to end the war, and so the place has become overnight a place of note.

170 years ago Horace Walpole remarked, "I own there are many able Englishmen yet, but they happen to be on the other side of the Atlantic." Is that why the paraphernalia of the British Cabinet feels it necessary to cross the Atlantic all too frequently and confabulate with the descendants of Jefferson and Franklin and Washington?

However that be, Quebec awakens mournful memories in our mind. Quebec was the stronghold of French settlers in Canada. On the night of September 12, 1769 the British troops were embarked for a spot on the opposite side of Quebec, whence they might scale the Heights of Abraham overlooking the city. Undisturbed save by the dipping of the oars, Wolfe repeated Gray's Elegy,

"Full many a gem of purest ray serene
The dark, unfathomed caves of ocean bear;
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air," &c,

and saying that he would rather have written it than take Quebec.

After scaling the heights, his whole army was soon drawn up before the French; and at the first volley both Commanders fell. Wolfe heard the cry "They run!" and, being told that it was the enemy, he exclaimed, "Now, God be praised! I die happy!" Montcalm, the French Commander, when assured that his wound was mortal, replied, "So much the better; I shall not see the English in Quebec."

So Quebec stands as an eternal monument to the greatness of those two noble souls. Not inappropriately has Premier Churchill chosen its soil to plan the defeat of the great forces opposed to him.

Rome was founded nearly 2700 years ago, in 753 B.C., by Romulus and Remus, two babes flung into the forest on the site of Rome, and suckled by a wolf. They built the City, and Romulus killed Remus and reigned as king. The city grew for 360 years, and was then destroyed by the Gauls. It rose again and became an Empire.

We have heard of Emperor "Nero fiddling while Rome was burning" in the year 64, the crackling blaze of the fire serving as a castanet accompaniment to the strains of the madman's violin. We have heard of Augustus Caesar "finding Rome built of bricks, and converting it into marble!"

It has given the world Roman Law, Roman painting and sculpture, Roman Sports, Roman alphabet, Roman philosophy, and above all Roman religion.

The Religion of Rome, next to that of Confucius which claims 35 crores of disciples, has the largest number of adherents in the world, numbering 33 crores, and stretching to the farthest corners.

Such a city is now in trouble. The Allied bombers wish to treat it as a target, and its declaration as an open city seems to have been rejected by President Roosevelt, causing

consternation in the minds of Catholic devotees the world over. We can imagine the feelings of a Hindu if Benares or Tirupathi is threatened, or of Moslems if Mecca is threatened. So would the Roman catholics be feeling at this juncture.

The city has played its part in European and world politics. In the Middle Ages its order of Jesuits was so powerful and mischievous in international affairs that it used to be said, "Sow Jesuits, you will reap revolt!" It was described as "a sword the hilt of which is at Rome and the point everywhere!" The Abbe Dubois, the opprobrious author of the book on Hindu Manners and customs, is a sample.

But the fact remains that Rome is one of the world's three venerable old cities, Benares, Mecca, and Rome. Goethe, the great German thinker has remarked, "Only in Rome have I felt what it really is to be a man. As soon as we enter Rome, a transformation takes place in us; and we feel ourselves great, like the objects which surround us."

And Lord Byron too has written of one of Rome's land-marks, the Coliseum, wherein one hundred thousand spectators could gather at a time,

"And when the Coliseum falls Rome shall fall;
And when Rome falls, the world!"

Such is the august city whose fate is now in the balance!

Editor.

H. E. THE VICEROY AT MYSORE

VISIT TO WAR INDUSTRIES AND NATIONAL WAR FRONT EXHIBITION

"H.E. the Viceroy and the Marchioness of Linlithgow, accompanied by the Countess of Hopetoun and personal staff arrived in Bangalore by air on Friday the 20th inst. After visiting the Hindustan Aircraft Factory and the Imperial Dairy Institute Their Excellencies and party in the afternoon left for Mysore, where they were received by H. H. the Maharaja.

In Mysore the Viceroy inspected various improvements that had recently been made to the city. His Excellency visited the War Industries Exhibition where he was shown round by the Dewan, Mr. N. Madhava Rao, with Mr. T. Thamboo Chetty, and where he asked numerous questions regarding the assistance which Mysore was giving to the war effort in the industrial field. His Excellency also visited the National War Front display, where Messrs J. B. Mallaradhya, M. Ramaswamy, G. R. Josyer and F. C. Devaraj Urs were introduced to his Excellency who was pleased to remark, "I have heard of your good work."

Their Excellencies also paid a visit to some places of interest, including the Krishnarajasagar Dam and the Rural Welfare Centre at Closepet.

Their Excellencies returned to Bangalore on Sunday morning from Mysore, and left immediately afterwards.

"THE RATIONALIST."

Subscription:	Yearly	½ yearly	Quarterly
	Rs.	Rs.	Re.
Local ...	4/-	2/-	1/-
Outside ...	5/-	2/8	1/4.

Advertisement Rates:

Full Page	...	Rs. 50 a month.
		„ 15 per insertion.
Half Page	...	„ 8 „
Quarter Page	...	„ 5 „

The Manager,
"RATIONALIST"
Chamaraja Road, Mysore.

INFLATION

(By Mr. T. S. Rajagopaliengar, M.A., LL.B.)

The fifth year of War has commenced. India is faced with an acute scarcity of all the necessaries of life. It is a common scene we are seeing that men, women and children are waiting in the sun for hours together to obtain a meagre ration of food grains. We are also hearing reports of people perishing in Bengal, the ceded districts, Cochin and Travancore for want of food. There is unprecedented rise in the prices of the requirements of daily life. They have risen as follows:—

	August 1939	August 1943
Rice	8 seers (per Re.)	3½ seers (per Re.)
Ragi	20 „ „	8 „ „
Dal	6 „ „	1¾ „ „
Hurali (Horse gram)	25 „ „	4 „ „
Shirting per yard	0 5 0	1 4 0
Coating (cotton)	0 8 0	2 0 0
Kerosene per bottle	0 2 5	0 4 0
Screw per gross	0 14 0	9 12 0
Coil	3 0 0	75 0 0

Prices in the black market which have now developed for almost every commodity are simply exorbitent. Thus the man in the street knows of this crisis either in terms of scarcity of food, clothing and housing or in terms of rising prices. To express it in terms of money economy, a loaf which was costing him one anna now costs him two annas. In other words, rupee is getting cheap. Its purchasing power has gone low.

It is true that the industrial and commercial classes have made a little fortune now. But the situation has affected the salaried employee, the pensioner, the wage-earner and others with fixed income. He might get some dearness allowance. But this is a small percentage compared to the rise in the percentage in price of articles. As they cannot keep up their standard of living, they are compelled to go without certain essential things. The agricultural incomes stand midway between fixed incomes and business incomes. Prices of most agricultural crops although they have increased are much less than the prices of industrial goods. Inflation has thus made the rich, richer, the poor, poorer. There is perhaps one exception, and that is the case of the debtors. As the purchasing power of the rupee is now considerably reduced, the burden of debt, which is always a fixed sum, has naturally become lighter in terms of goods and commodities and the value of debt, if repaid at this time, is naturally less to the creditors than what it must have been when the loan was given. In other words, it has upset all contractual obligations.

The main cause of the present scarcity of supplies and the rise in prices are both the direct consequences of the increasing volume of paper currency,—an unlimited quantity of it,—put into circulation by the Reserve Bank. Money, as a measuring rod of national wealth, must always closely relate to the volume of production in the nation. The new money created is out of all proportions to the actual production. Proper assets are not put behind this money. Hence this instability. The purchasing power of rupee—in other words, stability,—could be maintained by regulating the volume of money in such a way that it keeps pace with the fluctuation in the volume of economic activity.

Rupee coin forms hardly one fourth of the total legal tender now. Since the introduction of one rupee notes—in July 1940—its position has suffered. The silver contents of the coins are further reduced by 50% and more. Paper currency has swelled up to about 70% of the total legal tender.

	Paper Currency Rs. in crores.	Bank deposit Rs. in crores.
September 1939	196	139
„ 1940	232	194
„ 1941	284	216
„ 1942	488	309
„ 1943	588	345

If volume of currency has increased by 200% the increase in production which is only by 50% is very short. In thus increasing the volume of currency and in allowing it to remain in the hands of the public to compete for consumption of goods, the Reserve Bank has failed in its duty. This is what is called "Inflation."

In the U. K. the U. S. A. and other countries also there is increase in the volume of currency. But they have checked inflation by their early introducing effective price control, rationing, voluntary savings, withdrawing excess currency through taxation, etc. But it is not so in India. The authorities would not even admit that there is inflation. Sir James Taylor, the then Governor of the Reserve Bank of India said in 1942 that rise in prices was not due to the increased paper currency, but due to the large purchases made by the British Government in India. Why prices did not so much go up in other countries where the British India Government made similar purchases, nobody would explain.

Realising that the purchasing power of the rupee is going down at a very rapid rate, people have already started investing their money in some sort of tangible security. Thus we are seeing a considerable demand for land and houses, and land values are going up abnormally. We are seeing this phenomenon working in Mysore also. All the

Co-operative and other Banking institutions grumble of increasing deposits and decrease in lending. These are not normal features.

Since the outbreak of the War, foreign demand for Indian goods has immensely increased, but due to the stringent control of import trade, India's demand for foreign goods has not been allowed to make itself felt. Thus India is having a favourable trade balance. But what is its effect! To the extent foreigners are allowed to make purchase, their supply for Indian consumption is reduced. Again by the currency expansion, the purchasing power of the masses is increased which in its turn has intensified the usual demand for consumption goods. Their ability to purchase has increased but the volume of trade for sale has decreased. The result is that the prices have reached an abnormally high level.

The memories of 1923, in Germany, are fresh in our mind. A piece of bread in Germany cost then 426 milliard paper marks, a newspaper 200 milliard marks and a train ticket 150 milliards.

Who knows that this currency inflation may be followed by an equally drastic deflation. Unless something is done soon we may have to suffer misery just as Germany did after the last War.

FOR SALE

Ford Motor Car, 24 H. P. Tourer.

Mechanically perfect. A Good Car to run about.

Apply:— BOX NO. 27.

The Rationalist,

Chamaraja Road, Mysore.

PRINTING MACHINE

Demy size, Cylinder model, English make, strong and sound.

Apply:— BOX NO. 41,

The Rationalist,

Chamaraja Road, Mysore.

"POLITICS PHILOSOPHY, & PHANTASY"

G. R. JOSYER.

M.A. HONS., F.R.E.S
MEMBER, ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE, GT. BRN.,
HON. MEMBER AND MEDALIST,
INSTITUT HISTORIQUE ET HERALDIQUE DE FRANCE.
FELLOW, MYSORE UNIVERSITY, 1929-30.
EDITOR: YAJURVEDA II VOLS. & RIGVEDA PADA,
EDITOR "RATIONALIST."

BOOK I. POLITICS:

1. Mysore and The Government of India. 2. Rejoinder to criticisms on the above. 3. The Story of the Subsidy. 4. The Cauvery Agreement. 5. Letter to The Secretary of State for India. 6. Native States in the Coming India. 7. The Indian States' Committee. 8. Indian States' Subjects' Conference. 9. H. H. Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar IV, Silver Jubilee. 10. Mysore's Trade Balance. 11, The Gold Mines and Trade Balance. 12, Commerce in Mysore State. 13. Mysore Administration: The work before the new Dewan. 14' Dasara, the Royal Festival of India. 15. Maharani Lakshammanni. 16. Japan's Rise, and Mysore. 17. The Use of History to an Administrator. 18. Two Ideals, Peace and war. 19. Land Mortgage Banking and State Aid. 20. Village Panchayats and Nation Building. 21. Mysore for Mysoreans 22. Are you Brahmins? 23. The Brahmins at last. 24. The Blue Book Journal and Seemless Measures. 25. The Mysore University. 26. Official Changes. 27. Mysore Women and Vernacular Education.

BOOK II. PHILOSOPHY:

28. Some Systems of Hindu Philosophy, a Caustic Survey. 29. Ramanuja, the Apostle of Devotionism. 30. The Vanity of Earthly Power. 31. Spiritual Regeneration and world Reconstruction. 32. Veerashaivism, its Antiquity and greatness. 33. The Science of Astronomy, or Jyotisha, an entrancing Study. 34. Ramanuja and Shankara. 35. Hindu Lady Savants. 36. Sravanabelgola, Sacred place of the Jains

BOOK III. PHANTASY:

37. Flowers. 38. The Woman of 1950. 39. Confessions of a Delila. 40. Mysore, a description. 41, My Tour from Home to College. 42. The Deserted Cat. 43. An Apology for failure. 44. Public Spirit. 45. Human age. 46. What is Greatness I. 47. A Journalist. 48. The Power of the Press. 49. What is greatness II. 50. Meanness. 51. Revenge. 52. Youth, Some Fallacies and some Precepts. 53. A Pilgrim's Progress. 54. Fine Arts. 55' Some Life Sketches and Pen Pictures: 1. Mahatma Gandhi. 2. Rai Bahadur A. Narasimhaiyengar. 3. V. N. Narasimhaiyengar. 4. M. Venkatakrishnayya. 5. Sirdar M. Kantaraj Urs. 6. Sir Mirza M. Ismail. 7. Sir C. Y. Chintamani. 8. P. Raghavendra Rao. 9. K. S. Chendrasekhara Iyer. 10, Mir Humza Hussain. 11. M. A. Narayana Iyengar. 12. R. A. Srinivasa Iyengar. 13. The Problem of Wealth.

"Looking at one page I thought it must be a man of 70 to possess all that wisdom; looking at another I told myself that virile vigour of expression shows him to be a man at the prime of life; and looking at still another I thought that only a boy of twenty-one could be so absolutely sure about anything! Which is right? Why don't authors put their pictures in their books so that one might turn to the front pages when puzzled?"

Rs. 5—0—0 net.

CORONATION PRESS,

CHAMARAJA ROAD, MYSORE.

Printed at the Coronation Press, 676, Chamaraja Road, Mysore, and Published by G. R. JOSYER.

Registered No. M. 4559

THE RATIONALIST

A weekly
for the intelligent man, devoted to a rationalistic survey of all matters of Public interest.
Proprietor & Editor: G. R. JOSYER M.A., F.R.E.S.

VOL. 3 No. 51] MONDAY 6—9—1943 [PRICE 0—1—6

FOR SALE

Ford Motor Car, 24 H. P. Tourer.

In sound Condition. A Good Car for daily use.

Apply:— BOX NO. 27.

The Rationalist,

Chamaraja Road, Mysore.

PRINTING MACHINE

Demy size, Cylinder model, English make, strong and sound.

Apply:— BOX NO. 41.

The Rationalist,

Chamaraja Road, Mysore.

AN ANGRY PROTEST

Protesting against certain remarks about the Punjab Food-grain policy made in the Central Assembly, the Punjab Minister, Sir Chhotu Ram says, "The remarks and insinuations made in the course of the recent debate in the two Houses of the Central Legislature against me personally by non-Punjabis, non agriculturist Punjabis and the Government of India's officials may be dismissed as ignorant, malicious and ungrateful respectively. But the pose of injured innocence adopted by the representatives of the Central Government and the ill-conceived attempt to traduce the Punjab and the Punjab grower require to be exposed.

"The Punjab did its duty in a most creditable manner and is being penalised for its silence. In order to promote its "Grow More Food Campaign" the Punjab reduced its area under short staple cotton by nearly half a million acres. As a result of this reduction, the Punjab grower suffered a loss of approximately two crores of rupees. The Central Government has so far failed to pay even the compensation which it had promised to pay per acre of reduced area. The Punjab Government has neither claimed nor received any compensation for the concession which it gave to its growers in respect of land revenue and water rates and which amounted to 2¼ millions of rupees.

"As against eight lakhs of tons (and at a pinch nine lakhs of tons) of wheat promised, the Punjab supplies 9.7 lakhs of tons of wheat at an average price of Rs. 5 per maund. Calculating the loss at Rs. 2 per maund in consequence of price control, the Punjab growers were mulcted to the tune of roughly nine crores of rupees. As a result of restrictions on movement, the loss on millets must have been approximately six crores. Taking gram and barley into account, the total loss suffered by the Punjab growers on their produce of bari 1942 and kharif 1942-43 could not have been less than twenty crores.

"A word on the purchases made by the Punjab Government on behalf of the Central Government and the quantities which the latter was able to transport will not be amiss. We were asked to purchase in May, June and July 332,797 tons. In spite of the fact that we received our first firm order about May 20, we had purchased by the first week of July 218,654 tons. The Government of India has been able to remove only 62,000 tons of this huge amount, that is, only 28 per cent. What a sample of efficiency!"

Refuting the charge of profiteering on wheat by the Punjab grower, Sir Chhotu Ram says, "The Punjab grower has also been charged with profiteering on wheat this year. A glance at a few relevant figures will prove beyond doubt that the boot is on the other leg. Taking 1931-35 as the basic period the authentic index figures for cost of living in the Punjab are as follows: The index figure for 1939 was 135; for 1940, 139; for 1941, 146; 1942 (first quarter) 175, 1943 (1 st. quarter) 251; and 1943 (1st quarter) 309. Any rise in the price of wheat in proportion to the rise in the cost of living will be fully justified.

"Three more facts require to be stated to bring out the loss to which the Punjab grower has been subjected by restrictions on the free movement of wheat and to bring out the invidious treatment meted out to Punjab Government by the Government of India.

"(1 a) The price of wheat at Hapur, the principal wheat market of the U.P., which is a surplus Province, is from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 4 higher per maund than the price at Lyallpur, while the cost of transit cannot be more than Re. 1-4 to Re. 1-8 per maund.

"(b) Sind has maintained control, purchases wheat at Rs. 7 or Rs. 7-8 per maund and is allowed to sell it to Bombay at the level of the Punjab prices on the pretext that it is building up a development fund.

"(c) The Punjab wheat lands at Calcutta approximately at Rs. 12-8 per maund. The Bengal Government sells it to mills at Rs. 15 per maund, allows them Rs. 4 per maund as milling charges, purchases it from those very mills at Rs. 19 per maund and sells it at Rs. 20 per maund. The pretext for this astounding conduct is that the Bengal Government has to send wheat and atta to distant stations and is also building up a stabilisation fund, a stabilisation fund at the expense of the Punjab grower and at he expense of the poor Bengal consumer!"

THE MANDAYAM BANKING & INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOANS GRANTED ON GOOD SECURITIES

CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and interest allowed @ 2½% per annum.

THRIFT DEPOSITS opened and interest allowed @3½ % up to Rs. 5000. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at favourable rates which may be had on application.

Dividends declared:

1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
5%	5%	7½%	10%	10%

Apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR.

The Mandayam Banking & Insurance Co., Limited,

Chamaraja Road, MYSORE.

DETECTIVE WORK

The "make-up men" of the police force are working at full speed to-day. Looters, bag-snatchers, pick-pockets and mean thieves of the black-out are being pounced upon by detectives and policewomen who look anything but their official selves, for many new methods and disguises have been tried out recently with success, in England.

A man was in the act of looting a bombed house. Suddenly he saw a shabby-looking man approaching: "Come on, mate," he called genially. "You might as well fill your pockets!"

The "mate" was a plain-clothed policeman.

Some people think of the detective as a hefty individual with flat feet, a bowler hat and Gordon Harker's accent, but our most efficient officers have always been good character actors. I was once accosted by a seedy tramp as I was leaving the Law Courts. I was about to give him a sixpence for "a cup of coffee" when he slapped me on the back.

"Glad you didn't spot me!" he chuckled. He turned out to be a C.I.D. man with whom I had lunched a few days previously!

The routine job of "keeping observation" demands acting talent as well as patience. A Chief Inspector arrested a gang of counterfeiters by playing the part of a blind beggar. He was able to watch the crooks' headquarters without arousing suspicion.

Another officer used to specialize in the *role* of clergyman. He became so adept that he would sometimes deliver a sermon for the amusement of his friends. His mannerisms and intonation would have done credit to many a leading actor.

Sometimes the police watch a house for days from a neighbouring window, making a careful note of those who leave or enter. After that it is the job of picked men to "tail" the suspects. Scores of spectacular arrests have been made as a result of this co-operation.

"CHAR" CATCHES CROOK

After years of experience a detective often develops a kind of high-powered instinct which rarely lets him down. A plain-clothes policeman noticed a car swerve suddenly out of Cannon Street, London. There were three men in it and although he did not recognize any of them, a sixth sense warned him that something was wrong. Had the crooks troubled to look round as they pulled up, they might have noticed a shabby man lighting a cigarette end in a doorway. They would not have worried very much about him, anyway.

The car pulled up in front of a jeweller's, and the engine was left running. A man flung a brick at the window, and the detective promptly grabbed him.

Ex-Chief Detective Inspector Crutchett tells a story which shows how these masters of disguise go to work. A plain-clothes man was keeping observation in a certain street when he noticed two men approaching. One was wearing a smart new overcoat. Call it instinct or "hunch," but that officer was certain the men were "wrong uns." He took a chance and questioned them about the overcoat. Sure enough, they had stolen it from an outfitter's shop some miles away.

A brilliant disguise once helped Scotland Yard to corner a crook for whom they had been angling for weeks. He was far too clever to be "tailed" in the ordinary way, but a young detective had an inspiration. He dressed up as a char-woman and took a job with the people who lived next door to the crook. He secured his evidence.

THEY SEE BEHIND THEM

Another "make-up man" dressed himself as a woman and wheeled a perambulator complete with dummy baby. He was able to walk right up to the crook and make his arrest.

Another hired a barrow and played the part of a hawker.

There are dangers in making too good a use of local colour. One C.I.D. man was not at all pleased when he was arrested as a pick-pocket in Trafalgar Square in full view of hundreds of people!

In some cases, plain-clothes detectives have "eyes" at the backs of their heads. It is not always easy to watch a suspect you have followed into a crowded bus, but the detective can still keep his eye upon a suspect who is sitting behind him—thanks to special spectacles with mirrored edges! C.F.

"RATIONALIST"

Bound volumes of the "*Rationalist*," containing all the first year's and second year's issues in two volumes, calico-bound, are available.

They contain much readable and profitable material, and the volumes will prove an interesting addition to any library.

Vol I. Rs. 6/-
Vol II Rs. 5/-
(Postage extra.)

Apply to:—

The Manager,
"RATIONALIST"
Chamaraja Road, Mysore.

The Rationalist.

Monday 6-9-1943.

STARVING

The daily Press is featuring stories of starvation and deaths from it in the streets of Calcutta. And the public everywhere is led to believe that there is neither money nor food for large numbers in the Capital of Bengal. The other day two students sought our attendance at a meeting in the University precincts to collect funds from the student world for sending relief to Calcutta.

Bengal was called the granary of India. Has it now to beg food from outside for feeding the poor of its Capital? Calcutta is described as the City of Palaces. Does it lack money even to provide bare food to its indigent public and save them from death from hunger? Calcutta has gathered its wealth and built its greatness as the Second City of the Empire by contributions from the rest of India. Has it now got to take round the collection plate and gather pennies from Indians at large however bad their own condition might be?

No. Calcutta is rich enough in money to keep the poor of the rest of India fed for months together. Therefore it is absurd for students or others in Mysore or Madras to collect meagre funds for sending to Mr. Mukerji for feeding his fellow-townsmen.

If it is food-grains that are wanting then the Bengal Government is responsible for the state of affairs, and must take the consequences. Governments cannot make people happy. But they ought to let no man go without some food and some clothing. If they do they expose their incapacity and deserve little respect.

Starving is considered an offence in law. An M. L. A. who went on hunger strike in jail was sentenced to a year's rigorous imprisonment only this week. People outside jail who voluntarily seek to starve to death would also be liable.

It follows therefore that people who are compelled to starve from want are a charge on the Governments and the society at large. Neither of them can evade the responsibility without calling shame upon themselves. It would seem that the time has arisen all over the country for Governments to start relief-works as they do in famine times. Alongside there have to be poor-kitchens by Government, Municipal and public agencies, where at least some kind of gruel would be available to the starving and famished in the last resort.

In England even in normal times the Salvation Army has Homes which afford the starving and homeless a night's food and shelter. Why has it not yet struck our piece-goods and oil and food-grains philanthropists to do something of that kind here at least as a temporary measure?

Mounting prices and insufficiency of commodities are making the lives of most of the public very hard. And as the weeks progress the situation will become more and more acute, and crimes and suicides and deaths might become common in Mysore as elsewhere.

Therefore we think the time has come for Government to direct the Municipalities, Taluk offices, and punchayats to start kitchens for providing emergent food to the starving. Government should also issue an appeal to the public to organise Committees to render similar reliefs wherever possible. The students would be doing their part if they help to man the relief centres and be on the look out and lead to them all persons who need succour.

A Sanskrit saying asks—

"Yo me garbha gatasyapi vrittim kalpitavan prabhuhu!
Shesha vritti vidhanaya kim supta ssothava mritaha ||"

Meaning, "He who provided sustenance for me even when I was an embryo in my mother, can He not sustain me afterwards? Is He gone to sleep, or is He dead?"

Individual human life is but a small dot in Eternity and the eyes of God. Individuals have to feed themselves as well as they can and as long as they can by their own individual exertion or by co-operative effort. If they can't it is all one to God. But to civilised and organised society it is a matter of shame that under its economy starvation should become a common and daily feature; especially so when every ounce of its manhood and womanhood is needed to save the society itself from perishing.

Editor.

VALUE OF SANSKRIT STUDY

MADRAS

Addressing the Students of the Pachaiyappa's College, Madras, Justice Chandrasekhara Aiyar said that every thing that was precious and valuable in this country, in every field of knowledge, was enshrined in the Sanskrit language. That was because Sanskrit had been the language of the intelligentsia in the past. If therefore, they threw away in a spirit of dissatisfaction or depression or in a huff the Sanskrit language, they would be throwing away their culture, the very foundations on which alone the future could be safely built. Whether people liked it or not, they would have to go to Sanskrit for the wisdom and knowledge that would help them in solving the riddles with which they were faced.

Mr. Chandrasekhara Aiyar pointed out that the literature of Sanskrit was not one which asked people to throw away everything, that made them a band of idlers doing nothing but think out hazy thoughts of the here-after. In it, more than in any other language in this country, the richness of the civilisation of the India of the past was portrayed. The keynote of this panorama of life was spiritual sublimation. It was this spiritual background that had kept them living as a nation through thousands of years and which was going to make them again a great nation with a message for the world.

Proceeding, the speaker pointed out that another keynote of life emphasised by the Sanskrit language was Dharma, and added that this language was now being elbowed out slowly, and pushed down. But it was not a dead language, it could not die, for it was in the blood of every Indian. He concluded with a quotation from Swamy Vivekananda, which emphasised that the way of lasting progress for the lower classes of society was the study of Sanskrit by them on an extensive scale.

Mr. V. V. Srinivasa Iyengar emphasised with quotations that many secrets of science known to the modern scientist were found imbedded in the regions of the Sanskrit language; and said that Sanskrit was the most rational and the most scientifically built of languages. A study of it was perhaps the greatest intellectual discipline one could have. By realising the great value of the heritage, which had been thus vouchsafed to them, he added, the students could profit themselves and the country and become leaders of humanity.

Mr. B. V. Narayanaswami Naidu, Principal of the College, thanking the visitors, said that ever since he took charge of the institution, he had been doing his utmost to see that Sanskrit got its rightful place for it was the fountain source of the languages in this country.

MEETING OF MYSORE JOURNALISTS

A general meeting of the Journalists in Mysore City was held last week under the Presidentship of Mr. G. R. Josyer, M.A., F.R.E.S. Editors and representatives of newspapers in the City as well as representatives of Madras and Bangalore Dailies attended the meeting. After refreshments the following resolutions were passed:

1. That as the present location of the Press Room in Lansdowne Buildings is insufficient for the growing needs of the Journalists of the City Government be requested to shift it to another room which is vacant in the same buildings.

2. As the present clearing hours of letters in the General Post Office in the afternoon and evening are much too early for Journalists as well as the general public, the Postal authorities be requested to extend the closing time by half an hour, as also to arrange for a later clearance at the Railway Station.

MYSORE VYSYA PATRIKE

The Mysore Vysya Patrike is entering on the third year of its useful work. The Second Annual number issued to mark the occasion is attractively got up and invites willing perusal. Like its monthly predecessors it presents a variety of matter of both communal and general interests, and does credit to the Editorship of Mr. P. Gopalakrishna Setty, B.A. B.L., and his colleagues. We wish the magazine a long career of usefulness, and congratulate the Editors on the success of their efforts.

"THE NATIONAL WAR FRONT"

Radio talk by Mr. Rao Bahadur M. Ramaswamy:

"At the beginning of the year 1942 India was faced with a very dreadful prospect. Germany had strong bases in North Africa—from Tunisia to the Egyptain Frontier. In Eastern Europe Russia was being attacked severely at Stalingrad by the Germans who hoped to conquer the whole of the Caucasus and descend on India through Iraq and Iran. In the Pacific, Japan had conquered the Phillipines, Malaya, Java, Sumatra and Burma, Bengal was now and then threatened with air raids. The Indian ocean and Arabian sea were swarmed with the enemy submarines, There was a widespread fear all over the country of Japanese invasion. People were not prepared to meet such a situation. Added to all this, the food situation also was getting worse, as the result of the loss of Burma which supplied large quantities of rice to India. Besides there was the danger of a serious political unrest in the country. It was at this confused and panicky state of affairs that His Excellency the Viceroy made an appeal for the establishment of the National War Front centres all over the country to organize the civilian morale and revive the national strength. Unprepared as the country was, and unarmed as the people were, it was doubtful whether, at such a critical time, it would be possible to collect and direct the resources of the country for civilian defence against the mechanised strength of an aggressive enemy like Japan. With all the disadvantages and unfavourable circumstances all the provinces and the states rallied to the call of the Viceroy and set up the National War Front Advisory Committees consisting of tried public workers.

At the outset the work of the Committees was really difficult. The committees had to counteract the wild and false propoganda of the Axis powers and then infuse courage into the minds of the people actually running from place to place to seek safety, leaving behind all their belongings and facing serious risks in unknown places and unfamiliar surroundings The people who were evacuating, not only created a scare in the places which they were abandoning, but carried scare and confusion to the places to which they flocked. The prevailing confusion was shared by the poor and the rich, the ignorant and the educated classes alike.

It was at this time that Field Marshall Wavell took charge of the office of the Commander-in-chief and set to himself the task of the reorganization of the armed forces of the country. Large numbers of young Indians were given opportunities to serve in the defence Forces of the country. Thousands of war technicians were trained in this country and in England. To organize war efforts and stimulate war industries new factories were set up all over the country. Aerodromes and ammunition factories were started in several places. A large number of medical men were recruited for war services. More and more Military Schools came into being all over the country to train the recruits entering in ever increasing number. The strength of the Indian Army has long passed the colossal figure of two millions, fifty to sixty thousand being added on every month.

As regards Air Raid precautions, all the important cities throughout the length and breadth of India have perfect arrangements. Adequate quantities of food are stored by the A.R.P. organizations to meet any emergency. To protect the civilian population, Vigilence Leagues have been organized with trained Troops of Civic Guards. Even the old Talimkhanas or training institutions for wrestlers have their committees to serve the people during times of danger. The food situation which was getting bad, would have been worse, but for the special precautions taken as regards the transport and distribution of food in the deficit areas. Efforts are also made to encourage the people to grow more food. The slogan "Grow More Food" has passed the stage of propaganda. Material figures have been obtained by more intensive and extensive cultivation. As for the internal defences of the country, the water routes, land routes and air routes are well defended to-day by the armed forces organized by the Government. The Indian soldiers have been fighting in several theatres of the war and their heroic deeds are a matter of common knowledge to all. They have proved fearless fighters and set a noble example of united action as Indians first and last. They have released a new unifying force, placing the interests of the country first and foremost. Their daily life and exploits have been great moral assets. The remarkable success of the Allied Arms in Tunisia, the conquest of Sicily, the fall of Mussolini, the crushing defeat of the Germans in Russia, the success of the Russian drive against the Germans in the summer mark a definite defeat of the Axis powers and turning point in the history of this Global war. The Axis powers are no longer invincible. Their ruthless savagery and brutality stand condemned. At last the cause of the Allies is vindicated. The recent events have brought renued hope and comfort to all the allied countries, particularly so to India, where confidence and courage have been restored to the minds of the people, where gloom and fear ruled a year ago.

Politically also, India stands to gain ultimately. The spirit of unity engendered by our fighting forces and their victories cannot but have lasting results. India's mighty war efforts have entitled her to an honoured place in the British Commonwealth. India's place alongside the Great Dominions is assured.

(To be continued)

THE ISSUE

CONFLICTING POLICIES IN INDIA

By MR. T. S, RAJAGOPALIENGAR, M.A., LL.B.

Indian Politics are in a state of ferment for which no parallel is to be found since Lord Halifax (as Lord Irwin) occupied the Viceregal throne ten years ago. The Political unity which the reforms of 1935 were designed to achieve has not materialised. The Act of 1935 designed to establish a federation between British India and the Indian States. It has been only partly implemented in 1937 by the introduction of Provincial Autonomy in British India. At the time of the General Elections, held in February, 1937 various political parties appeared in the field. The Indian National Congress, which had decided to contest the elections, was by far the most organised and the most influential party and it had the additional advantage as having for its President Pandit Nehru. The Muslim League, under the leadership of Mr. M. A. Jinnah, also contested on an all India basis. As a result of the elections, the Congress secured a clear majority in six provinces, viz., the United Provinces, the Central Provinces, Bihar, Orissa, Bombay and Madras. Congress was also able to form ministries with the help of others in the North West Frontier Province and Assam. Sind was sympathetic towards the Congress programme. Congress failed to assert itself in the Punjab and Bengal. In the Punjab, the rural Unionists, carefully nurtured by Sir Fasli Hussain, Sir Sikander Hayath Khan and Sir Choturam, were able to assert themselves. In Bengal, the Praja party captured the majority. As ill-luck would have it, the communal award has put the Hindus in Bengal in a statutory minority by assigning them hardly 50 seats in a house of 250. The balance in Bengal is held by the Europeans and the Anglo-Indians.

In the case of many parties in India, religion has become the basis of their politics. The Hindu Mahasabha, the Muslim League, the Jamaitul-Ulmai Hind, the Ahrars, the Akalis are all religious in outlook. Of course, the only exception is the Indian National Congress. There is the Liberal Party, but without any following. The Justice party is purely communal in outlook, The Unionist party is non-religious and non secularin in outlook, having rural interests in view; but Mr. Jinnah is forcing its leaders to submit to the Muslim League.

Political activities were in full swing against federation when the War broke out. The Princes hesitated to associate themselves with a constitution in which popular elements would have an important say. The Muslims thought that would lead to Hindu domination. The home Government opined that war efforts would be prejudiced if the controversy were pursued in war time. So much so, the Viceroy addressing the Central Legislature announced that the compulsion of international situation had prompted His Majesty's Government to hold in suspense the federation scheme.

The Congress Working Committee, in the meanwhile, expressed itself against the ideology and practice of the totalitarian system, but took objection to the fact that India had been declared a belligerent country without the consent of the Indian people. The committee sought a clear declartion as to the post-war status of India. In the meanwhile, it asked all the Congress Ministries to resign.

The Congress demand for independence was duly endorsed at the Annual Sessions at Ramghar. It reiterated the claim for independence, and a Constituent Assembly to device a constitution. The Ramghar meeting was a triumph for Mahatmaji.

Constituent Assembly is not an enlarged edition of an all-party Conference. The idea behind it is that it should be elected on a very wide mass basis Pandit Nehru popularised this idea. The Indian National Congress accepted it at Faizpur in 1936. The idea of a constituent Assembly is indeed very intimately connected with the three famous revolutions—the English Revolution of 1648, the American revolution of 1776 and the French revolution of 1789. All the democratic states of Europe, which have come into existence after the French Revolution, have been mostly created by constituent Assemblies. But it must be understood that a Constituent Assembly cannot function unless it possesses soverign authority so far as the framing of the constitution is concerned.

The Indian Liberals, who believe in Dominion Status and in constitutional methods of politica agitation, believe in the conference method as opposed to the constituent Assembly. They say that the mass do not have such wisdom as is necessary. Sir Maurice Gwyer agreed with the liberals in his Convocation Address at the Benares Hindu University. The liberals also contend that the adult franchise is not workable where such mass illiteracy exists. Muslims and the Princes and other vested interests all alike oppose it.

(To be continued)

REPRINTS AND BOOKLETS

1. Sir Mirza Ismail's Dewanship 0—2—0
2. Small-pox and its treatment in Vedic Times 0—2—0
3. Problem of Wealth 0—2—0
4. [illegible] 0—1—0
5. The Tree of Happiness 0—1—0
6. Winston Churchill 0—4—0

SOME NOTABLE BOOKS.

1. SELECTIONS FROM INGERSOLL—

By Ram Gopal, Bar-at-Law. A Great Book containing 1000 pages of the cream of Ingersoll's writings and speeches.

"In purity of style, in poetic expression, in cogency of statement, and brilliancy of rhetoric, Ingersoll stands unrivalled."

Popular Edition ... Rs. 4—0—0
Library Edition ... „ 5—0—0

2. SOCIOLOGY—

By Ram Gopal, Bar-at-Law, and G. R. Josyer, M.A., F.R.E.S.

Dr. Sir J. C. Bose, KT., F.R.S.—"A most interesting work."

Prof. Jadunath Sarkar, C.I.E.—"An immense amount of information has been compressed into it, much of which is unknown to our average countrymen."

Dr. Sir Radhakrishnan—"Excellent little book highly useful to students."

Dr. C. R. Reddy—"Excellent little book. A helpful volume on a very comprehensive subject."

Harvey E. Fisk, Wall Street, New York—"I have rarely read a book with more interest than your Sociology."

Approved by Andhra University—

As a text on Sociology for B.A.

The Department of Public Instruction, Bombay Prcy,
For inclusion in Teachers' Libraries in Schools.

The Department of Public Instruction, Central Provinces,
As a prize Book and for Libraries in all Schools.

The Educational Department, Baroda,
For Libraries.

The Educational Department, Mysore,
For Libraries of High and Normal Schools.

Price Rs 2

TIPPU SULTAN from a contemporary memoir.

By G. R. JOSYER, M.A., F.R.E.S., F.M.U.

A brilliant word-picture of the maligned ruler of South India. 0-6-0

PROBLEM OF WEALTH.

By G. R. JOSYER. M.A., F.R.E.S., F.M.U. 0-2-0

"I must first of all say how well you write English! Your style is admirable, sententious, and striking. It invites a willing perusal. This is the first requisite of a popular author."

SRI KRISHNA YAJURVEDA

WITH SWARA MARKS

First Published in 1890.

		Net Rs.	a.
1.	Samhita, 1 to 4 Kandas. Vol. I ...	4	0
2.	Samhita 5 to 7 Kandas. Vol. II ...	3	0
3.	Aranyakopanishat	2	8
4.	Brahmanas, 28 Pannas	5	0
5.	Samhita Padabhaga 1st Vol.	6	0
6.	Do do 2nd Vol.	6	0
7.	Mahanyasadi, with Rudra, Chamaka, etc.	2	8
8.	Udakasanthyadi, with Krama, Ghana, etc.	2	8
9.	Thaithireeya Prathishakya with two commentaries.	4	0
10.	Anukramanika or Index to Yajurveda ...	1	0
11.	Lakshanatraya	0	10

Professor G. KASTURI IYENGAR, M.A.

"The thanks of every Hindu are due to Mr. Gomatam Srinivasa Josyer of Mysore, for his having given to the Telugu reading world, a very neat, thoroughly accurate and in every way delightfully got up Edition of Krishna Yajurveda."

Principal, S. VENKATARAMA SASTRI, B.A.

"You have laid the Vedic Mandali under a great obligation by bringing out the Yajurveda in Samhitha and Pada Texts."

PANDIT A. MAHADEVA SASTRY, B.A., F.T.S.,

"For the first time, these texts have been made available in a handy and correct form The texts have been carefully edited and printed on nice paper and in good types, and are sold at comparatively low prices in parts. The publisher deserves well of the public."

BOOKS EDITED BY

H. H. SRI YATIRAJA SWAMY OF MELKOTE

In Devanagari—

		Rs.	a.
1.	Tapasa Vatsaraja, a Drama by Matriraja ...	2	0
2.	Srngara Prakasa by Bhoja Deva ...	3	0
3.	Kasyapa Samhita, in Telugu Script ...	3	0
4.	Pancharatra Padma Samhita. Part I ...	4	0
5.	Do do Part II ...	5	0

G. S. JOSYER & SON.
Mysore.

Wanted Agents and Canvassers
For the "Rationalist."

Printed at the Coronation Press, 878, Chamaraja Road, Mysore, and Published by G. R. JOSYER.

Registered No. M. 4359

THE RATIONALIST

A weekly
for the intelligent man, devoted to a rationalistic survey of all matters of Public interest.
Proprietor & Editor: G. R. JOSYER M.A., F.R.E.S.

VOL. 3 No. 52] MONDAY 13—9—1943 [PRICE 0—1—6

WHY PRAYER PRODUCES RESULTS

The object of all prayer is to find God, to discover the great mystery that lies behind our life, and which is behind all phenomena. If we pray for anything less than this we waste our time, so to speak, for the lesser is always included in the greater. It is because of this that we are told to seek first the kingdom of God, and then all things shall be added. When we find God we become possessed of all things, because we have penetrated to the One Source of all things, and more important still, we have tapped the Source and Fountain of all harmony, wholeness, beauty and good.

God is the One Source of harmony and good. The "Source" does not produce evil or disorder. This we create in our own mind and imagination. Both we and our circumstances are perfect as they are imagined in the Divine Imagination; but, as Jacob Boehme has pointed out, a false imagination has arisen, and a contrary will has come into action. It is through these that disorder has come into being, for through them man's creative mind works, not according to perfection of Reality, but according to patterns of disease, sin, disorder, ugliness and misery.

Deeply imbedded in our mind, and firmly fixed in our imagination are patterns of pessimism, around which our thoughts weave their forms of disease, death, evil and despair. According to these patterns life is evil, and becomes worse as we become older; at any moment we may be stricken with disease, or struck down by accident, or rendered penniless. Our body and our life tend to become like the patterns of pessimism held in our mind—patterns which are not created by God, but are the fruits of the false imagination and the contrary will. So we see disease manifesting on every hand, and it is termed malignant, yet it is not malignant, but is simply the product of a power that is not evil working according to a wrong pattern. If at a foundry the operators were given faulty moulds, then they would pour perfectly good molten metal into them, and the castings that resulted would be imperfect and useless. If an incorrect plan is given to a builder, the house that he builds is defective; and it is not his fault, neither is it the fault of the materials used, but of the faulty plan.

The pessimistic pattern of the mind is a pattern or framework or outline of disease, sickness, disaster, poverty, penury, ugliness and sin. This "race-mind" thinks in terms of the inevitableness of disease, disaster and human misery. Its dominant note is disorder; consequently the imagination and sub-conscious thinking revolve around it, producing in the body, and also in the life generally, disease and conditions true to pattern. Therefore our thoughts, both conscious and sub-conscious, have to be changed into those of order, harmony and good.

"For my thoughts are not your thoughts, Neither are your ways my ways, saith the Lord.
For as the heavens are high than the earth,
So are my ways higher than your ways,
And my thoughts than your thoughts."

In other words, we have to pray to, and think about, God and Perfection in place of evil and disorder. This breaks down the patterns of pessimism in our mind, so that it becomes conformed to the Good, All-Wise Mind and Imagination. This, in turn, brings order, peace and harmony into our life!

H. T. Hamblin.

WOMEN'S ORGANISATION FORMED IN HYDERABAD

A decision to form a women's organisation under the presidentship of the Princess of Berar, to devise and carry out effective measures of food relief for the poor, especially women and children of Hyderabad city, was taken at a meeting of representatives of various women's organisations held here under the presidentship of Princess Niloufer. The meeting also passed a resolution expressing anxiety at "the growing scarcity of essential foodstuffs and other necessities of life which impose acute hardship on our people, especially women and children.

Inaugurating the meeting, the Princess of Berar said. "Let us commence and continue our united mission not in a spirit of condescension offering casual charity, but in a spirit of dedicated service to the hungry and the naked among our own kindred who has a claim upon our love."

Princess Niloufer who presided said: "Hunger has no labels of creeds and communities, but speaks the language that appeals to all humanity. It is, therefore, our duty to answer that cry for help."

HEAT FROM SOLAR LIGHT

When all the supplies of coal and oil are exhausted we shall still be able to obtain all the heat we require for home and industry. A pale, glycerine-like liquid called Arochlor will take their place. Chlorinated diphenyl, to give it its scientific name, is a compound discovered some years ago by an American firm, and it is used to-day in the moisture-proofing of paper, as a constituent of cellulose varnish, and as a cooling agent for electrical transformers. Dr. Abbott, of the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, well known for his research in connection with solar radiation, discovered Arochlor's tremendous value as an agent for heat-transference. Dr. Abbott has invented a machine of aluminium mirrors which focus the rays of the sun upon concentric glass tubes through one of which runs the Arochlor, which is thereby heated to 400 degrees Fahrenheit. This heat is then transferred to water in a boiler, thus providing power.

ADULT EDUCATION!

A deaf old lady entered a shop and said, "I want one of those water bowls labelled 'Dog,' please."

The shopkeeper, however, had only plain bowls in stock, and expressed his regret at being unable to meet her wishes.

The old lady, on second thoughts, agreed to accept a plain bowl, remarking, "After all, the puppies are too young to read."

"EI" OR "IE"

As he read through his letters before signing them the busy businessman suddenly snorted.

"Look here, Miss Smith," he snapped, "you've spelt 'received' with 'ei' in one letter and 'ie' in another."

"I'm sorry, sir," said the girl. "One of them was a slip."

"Well, alter it before sending the letter off."

"Yes, sir; which shall I alter?"

"Why—er—why, the one that's wrong, of course!"

THE AGE OF SHORTHAND

Two thousand years ago, Marcus Tullius Tiro wrote shorthand, and from records preserved it didn't look very different from the shorthand used to-day. Speeches made by members of the Roman Senate in the Forum were taken down in Tironian shorthand.

Timothy Bright, a physician of St. Bartholomew's was, in 1588, the father of modern shorthand. His system had many copyists, amongst them Pepys who wrote his famous Diary in his own system. In 1837 Isaac Pitman issued the first edition of what he originally called "phonography." Germany, France, and the United States (the Gregg system taught also in England) each have their own shorthand. The Sloan-Duployan, an adaptation of the French and an American system, is unique in that it can be adapted to any foreign language. A shorthand typewriter has lately been invented, so that any person can type in longhand from another's clear original shorthand notes.

REPRINTS AND BOOKLETS

1. Sir Mirza Ismail's Dewanship 0—2—0
2. Small-pox and its treatment in Vedic Times 0—2—0
3. Problem of Wealth 0—2—0
4. [illegible] 0—1—0
5. The Tree of Happiness 0—1—0
6. Winston Churchill 0—4—0

THE BANGALORE MUNICIPALITY

A report is widely current that the Bangalore Municipality has granted a site of some 5000 square yards to Mr. Narayanasamy Naidu, Legislative Secretary to Government, for Rs. 5000 and odd. The following points with regard to the transaction seem to be worth noting.

The Legislative Secretary is also the Secretary for Local Self Government under whom the Bangalore Municipality works. We think there is a rule that officers should not acquire properties within their jurisdiction without previous Government sanction. There is also the point that there was an election dispute with regard to Mr. Purushotham Naidu, the Municipal President, and that Mr. Narayanasamy Naidu was Election Commissioner in the case and upheld the election. Then there is the fact that sites are fetching ten times that price even in Mysore, and would fetch twenty times that amount in Bangalore. To grant it to the officer concerned so dead cheap is, we are afraid, an act prejudicial to the interests of the good city. It is as good as presenting the site and along with it a purse of 70 or 80 thousand rupees. We wonder what view His Highness's Government take of the matter. A Statement by the Publicity Officer will be helpful to the public.

THE MANDAYAM BANKING & INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOANS GRANTED ON GOOD SECURITIES

CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and interest allowed @ 2½% per annum.

THRIFT DEPOSITS opened and interest allowed @3½ % up to Rs. 5000. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at favourable rates which may be had on application.

Dividends declared:

1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
5%	5%	7½%	10% INT	10%

Apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR.
The Mandayam Banking & Insurance Co., Limited,
Chamaraja Road, MYSORE.

RETIRED JUDGE ARRESTED

Khan Bahadur Din Mohammad, a retired Sessions Judge, has been arrested by the Punjab C. I. D. at Srinagar, according to a report received here. He was later produced before a Magistrate, who released him on a bail of Rs. 20,000.

The arrest is reported to have been made in connection with the cases against Khawaja Nazir Ahmed, former Special Official Receiver for the Punjab and Delhi Provinces.

The Khan Bahadur is alleged to have purchased in favour of his wife and sons certain lands from Khawaja Nazir Ahmed when he was District and Sessions Judge, Sheikhupura.

"THE RATIONALIST."

Subscription:

	Yearly	½ yearly	Quarterly
	Rs.	Rs.	Re.
Local ...	4/-	2/-	1/-
Outside ...	5/-	2/8	1/4.

Advertisement Rates:

Full Page ...	Rs. 50 a month.
	„ 15 per insertion.
Half Page ...	„ 8 „
Quarter Page ...	„ 5 „

The Manager,
"RATIONALIST"
Chamaraja Road, Mysore.

"SARVA VRANA VINASHINI"

Sovereign herbal Ointment for all sorts of ulcers, wounds, boils etc., however obstinate.

½ Tin Rs. 1—4—0 **Sample 0—2—0**

Postage extra.

Pandit, **P. H. Chandrabhan Singh,**
Cheluvamba Agrahar,
MYSORE.

The Rationalist.

Monday 15-9-1945.

DIRTY LINEN

Though we do not attach much importance to the subject, we are constrained to make certain observations about the proposed conference of Journalists in Bangalore, since our name has been bandied about by electioneering agents interested in particular persons, and since we have been subjected to some amount of brow-beating and intimidation.

We had nothing to do with the First Conference held two years ago, and though the Second Conference was intended to be held in Mysore, we were not interested in playing any part in it. When it was decided to be held in Bangalore, we meant to have no part in it either. But the Chairman and Secretaries of the Reception Committee, Mr. P. B. Srinivasan and Messrs. Nayeem and R. S. Narayan took the trouble to call on us, and insist on our support, which under the circumstances it would have been ungracious on our part to refuse.

Subsequently when nominations were called in for the Presidentship, the Journalists in Mysore wanted to meet and formally propose our name, but we dissuaded them, nor did we make any use of the nomination form supplied to us by the organisers.

Some of the Mysore Journalists however did send up our name for the Presidentship. We received intimation of it from a prominent Editor of Bangalore who wrote to us expressing pleasure at the nomination and asking us to write to the other Bangalore Journalists offering to do our best for the Conference. We replied that active canvassing was not in our nature, and that we would leave the matter to the free vote of the electors.

At this stage, Mr. Seetharama Sastry, another Editor of Bangalore, descended on us one early morning, and said that he was the Election Commissioner, that the Conference was being organised by a few boyish persons, that it had no funds even to give us tea, that the election procedure would be invalid, that if the election was held the Conference would not take place, and insisted that we should withdraw our name from the nomination.

Since the date of withdrawal fixed by the Reception Committee had been over by then, since our nomination had been made not by ourselves but by some of the Journalists of Mysore exercising their rights, since even our withdrawal would leave two candidates which would mean an election, and since he did not plead for any particular person but seemed anxious only to get us out without showing any written or oral authority from the Reception Committee for his procedure with us, his arguments did not convince us, and he left us threatening to issue a statement.

That precious statement giving a garbled version of his interview with us did appear in a local paper which had already published a malignant attack on us stating that we would not miss the opportunity of securing the Presidentship for ourselves and defrauding somebody more worthy. And propaganda in that vein has since continued day by day.

We are not abashed by abuse, or cowed by intimidation. We are amenable to reasoning, but indifferent to dictation. We face these tactics as Prahlada faced the wrath of Hiranyakasipu, whoever might seek to play the part of Hiranyakasipu, official or non-official. We seek to hurt no man, dispossess no man, stand in the way of no man. If nevertheless persons seek to traduce or injure us, we seek to bear it with the imperturbability of the Sphinx.

It is silly to suggest that we covet the Presidentship of the Journalists' Conference Conferences and Presidentships do not dazzle us. We have had parts in Conferences, and ourselves conferred Presidentships on those we felt deserving. Our first Conference was

the First Mysore Civic and Social Conference in 1917 with H. H. the Yuvaraja opening, Sir M. Visweswaraya presiding, Mr. M. Venkatakrishnayya and ourselves being Joint Secretaries. We recall that when the Committee Report was being printed in the Government Branch Press, Mr. Yates, the Superintedent, who was reading the proofs asked us, "Young Sir, who wrote this report"? On our replying 'Mostly me," with a smile, he exclaimed 'You ought to get a *Rao Bahadur* for it!" We recall also that two bright Civilians were sent by Sir Visweswaraya to check that report. One is now the Dewan of Mysore and another the Dewan of Bharatpur!

When the Seal Committee Report on Reforms came out, we held the First Mysore Reforms Conference in Bangalore in 1923, Mr. S. Srinivasiengar opening it, with Mr. V. Manickavelu as President. We organised the First Mysore State Congress, independent of the National Congress, in 1928 in Mysore with Mr. Venkatakrishnayya as Reception Chairman, Mr. V. Manickavelu of Bangalore as President, Mr. S. Satyamurthy opening it. All those men were *our* choice. We may also add that the idea of celebrating the Silver Jubilee of the reign of H. H. the late Maharaja in 1926 on a State-wide scale originated with us, and not with any of those who amassed favours and fortunes from His late Highness.

If we were so minded, it is not difficult for us to cook up Conferences and wangle Presidentships. Therfore we would not dream of hustling ourselves into the Presidentship of the Bangalore, Mysore, or any other Journalists' Conference.

We never go where we are not wanted. Often we do not go even where we are wanted. We accept what things God chooses to give us in this life in a sober spirit. The Sanskritist says—

"जीवन्भद्राणि पश्यति !"; "ಜೀವನ್ಭದ್ರಾಣಿ ಪಶ್ಯತಿ !"

"Jeevanbhadrani pasyati !"

meaning "If you continue living, good things will come to you." We go further and say, "If good things do not come to you in one life, they may come to you in another." A man who is a hawker in one life may become a Minister in the next, and a Minister in one life may become a hawker in the next. A man who is a pedestrian in one life may ride an elephant in the next, either as a mahout or a prince.

Such being our philosophy of life, no one could accuse us rightly of snobbery or place-hunting.

With regard to the Bangalore Conference of Journalists, we will only say that it is not by ill-conceived Rules, ineffective enforcement, covert machinations and overt bullying that Conferences could live and thrive. Equal opportunities, democratic methods, and representative ideas are the soil in which such Conferences should be planted and grow. At present we have soiled ourselves by allowing our name to be associated with the venture. We therefore wish it Good-bye!

And thus we reach the end of the Third year of the "Rationalist," a year of crisis to both the "Rationalist" and the Editor, but God tempers the wind for the shorn lamb, and so we offer thanks to Him!

Editor.

MARRIAGE

Beatrix Mary, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Noronha, to Mr. Dionysius Peter Noronha at St. Patrick's Church, Bangalore, on Wednesday the 15th inst. Our best wishes!

"THE NATIONAL WAR FRONT"

Radio talk by Mr. Rao Bahadur M. Ramaswamy.

(continued from the last issue)

The Indian Red Cross Society with its network of branches all over the country and its vast body of members is rendering valuable national work in sending out amenities to the Indian Troops fighting outside the country, and ministering to the sick and the wounded in the Military Hospitals. Numbers of young men and women are trained in First Aid throughout the country. India owes a lasting debt of gratitude to Her Excellency the Vicerene for the splendid fillip she has given to the organization of the Anti-Tuberculosis and Maternity and Child-welfare work for the prevention of the enormous loss of life in the country and the promotion of the health and happiness of the nation. The Women's Voluntary Services and other allied organizations in India are rendering excellent service to the sick and the wounded in the War. The helpless Polish refugee children have been given protection in the country and much needed relief. Large numbers of educated women have been joining the Health Schools for training in nursing and voluntary services.

Now, one word about the work in Mysore. When His Excellency the Viceroy's appeal went forth to the Princes and people of India last year, it met with a ready response from His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, our benign sovereign, who lost no time in setting up the machinery to organize the National strength for the defence of our State and the country as a whole. When the clarion call of His Highness the Maharaja came to the people to participate themselves in increasing the national strength and organizing the defence measures, the people of Mysore were not behind any other country. They took the National War Front movement with greatest enthusiasm. Pradhanasiromani Mr. N. Madhava Rau, C.I.E., the Dewan of Mysore, took up the leadership of the National War Front in the state and accepted the Presidentship of the Central Advisory Committee of the National War Front for the Mysore State. An officer of high official status in the state is appointed as the organizer of this movement in the state. In all the Districts and cities of Mysore and Bangalore and in all the Taluk Head-quarters of the state, Advisory Committees of the National War Front were organized. Members have whole-heartedly worked together and organized several public meetings all over to eradicate the evil effects of false rumours and defeatism and keep the morale of the people. The Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore have spared no pains to ensure a High standard of work and efficiency in the state organisation. To-day it is acknowledged with gratitude that it is second to none in any province or state. The A.R.P. has been organized in all the important cities and other areas, Vigilence Committees formed, several troops of Civic Guards organized and arrangements made for emergency medical aid and food supply. Besides the paid personnel of the A.R.P. nearly 4000 people have offered themselves voluntarily to serve in the A.R.P. In the city of Mysore alone, about 200 women and 2000 men have offered themselves for services as A.R.P. wardens voluntarily. A large number of young men and women have been trained in the First-Aid to serve during emergency times.

As regards the efforts made in aid of the war and the supply of war materials, Mysore has the proud record of being the most forward state in the whole country. A good number of young Mysoreans have had the privilege of obtaining the King's Commission and the Viceroy's Commission in the Army and the Air-force. Large numbers of young men have also joined the Mysore State Forces and a gobd number have fitted themselves as war technicians. His Highness the Maharaja's Government under the guidance of its able and sympathetic Dewan, Pradhanasiromani, Mr. Madhava Rau, ably assisted by the Ministers have done their utmost to direct the Nation building activities for the benefit of the people. But for the timely care and forethought of the Government, the food situation in the state would have been worst. The food control introduced by the Government and other measures taken have saved the state from starvation and famine. His Highness's Government has generously come forward with a grant of 150 thousand acres of land freely to the people, to help them to grow more food all over state. Having lost the imports of food stuffs of pre-war times, Mysore has learnt to make itself self-sufficient in its food supply. Efforts are made to grow additional crops with regard to staple food to secure self-sufficiency. The Fair Price Depots opened by the Government have proved a great boon to the poor.

Thus we see, the National War Front Movement is calculated to pool the national resources and raise national strength and power to the highest level. The National War Front works best if it assures satisfactory health conditions, supply of sufficient food, cent per cent education and maintenance of Military and Civil defence forces. The economic condition of a country can only be measured by the contentment and happiness of the people of that country. India is trying to evolve as a nation. This evolution is helped by the unity of all classes in the country. All sections of people to whatever community or political party they belong to, should merge their differences in the interest of the country. After all, the communal differences in India have very trivial origins. If the broad principles of different religions are

THE ISSUE

CONFLICTING POLICIES IN INDIA

By Mr. T. S. RAJAGOPALIENGAR, M.A., LL.B.

(*Continued from the last issue*)

The depth of communal feeling has rarely been more clearly shown than in the statement of Mr. Jinnah asking the Muslims to observe December 22 as a day of "Deliverance" from Congress Provincial Governments. This was indeed a shock to congressmen who were expecting that the talk between Mr. Jinnah and Pandit Nehru would fructify. Mr. Jinnah demanded the appointment of a Royal Commission to investigate the treatment of Muslims in Congress governed Provinces. The Peerpur report was widely published. The league asked an assurance from His Majesty's Government that no declaration regarding constitutional advance for India should be made without the consent and approval of the League. The League deplored the British efforts to bring about federation, believing it to be an attempt to force the Muslims against their will into a Constitution which permitted a permanent hostile communal majority to trample upon Muslim religious, political, social and economic rights. The League claims that democracy is unworkable in India, that majority rule is undemocratic as it implies Hindu domination and that an independent India means the subjection of vast minorities to a majority with which they have no cultural or religious affinity. Thus, the Muslim League, meeting at Lahore, declared for Muslim independence, to be obtained by permitting the Muslims to establish separate home-lands for their community within the country. In other words, they demanded what is popularly called Pakistan. The resolution further said that the scheme of federation embodied in the Act of 1935 was unsuited to the country. They wanted the constitution to be considered 'de novo.' They claim that the Indian Muslims are a nation co-existing in India with a Hindu Nation.

The Princes have made it clear beyond doubt that their status and individuality must be preserved in any constitution. They demand, and rightly too, effective promises for the preservation of their status and their States' sovereignty and autonomy by means of safeguards which will protect their treaty rights and engagements with the crown. Whether full democratic and responsible Government is necessary at all in a native State where the Ruler is of our own country and community is yet another point for serious consideration. They oppose the idea of complete independence, the summoning of a constituent assembly, and the growing influence of the Congress.

The conflicting policies enunciated by the Congress, the Muslim League, the Liberals and the Princes will confront any one with a dilemma of extraordinary complexity. Having regard to the peculiar position of the Indian parties, whether it is not advisable to sacrifice the principle of political homogeneity of the Cabinet to the present requirements of our national necessities, namely, the formation of coalition Governments, is another point for serious consideration.

In the meanwhile, the Viceroy, at the Orient Club in Bombay, while deploring the political events which had resulted in the Congress governed-provinces being administered under emergency provisions, stated that the objective for India was full Dominion Status, of the statute of Westminister variety.

The Viceroy's several meetings with Mahatmaji, Mr. Jinnah, Savarkar and the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar have not proved fruitful. The Cripps' mission was yet another attempt to bring a solution. But that also failed. The consolation is that there is the expansion of the Executive Council of the Governor General with an Indian majority. But, what if, when they have no power and when they are not responsible to the legislature, when the leading parties are not in it and when Mahatmaji and other Congress leaders are in Jail.

This, in brief, is the Indian political tangle. Would it be solved at least in the immediate future? That is the issue.

(*Continued from page 6*)

thoroughly understood and practised differences will disappear and unity prevail. Let us emulate the example of Great Britain. The people of Great Britain have been trained in sane politics for centuries. History records early differences and discords among the people now welded together into a strong united nation. Let us seize the present opportunity and make the best use of the unifying forces at work in India and scotch the evil forces.

The National War Front members do not belong to any particular political party or religion. They are absolutely free from communal differences and party conventions. Their object is to help to improve the economic condition of the country and to increase the unity among the people by removing misunderstandings. The New India Planning Groups which have been started all over the country have got several opportunities to work among the different communities and political parties and to bring a thorough understanding and unity which are most essential for the future prosperity of the country.

"RIGVEDA SAMHITA"

PADA TEXT

IN DEVANAGARI

FIRST FOUR ASHTAKAS

IN ONE VOLUME

EDITED BY

G. R. JOSYER, M.A., PRES

FELLOW, MYSORE UNIVERSITY 1939–39,

EDITOR, YAJURVEDA

WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF PANDITS

"The Rigveda is the most sublime conception of the great high-ways of humanity!" *Guigault.*

On the Yajur Veda being presented to Voltaire, the immortal, he confessed his belief that it was "The most precious gift for which the West had been ever indebted to the East!"

In a paper before the International Literary Association at Paris, the great Victor Hugo presiding, Leon Delbos declared, "There is no monument of Greece or Rome more precious than the Rigveda!"

And Max Muller himself, the illustrious and indefatigable, wrote, "In the history of the world, the Vedas fill a gap which no literary work in any other language could fill. I maintain that to everybody who cares for himself, for his ancestors, for history, for his intellectual development, a study of Vedic literature is indispensable!"

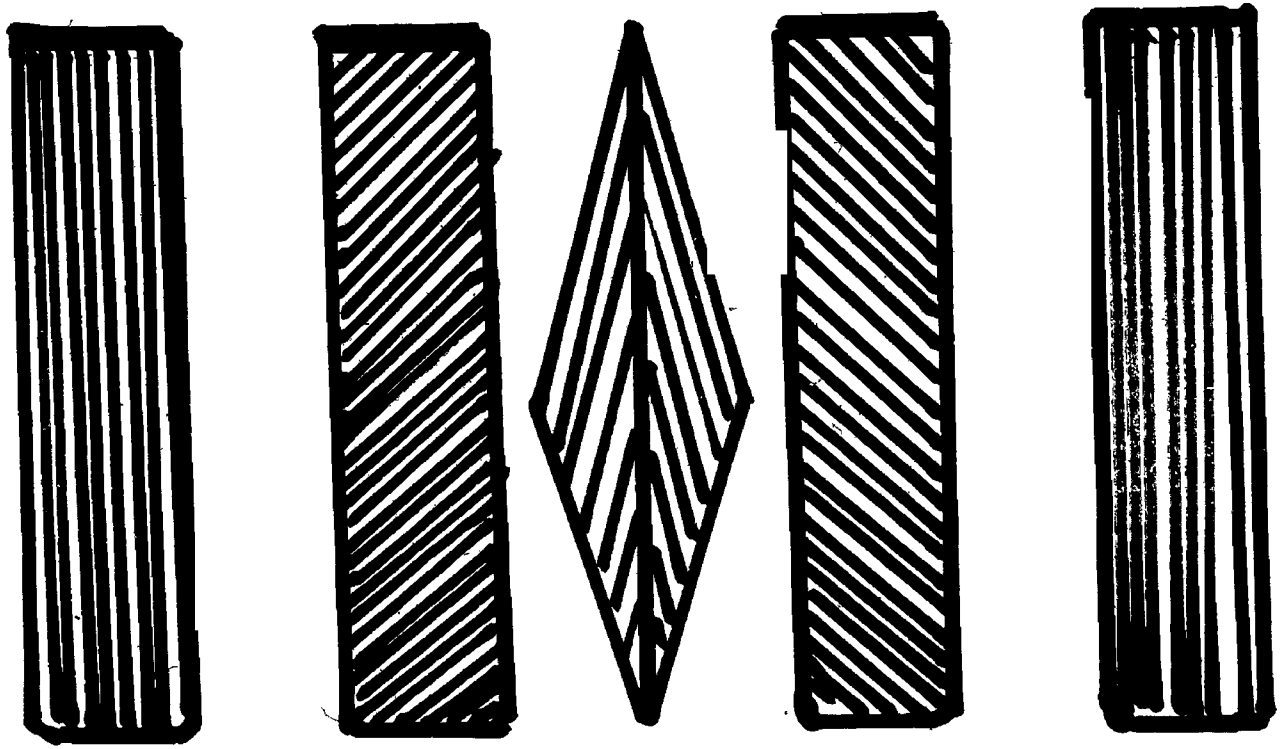
Beautifully Printed and bound in Full Calico.

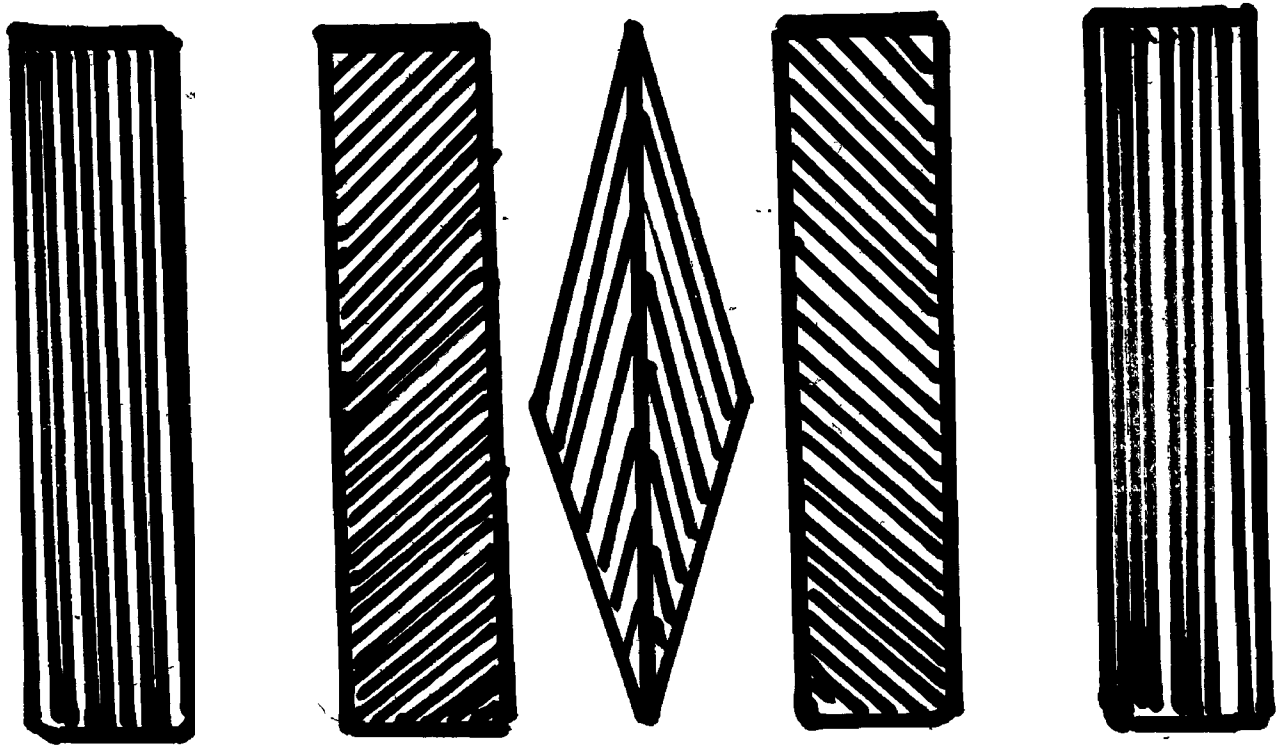
Price Rs. 6 net

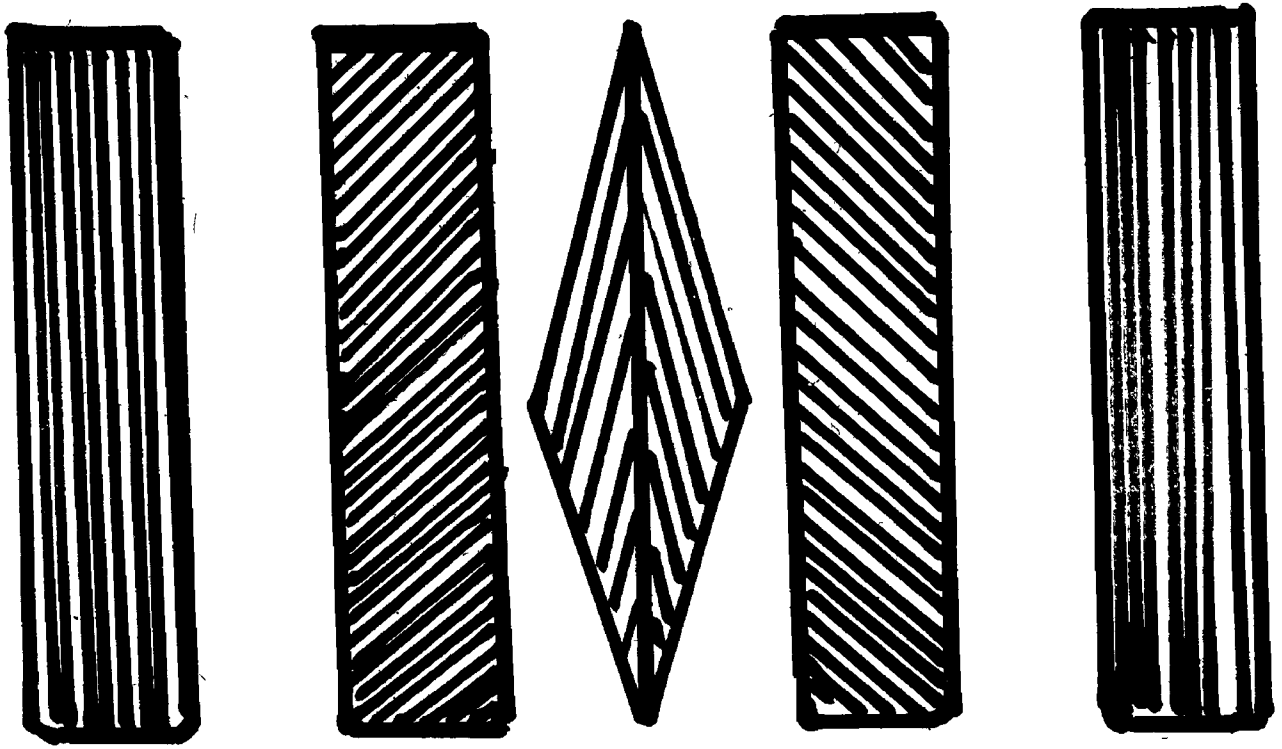
CORONATION PRESS,

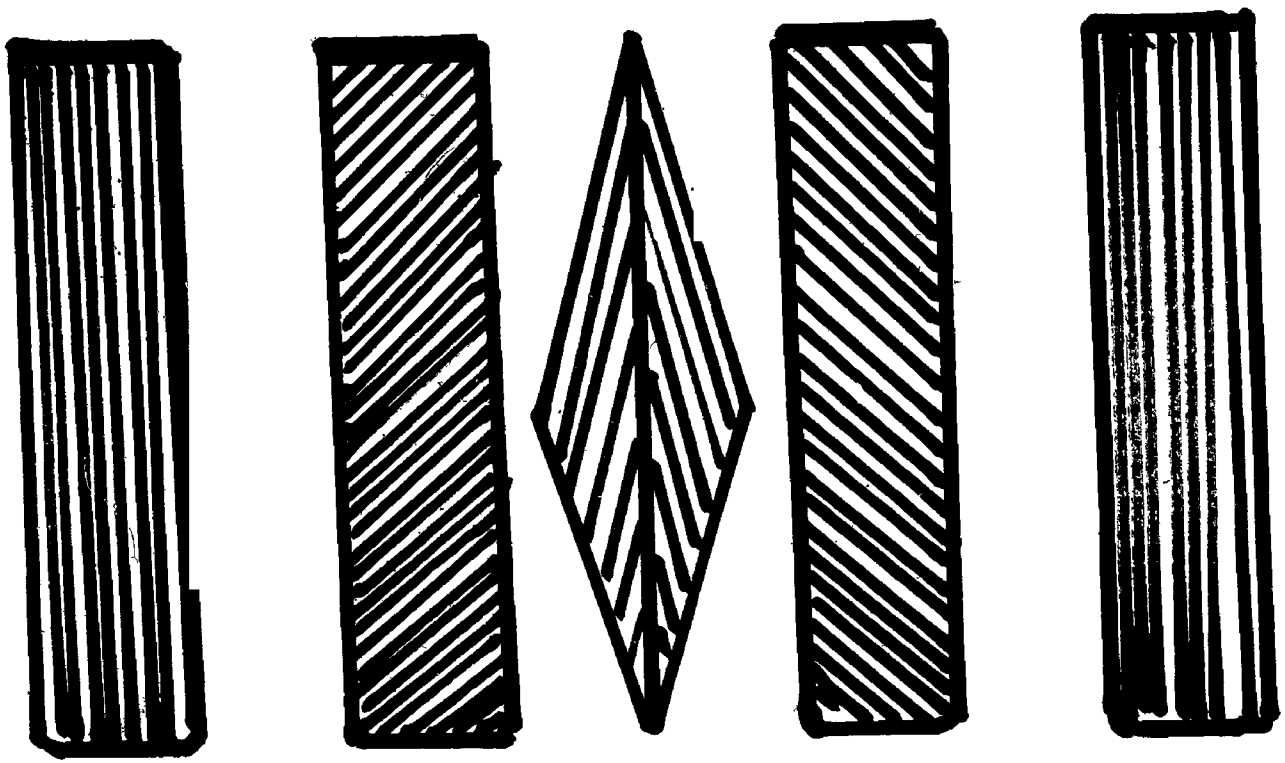
CHAMARAJA ROAD, **MYSORE.**

Printed at the Coronation Press, 878, Chamaraja Road, Mysore, and Published by G. R. JOSYER.

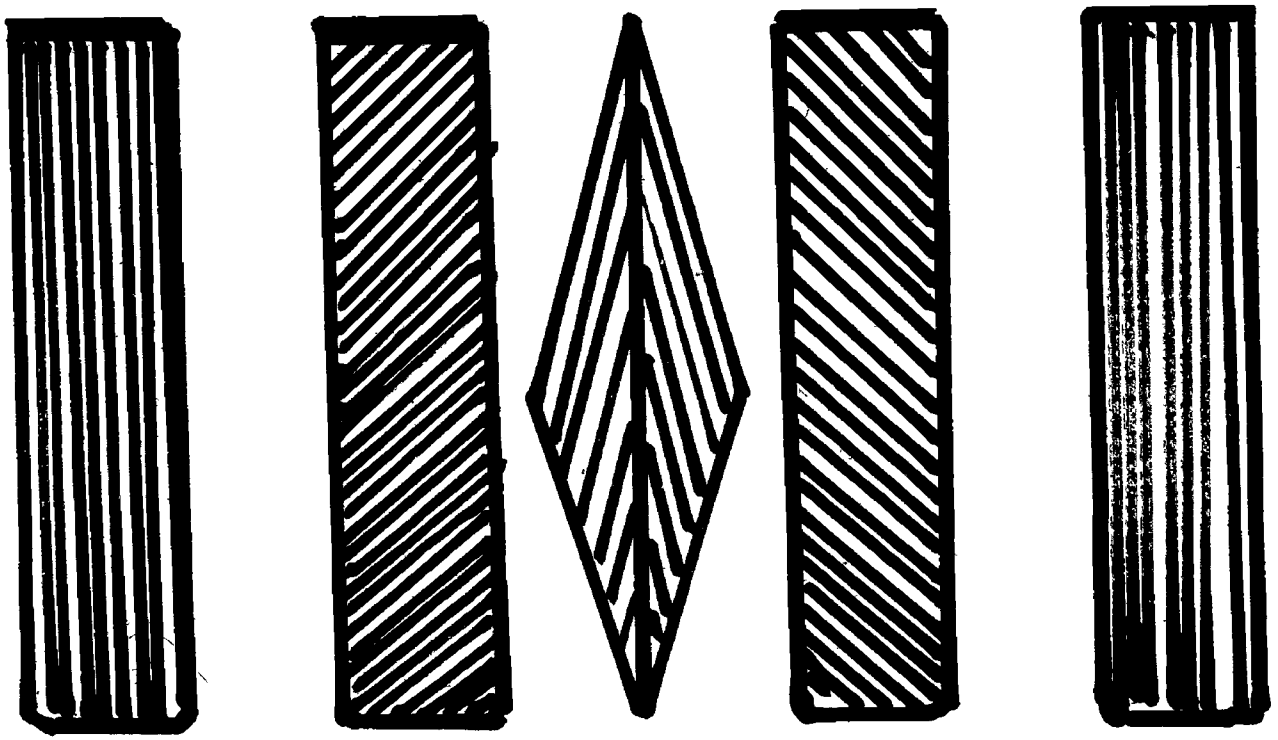


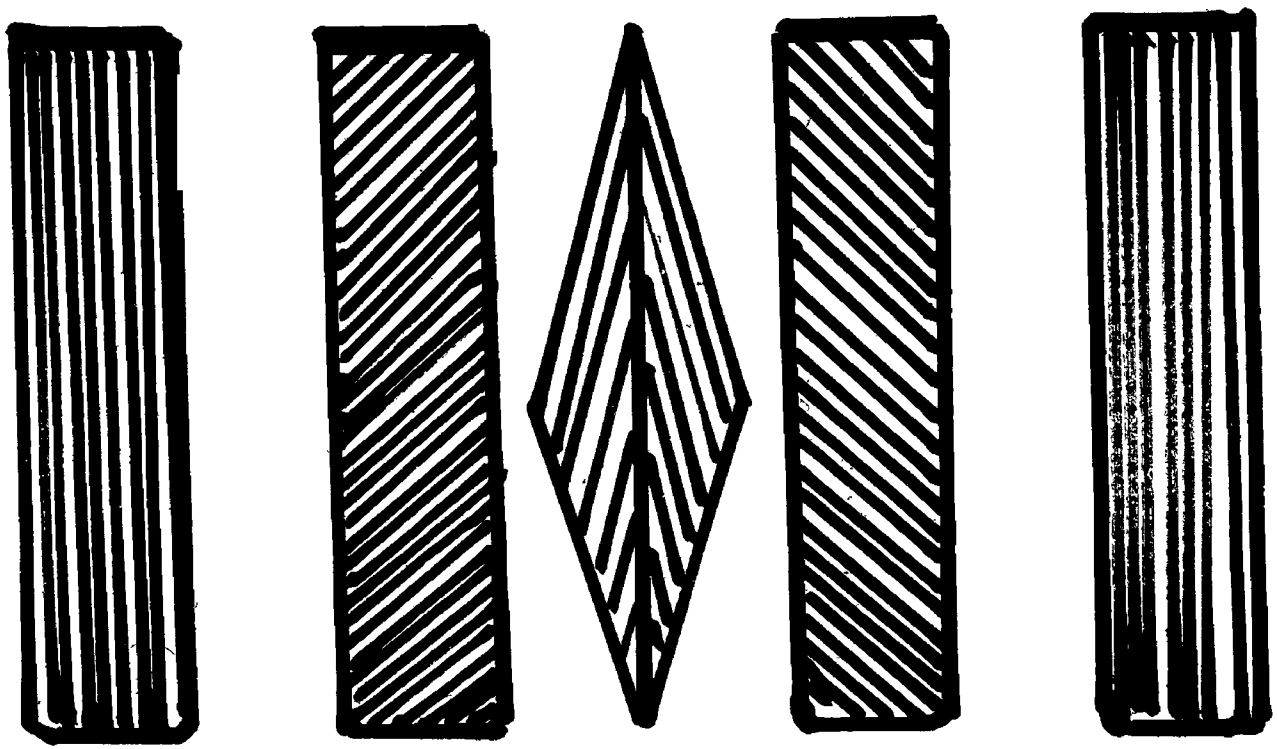


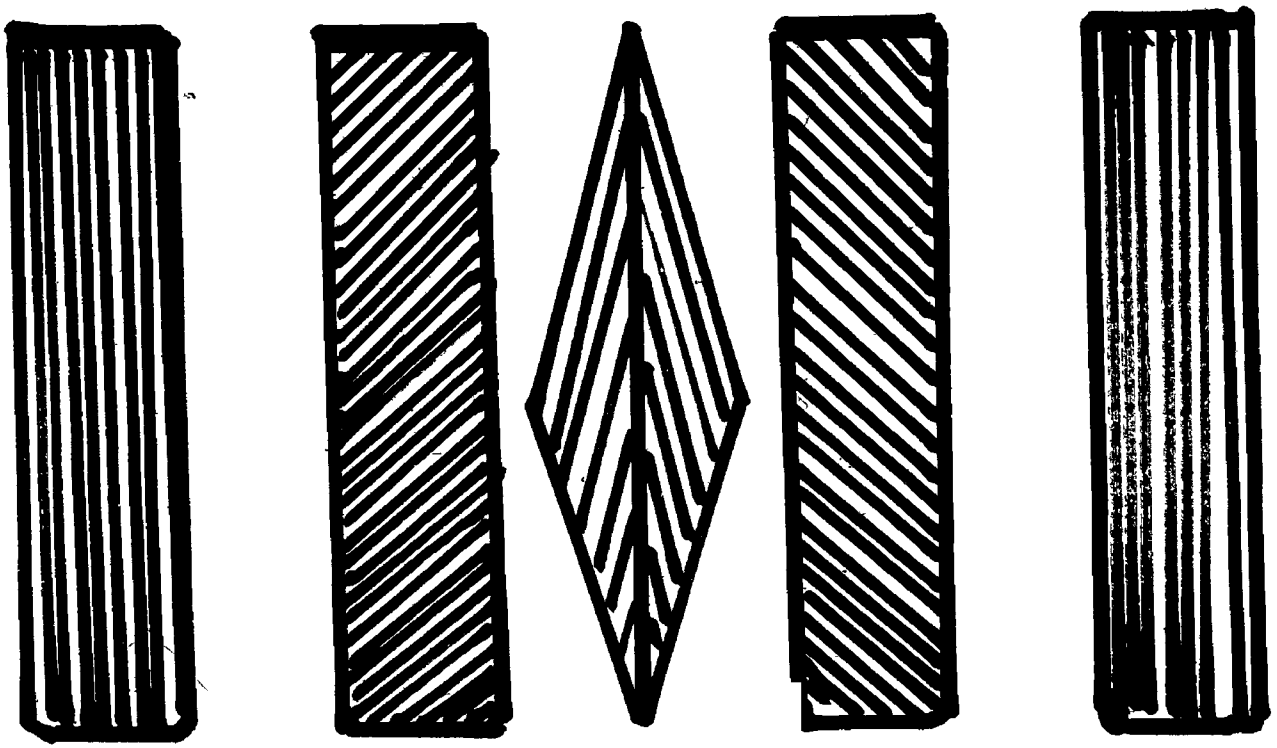


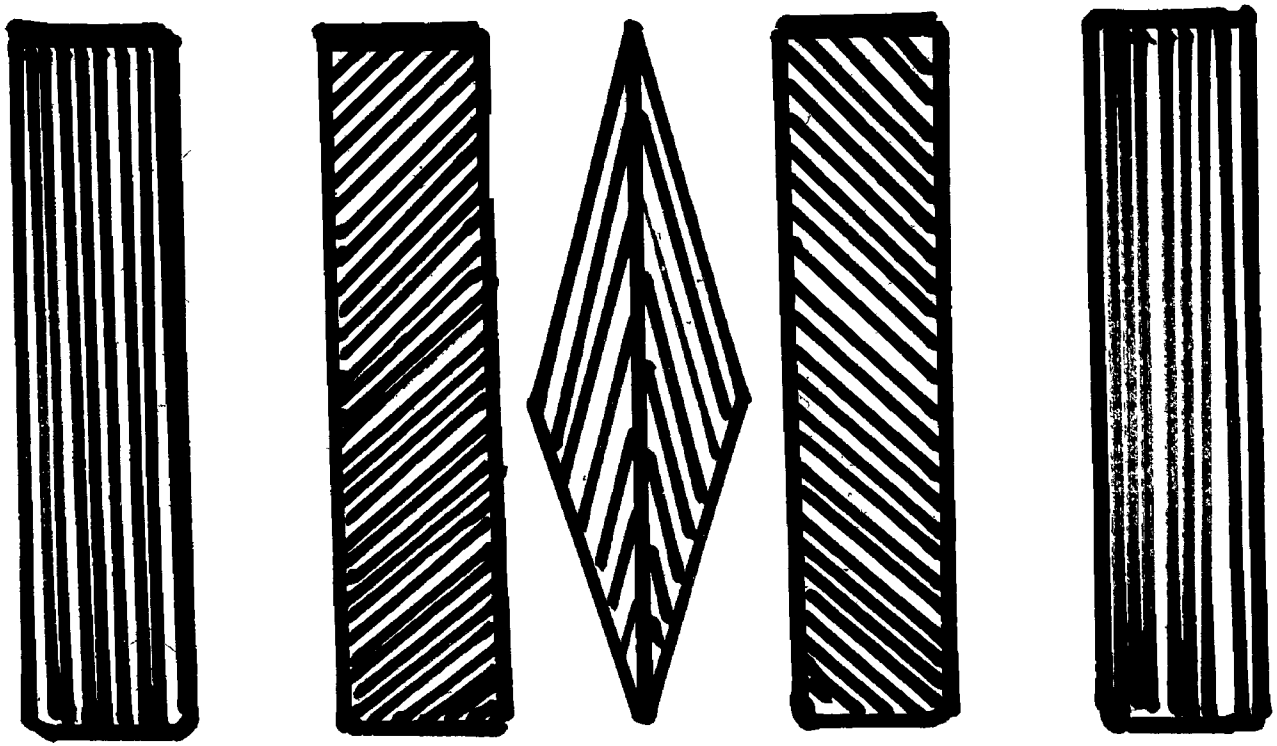


FLASH NO:2









Registered No. M. 4559

THE RATIONALIST

A weekly
for the intelligent man, devoted to a rationalistic survey of all matters of Public interest.
Proprietor & Editor: G. R. JOSYER M.A., F.R.E.S.

VOL. 4 No. 1] MONDAY 20—9—1943 [PRICE 0—1—6

COMBATING BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION

TWO SPECIAL TRIBUNALS TO BE SET UP

NEW DELHI.

The Government of India have had under consideration for some time the need for special legislation to cope with the large increase of fraud, bribery and corruption in connection with Government contracts and stores and the provision of railway transport, says a press communique. Such increase is a normal accompaniment of war conditions and to some extent inevitable. The war has brought about an unprecedented expansion in the number and the scale of Government contracts. Opportunities for defrauding Government have necessarily multiplied in the same proportions and a widespread increase in bribery and corruption simply means that these opportunities are being exploited. The evil has now, however, reached such proportions that drastic measures have become necessary.

A special investigation staff has for some time past been employed on the detection and prosecution of bribery and corruption cases in the war, supply and railway departments. This organization has met with some success; the experience gained has, however, revealed firstly that the available resources of the ordinary courts of justice are inadequate to keep pace with the evil, and secondly that prosecutions for bribery alone will sometimes fail, even though it may be clear that a fraud has been perpetrated on Government, and that some official must have connived at it.

To meet these two difficulties an ordinance has been promulgated under which two special tribunals will be set up to try at one and the same time the charge of fraud and any charges of bribery which may be involved. The new procedure will mean bringing to justice not only the public servant and bribetaker but also the corrupt contractor to whom the bribery of officials is merely incidental to the main purpose of defrauding Government of vast sums of money.

The tribunals will consist of three members, of whom one will be an officer of the armed services with the required legal qualifications, while of the other two, one must have qualified for appointment as a High Court Judge and the other must be an experienced sessions Judge. The tribunal may take into consideration when deciding whether a person is guilty of a particular charge of bribery the fact that he is in possession of property or pecuniary resources for which he cannot satisfactorily account.

The ordinance provides that when an official is found guilty of having accepted a bribe, a fine not less in value than the actual bribe taken will be imposed, whether a sentence of imprisonment is passed or not.

There is no right of appeal, but applications for revision can be made to the High Court within whose jurisdiction the offence occurred.

* * *

We wonder whether it is the opinion of our Government that things are not so bad here as in the rest of India. Ed.

REPRINTS AND BOOKLETS

1. Sir Mirza Ismail's Dewanship 0—2—0
2. Small-pox and its treatment in Vedic Times 0—2—0
3. Problem of Wealth 0—2—0
4. [illegible] 0—1—0
5. The Tree of Happiness 0—1—0
6. Winston Churchill 0—4—0

COLDS, AND THEIR CURE

Some of us are more prone to colds than others. What is the reason?

With some it is lowered vitality, the system being unable to put up sufficient resistance against the onslaught of the cold germs. With others it is, no doubt, their mode of life. Having to work in stuffy, ill-ventilated rooms, without sufficient time to spare for brisk walks in the open to restore vitality, is not helpful in keeping colds at bay. Others continually carry the germs of the complaint with them, these becoming active upon the slightest provocation.

Those whose repeated colds and influenza attacks are due to lowered vitality should take immediate stens to rectify this state of affairs. Cod liver oil and malt is a splendid tonic food for such a condition, while syrup of hypophosphites is also recommended. Plain, nourishing food should be eaten, with plenty of suet puddings and a generous allowance of butter and dripping if the sufferer is thin. Hot milk should be taken in place of tea or coffee, and hot nourishing soups should be the order of the day. As much open-air exercise as possible must be taken, and bedroom windows should always be open. Overheated cinemas and dance halls, over-crowded trains and cars should be avoided.

FRESH AIR MEANS HEALTH

For those obliged to work in stuffy, ill-ventilated offices and workrooms, the only way to avoid colds is to get as much fresh air as possible after working hours. Walking part of the way to and from work is an excellent practice, and eating the midday meal in the open instead of in overcrowded shops will soon make a difference to cold sufferers.

In the cases of those who have the germs of a cold always with them, drastic measures must be taken to rid the system of the germ. Salt and water must be sniffed up the nose night and morning. The proportion of salt to warm water is a teaspoonful to a tumblerful. Frequent baths should be taken containing a handful of common salt and a handful of common soda. Hot water containing a squeeze or two of lemon should be taken last thing at night and first thing in the morning. Plenty of oranges and apples should be eaten; also raw vegetables, such as celery, lettuce, and scraped carrots. Patience and perseverance will bring about a better condition of the system, while a good blood-purifying mixture should be taken for some weeks. Have the nose examined for any local trouble.

RATIONS ALLOWED IN INDIA

MAY AFFECT HEALTH

BOMBAY.

The view that the rations allowed under schemes at present in operation in India were all low even when compared with customary intake and that the food shortage was likely to have a bad effect on public health, particularly in certain areas, was expressed by Dr. W. R. Aykroyd, Director, Nutrition Research Laboratory, in an address to the food rationing conference here. Dr. Aykroyd said that the problem was being considered by the Central Advisory Board of Health.

In regard to the grow more food campaigns Dr. Aykroyd said that a good deal of energy had been wasted on the campaigns and did not believe that much would be achieved unless something like a land army using modern methods could be brought into being; otherwise a good deal of energy had been wasted on the campaign. India, he said, was never self-sufficient or nearly so in the sense that the population was abundaly or satisfactorily fed. Actually, according to his estimate, about 80 per cent of the population did not get enough food in normal times to cover fully its calorie requirements.

Dr. Aykroyd was of the opinion that one pound of cereal *per capita* might be adopted as a suitable ation. That assumed a normal age distribution of the population, aimed at carrying the population through the shortage without too serious lowering of dietary standards, and also assumed that some quantities of pulses, vegetable oil, sugar, etc., would be available in addition to cereals.

"THE RATIONALIST."

Subscription:

	Yearly	½ yearly	Quarterly
	Rs.	Rs.	Re.
Local ...	4/-	2/-	1/-
Outside ...	5/-	2/8	1/4.

Advertisement Rates:

Full Page ... Rs. 50 a month.
,, 15 per insertion.
Half Page ... ,, 8 ,,
Quarter Page ... ,, 5 ,,

The Manager,
"RATIONALIST"
Chamaraja Road, Mysore.

LONGEVITY OF GREAT MEN

The following table sets forth the ages at which a number of eminent men have died. None of their ages, however, can be called remarkable. Great mental activity is never conducive to extreme long life :—

100—Fontenelle.
99—Titian.
90—Sophocles.
89—Michael Angelo; Gladstone.
88—John Wesley.
86—Earl Russel; Edmund Halley; Carlyle.
85—Cato, the Wise; Newton; Benjamin Franklin.
84—Voltaire; Talleyrand; Sir William Herschel; Jeremy Bentham.
83—Wellington; Goethe; Victor Hugo; Bismarck; Tennyson.
82—Arnauld.
81—Buffon; Edward Young; Sir Edward Coke; Lord Palmerston.
80—Plato; Wordsworth; Ralph Waldo Emerson; Kant; Thiers, William Cullen Bryant; Ruskin.
79—William Harvey; Robert Stephenson; Henry Cavendish.
78—Galileo; Corneille.
77—Thomas Telford; Sir Joseph Banks; Lord Beaconsfield.
76—Bossuet.
75—Haydn; Dugald Stewart.
74—Handel; Frederick the Great; Dr. Jenner.
73—Charles Darwin; Thorwaldsen.
72—Charlemagne; Samuel Richardson; Allen Ramsey; John Lock; Necker.
71—Linnæus.
70—Columbus; Lord Chatham; Petrarch; Copernicus; Spellanzani; Boerhaave; Gall.

"HINDU LAW IN MYSORE."

by **M. N. SRINIVASAN**, B.Sc. Hons., LL.B.,
Advocate, Bangalore City.

OPINIONS:

Sir D'Arcy Reilley, Kt, I. C. S., Ex-Chief Justice of Mysore, says:

"I have read Mr. Srinivasan's book on 'Hindu Law in Mysore' with great interest. I understand that Mr. Srinivasan set out primarily to provide a book showing the features in which Hindu Law in Mysore, as recognised by judicial decisions or effected by legislation, differs from Hindu Law as administered elsewhere. There are many such features, and in a number of them it may not unreasonably be held that Mysore has been in advance of other parts of India either in interpretation or modification of the Law. There is no other book in which these features are collected and set out. Mr. Srinivasan has done his work with care and thoroughness. His book I think will be of great help to judges, lawyers, and students in Mysore, and of interest to reformers elsewhere. It should certainly be in the library of every Civil Court and practising lawyer in the Mysore State.

He adds, "I look forward to your book being the standard work on its subject for many years; and, being first in the field, I hope you will keep it so. I wish such a book had been available to me when I came to Mysore."

Rajadharma Pravina Dewan Bahadur K. S. Chandrasekhara Iyer, Rtd. Chief Justice of Mysore, observes:—

"I consider it to be a creditable performance for a young lawyer. As far as I can see, it incorporates all matters already dealt with by the case law of Mysore as well as several new questions arising in connection with recent legislation. The notes and comments of the author are clear and to the point: and I have no doubt that the book will supply a real need."

And Principal J. R. Gharpure, of the Law College, Poona, and Senior Advocate, Federal Court, writes,

"Hindu law, whether in Mysore, Baroda, or Bombay, has common elements to a very large extent, and diversities such as they may be are purely local and easy of discrimination. Your book contains evidence of a close study of the subject and ought to prove to be of use to the student and the practioner as well."

Price Rs. 6-8-0

Copies can be had either from
The Author,
Balepet, Bangalore City,
or
THE CORONATION PRESS,
Chamaraja Road, Mysore.

The Rationalist.

Monday 20-9-1943.

THE MYSORE BANK LTD.

The Mysore Bank owes its origin to Sir M. Visweswaraya, who as Dewan might be considered one of the Builders of Modern Mysore. Sir Mirza Ismail used to speak of every important village being provided with a school, a well, and an hospital. It was Sir Visweswaraya's desire to see every town provided with a bank and a hotel, so that a traveller with a cheque-book and a hand-bag could find money and home-comforts wherever he went.

So he founded the Mysore Bank and gave it all the wet-nursing and safe-guarding and guaranteeing that it required in the early years, including the provision of a very safe, very smooth, and very suave Chairman in the person of Sir Puttanna Chetty. Thus the Bank throve for near three decades in close contact with the Government, tending to be as circumspect and conservative as a Government. Low rates on deposits, high rates of commission, low salaries to the lower employees, and not too many meetings of Directors and a moderate scale of sitting fees, and no venturesome launching of branches,—as for instance High Schools are being launched now-a-days,—have been its characteristics.

It was also proposed that its Manager should be a Government Officer, seconded from Government ranks. It may be recalled that the present official Mayor of Mysore City, Mr. B. S. Raghavendra Rao, was for a time deputed for the purpose. But certain natures accustomed to the protected and strong-armed official atmosphere, do not easily attune themselves to a change. Therefore the Bank lost the honour of having a civilian Manager. It is, however made up now in a way by the appointment just announced of Mr. Narayana Reddy as Manager.

The necessity for a Bank in close touch with the State is well-recognised. In England the Bank of England is in close contact with the office of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The India Government started the Reserve Bank to carry out its wishes in the banking realm and to control the other Banks in the country. Baroda has its Bank of Baroda. Hyderabad has now got its State-aided Bank. Jaipur has been provided with one most recently. And Travancore, always forward, had its National Bank as well as its State-aided Bank, though both of them, coming under the State's frown, have disappeared as Kama disappeared under Trinetra's frown!

During these years every Mysorean has looked upon the Mysore Bank as a personal possession, a place to put his money in, and a place to borrow from provided he could produce tangible assets. If a depositor, he considered that his money would be within the State since the Bank's investments would be within the State. His savings would not fly away from the country as they flew away in the Arbuthnot Bank, the Alliance Bank, and the Travancore Bank. That comfort the Bank's shareholders and depositors have had during the last 30 years.

But now a new era of adventure seems to be dawning in the history of the Bank. It makes the startling announcement that it is opening three new branches simultaneously outside the State, in Madras, Bombay and Coimbatore. We should consider it a dangerous attempt during these dangerous times.

From various causes the money market is as uncertain as a quick-sand, and fluctuating like the waves of a storm tossed sea. Neither Cogliostro nor Varahamihira, if living, would be able to foretell what form the financial world and the world at large will take after the hell-fires which have been consuming them have burnt themselves to ashes. We do not know that the Directorate of the

Mysore Bank, however clever and astute, are as intelligent and knowing as Cogliostro or Varahamihira. In fact we have heard it said that its Directorate is not very representative of the State's business interests, or public interests.

During the recent months its resources have nearly doubled, from Rs. 3¼ crores to Rs. 6 crores and odd. So much loose money, so much hard-earned money of the State's rich and poor, of individuals and institutions, requires careful handling. And we are afraid that venturing on three big branches in three foreign places does not bespeak careful handling.

Branches in big cities do not merely mean shining tables and counters and a Manager in navy blue suit, but the transfer of a substantial sum for local investment at the discretion of the local official. In the present case the 3 branches contemplated would mean transfer of nearly Rs. one crore of Mysore money.

The case of the Imperial Bank branch at Calicut involving a defalcation of Rs. 6 lakhs is still fresh in readers' minds.

The local people might prove too clever for the local official, or he might prove too clever for the Directorate. In the case of the Madras branch we understand that the Manager will not be a trusted and propertied Mysorean, but an ex-employee of the Travancore Bank, with no locus standi in Mysore. Such a thing, we think, is not sound. And if the two other proposed branches are to be run by ex-employees of the Travancore Bank also, it would mean that even the Mysore Bank creates jobs as well as branches for the sake of certain persons, and not from considerations of necessity. If so, we are afraid the public of Mysore would not be eager to compliment the Directorate on their venturesomeness.

Editor.

"ONE CAR LAST YEAR"

A car puffed laboriously along the road (or the place where the road was supposed to be) in a country district. Finally the driver became discouraged, when the boughs of the overhanging trees threatened to stop his car if he was able to pull through the slippery sea of mud. He saw a rustic and said to him: "You don't have many cars this way, do you?"

The man took plenty of time before he replied: "Certainly we do. What about it?"

"How many have come past lately?" the driver asked.

"Well," responded the rustic, "there was one last year, and two the year before—and now you are here."

* * *

Some more months of the present method of tyre-rationing, and our Mysore will have the same tale to tell. Ed.

For Sale

TYPE-WRITER

SEMI-PORTABLE,

Century No. 10,

AMERICAN MANUFACTURE,

SPARINGLY USED

AND IN SOUND CONDITION

Apply to—

Box No. 85,

"THE RATIONALIST,"

Chamaraja Road,

MYSORE.

MIRACLES UNDER LONDON

Few people, and least of all the average Londoner, realize that the underground railways are greatest sideshow London offers to the thousands of foreign tourists who visit us at this time of year.

A few minutes spent in watching the crowd of sightseers who throng the underground promenade, or ambulatory, at Piccadilly Circus Station will reveal the enormous interest London's wonderful tubes and sub-surface railways have for the foreigner.

The reason is that London possesses the finest underground system of passenger transport in the world, and in a great measure this is due to the subsoil of clay and chalk on which the city stands, and which makes tunnelling far below the surface comparatively easy. In spite of special facilities granted by the authorities for inspecting the railways, however, it is not convenient for sightseers in general to view the working of a "signalman's window"—one of the greatest marvels of the system—or to examine the safety devices which make underground railways the safest place for travellers in London.

"SIGNALMAN'S WINDOW"

The volume of traffic handled daily by London's underground railways is almost incredible; during "rush" hour periods trains follow each other at intervals measured by seconds. In the days of steam traction what was known as the block system of signalling was employed, and a train was not permitted to leave a station until the one ahead had quitted the next station. At Baker Street Station during the days of steam 800 trains per day went in and out; to-day this station is served by 1,500 trains a day, and this is made possible by automatic signalling. The busiest underground signal-cabin in London, however, is at Kennington Station, where 1,620 trains a day are handled. In this cabin the signalman averages 1,403 marks per hour, or 24,062 movements a day.

The signalman may not see a single train all the time he is in his box and directing movements, yet he knows the position of every train within the area he controls. He sees his trains through what is called an illuminated diagram—or "signalman's window."

The background of a signalman's window is of opaque glass on which is traced a particular part of the railway track split up into short track circuited sections, and each of these is repeated on the diagram by a section behind which small electric lamps are placed. When these are illuminated the signalman knows that a section is clear, whereas a section left dark indicates that it is occupied by a train. The signalman is thus able to locate, within definite limits, the position of every train in his territory. He can also see at once whether a signal has responded to the movements of his lever. As soon as a train enters the track circuit controlling a signal, this signal shows the "danger" indication.

Automatic signalling was first adopted by the Metropolitan Railway Company when an experiment carried out on the "up" road between Notting Hill Gate and Praed Street in 1907 demonstrated its entire practicability. In effect, automatic signalling means that provision must be incorporated to prevent the train disobeying the signal. Should death or sudden illness overtake the driver, control of the train is taken completely out of his hands, and automatic safety devices bring the train to a stand-still. If the driver ceases to control the train all signals in his particular section are set at "danger," and the brake operated by a lever on the driver's cab comes in contact with another set beside the rail and connected to the signalling apparatus. This device is called a trip-cock, and it plays such an important part in the safety of passengers that its mechanism is tested on every journey.

At certain stations on each line a purple light glows a few feet from where the driver stops his train at the station platform. The light is actuated by the trip-cock, and if this device is in proper order the light is extinguished as the train stops. Its brief glow indicates that the trip-cock has not suffered injury by vibration or collision of any kind; but should this light continue to glow after the train has stopped in the station, it warns the driver that his trip-cock needs adjustment. Trip-cock apparatus is worked by fixing a trip arm to the track beside each signal. In the normal or "clear" position of the signal this arm lies horizontally below the railway track, and when the

signal goes to "danger" the arm rises to a vertical position.

TRAINS PROTECT THEMSELVES

In the case of sudden illness overtaking the driver while the train is making full speed a device incorporated in the design and working of the controller handle automatically applies the brakes. A controller handle must be held down permanently by the driver while the train is in motion, because pressure must be exerted by the hand against the opposition of a spring. Thus the instant the pressure of the hand is removed, no matter how slightly, the spring forces the handle back to the "off" position, cutting out the motors and applying the brakes simultaneously. Should the driver fall forward over the controlling handle so that the weight of his body keeps it in position and he passes a signal set at danger, the trip-cock would operate and bring the train to a standstill.

The great advantage of the automatic signalling system is that it is possible to divide the line up into short sections, the entrance to each of which is controlled by signals in such a way as to allow trains to be run at extremely short intervals. Automatic signalling functions immediately a train has cleared a section, without the necessity of waiting for communication between two signal cabins. Another great advantage of the automatic over the manual operation is that trains can be made to protect themselves. The signal controlling any section is put to "danger" immediately a train enters that section, and is kept at "danger" until the last wheel has cleared the section.

THE MANDAYAM BANKING & INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOANS GRANTED ON GOOD SECURITIES

CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and interest allowed @ 2½% per annum.

THRIFT DEPOSITS opened and interest allowed @3½ % up to Rs. 5000. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at favourable rates which may be had on application.

Dividends declared:

1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
5%	5%	7½%	10%	10%

Apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR.

The Mandayam Banking & Insurance Co., Limited,

Chamaraja Road, MYSORE.

COSTLIEST BLOOM

Rarest and costliest of the world's blooms are orchids. They grow in the remotest and most inaccessible parts; in the mighty forests of Brazil and on the Amazon, in Borneo, Cochin China, Central Africa, and the Burmese and Indian forests. The orchid is a parasite and grows on the limbs of trees. Unlike most plants, it seeks the shade rather than sunlight, and is found in heavily-timbered and damp places, where, although the sun seldom penetrates, the heat is so fierce that vapour rises like a mist.

Some years ago two Canadians, George Taylor and Bill Gordon, sailed for the sunny land of Conquistadores, in South America, in quest of the world's rarest orchid, the "Tiger's Head." They are employed by the Smithson Institute of New York, and on a previous search in South America discovered the "Nun's Head," which was bought by a wealthy collector for £30,000. What the "Tiger's Head" will fetch no one can tell, but already one millionaire has signified his willingness to run to six figures.

Searching for orchids is even more thrilling and dangerous than hunting lions and elephants, for although orchids cannot hit back they grow in places abounding with poisonous snakes, insects, and deadly plants.

THE AMERICAN WAY

An American was being shown about the Australian bush when a herd of bullocks made its appearance.

"What are those?" he asked.

"Bullocks, of course," was the answer.

"In America they are three times as big," the visitor remarked.

A flock of sheep passed, and again there was enquiry as to what they were.

"Sheep, of course," the Australian replied.

"Thought they were rabbits," said the American.

By this time the Australian had learnt something, and three kangaroos hopped along and when the American inquired what they were, he replied:

"Grasshoppers, of course."

SOME NOTABLE BOOKS.

1. SELECTIONS FROM INGERSOLL—

By Ram Gopal, Bar-at-Law. A Great Book containing 1000 pages of the cream of Ingersoll's writings and speeches.

"In purity of style, in poetic expression, in cogency of statement, and brilliancy of rhetoric, Ingersoll stands unrivalled."

Popular Edition ... Rs. 4—0—0
Library Edition ... „ 5—0—0

2. SOCIOLOGY—

By Ram Gopal, Bar-at-Law, and G. R. Josyer, M.A., F.R.E.S.

Dr. Sir J. C. Bose, KT., F.R.S.—"A most interesting work."

Prof. Jadunath Sarkar, C.I.E.—"An immense amount of information has been compressed into it, much of which is unknown to our average countrymen."

Dr. Sir Radhakrishnan—"Excellent little book highly useful to students."

Dr. C. R. Reddy—"Excellent little book. A helpful volume on a very comprehensive subject."

Harvey E. Fisk, Wall Street, New York—"I have rarely read a book with more interest than your Sociology."

Approved by Andhra University—

As a text on Sociology for B.A.

The Department of Public Instruction, Bombay Prov,
For inclusion in Teachers' Libraries in Schools.

The Department of Public Instruction, Central Provinces,
As a prize Book and for Libraries in all Schools.

The Educational Department, Baroda,
For Libraries.

The Educational Department, Mysore,
For Libraries of High and Normal Schools.

Price Rs. 2

TIPPU SULTAN from a contemporary memoir.

By G. R. JOSYER, M.A., F.R.E.S., F.M.U.

A brilliant word-picture of the maligned ruler of South India. 0-6-0

PROBLEM OF WEALTH.

By G. R. JOSYER, M.A., F.R.E.S., F.M.U. 0-2-0

"I must first of all say how well you write English! Your style is admirable, sententious, and striking. It invites a willing perusal. This is the first requisite of a popular author."

SRI KRISHNA YAJURVEDA
WITH SWARA MARKS

First Published in 1890.

		Net Rs.	a.
1.	Samhita, 1 to 4 Kandas. Vol. I ...	4	0
2.	Samhita 5 to 7 Kandas. Vol. II ...	3	0
3.	Aranyakopanishat	2	8
4.	Brahmanas, 28 Pannas	5	0
5.	Samhita Padabhaga 1st Vol.	6	0
6.	Do do 2nd Vol.	6	0
7.	Mahanyasadi, with Rudra, Chamaka, etc.	2	8
8.	Udakasanthyadi, with Krama, Ghana, etc.	2	8
9.	Thaithireeya Prathishakya with two commentaries.	4	0
10.	Anukramanika or Index to Yajurveda ...	1	0
11.	Lakshanatraya	0	10

Professor G. KASTURI IYENGAR, M.A.

"The thanks of every Hindu are due to Mr. Gomatam Srinivasa Josyer of Mysore, for his having given to the Telugu reading world, a very neat, thoroughly accurate and in every way delightfully got up Edition of Krishna Yajurveda."

Principal, S. VENKATARAMA SASTRI, B.A.

"You have laid the Vedic Mandali under a great obligation by bringing out the Yajurveda in Samhitha and Pada Texts."

PANDIT A. MAHADEVA SASTRY, B.A., F.T.S.,

"For the first time, these texts have been made available in a handy and correct form The texts have been carefully edited and printed on nice paper and in good types, and are sold at comparatively low prices in parts. The publisher deserves well of the public."

BOOKS EDITED BY

H. H. SRI YATIRAJA SWAMY OF MELKOTE

In Devanagari—

		Rs.	a.
1.	Tapasa Vatsaraja, a Drama by Matriraja ...	2	0
2.	Sringara Prakasa by Bhoja Deva ...	3	0
3.	Kasyapa Samhita, in Telugu Script ...	3	0
4.	Pancharatra Padma Samhita. Part I ...	4	0
5.	Do do Part II ...	5	0

G. S. JOSYER & SON.
Mysore.

Wanted Agents and Canvassers
For the "Rationalist."

Printed at the Coronation Press, 676, Chamaraja Road, Mysore, and Published by G. R. JOSYER.

Registered No. M. 4359

THE RATIONALIST

A weekly
for the intelligent man, devoted to a rationalistic survey of all matters of Public interest.
Proprietor & Editor: G. R. JOSYER M.A., F.R.E.S.

VOL. 4 No. 21 MONDAY 27—9—1943 [PRICE 0—1—6

1000 PICTURES A SECOND

"Speedray" films, taken at the record rate of 1-000 pictures a second, are being shown in England Photographed with a new invention called the stroboscope these films reveal amazing phenomena hirtherto unseen by the human eye

One shot shows that when a cat laps milk the fluid is actually carried to its mouth by the bottom of the tongue and not the top as was generally believed Another reveals that when a soap bubble is pierced by a pencil it may not burst until the pencil is pulled out Other remarkable shots show a golf ball, quivering like a jelly after impact being driven clean through a telephone book a footballer's toe sinking deeply into the ball as he kicks it off and the perfect synchronization of machine gun bullets as they are fired between the rapidly rotating blades of a propeller Although the first film for public exhibition has been made as a novelty under the title "Quicker than a Wink, experts are convinced that the stroboscope will prove invaluable in many branches of scientific research.

RATIONING BRINGS HEALTH

War which brings so many evils in its train, endows us also with a few benefits Rationing, for example, has made us think more about the food we eat and we have gone back to the basic foods to obtain nourishment, just as our forefathers did According to experts like Professor Drummond, Professor Mottram and Sir William Bragg, we reached the low water mark in eating during the latter part of the nineteenth century when white bread, meat and sugar were consumed in excessive quantities To day happily, the nation is compelled to turn again to the whole meal loaf, grain, cheese, milk, leafy vegetables, and fresh and dried fruits, because these give the best value for money If the prices of these products are controlled by the Government, even the poorest man will obtain as much benefit from his diet as the millionaire.

ISLANDS IN PAWN

When we talk about the British Isles we are apt to think only of the big ones forgetting that once upon a time the Isle of Wight had a King of its own So had the Isle of Man Henry Beauchamp was crowned King of the Isle of Wight in the reign of Henry VI King Henry placed the crown on his head Beauchamp was also crowned King of Jersey and Guernsey He died in June 1445 Isabel, wife of Lord FitzWarine was the last queen of the Isle of Man She died in 1361 The Orkneys and Shetlands once belonged to Norway, but they were handed over to Scotland as dowry with a Danish princess in 1468 They were so to speak pawned, because for a long time Norway held the right to redeem them by payment of a sum of money. Later the claim was renounced

For Sale

TYPE-WRITER

SEMI-PORTABLE,

Century No. 10,

AMERICAN MANUFACTURE,

SPARINGLY USED

AND IN SOUND CONDITION

Apply to—

Box No 85,

"THE RATIONALIST,"

Chamaraja Road,

MYSORE.

TESTING VOICES FOR BROAD-CASTING

Friends, Romans, Countrymen, let me lend you my ears; I am growing weary of using them!

I probably have to listen to more voices than anyone in the country. All day long they pour from the loud-speaker in my green and yellow office at St. George's Hall. Voices at rehearsal! Voices at audition! Voices in programmes actually being broadcast.

I am afraid that by inculcating a standard pronunciation, based on that of its own announcers, Broadcasting is setting itself a problem—that of finding interesting voices to entertain its listeners. Foreign voices, uncultured voices, unusual voices—they have a charm and interest of their own. That explains perhaps the amazingly popular success of our "In Town To-night" programmes, the least standardized of all B.B.C. productions.

I remember the first time I heard Adele Dixon speak over the microphone. At once I sat up and took notice. Those deep, husky, slightly affected tones conveyed a personality. I used to say that Adele was the only one of our heroines of radio operetta whose voice suggested that she was a pretty girl; a subsequent newcomer, Natalie Hall, has the same quality.

Some weeks ago I introduced to the public a new personality. His name was Jean Sablon; a young singer from the cabarets of Paris. During his first broadcast I was not with him in the studio; instead, I listened in one of our "listening halls." In the room with me were four ladies, strangers. Jean gave a most attractive performance. At the end of the programme, all four raced downstairs to the studio—*to see what he looked like!* I knew then that we had found another "radio star."

A RACE OF ROBOTS

Only consider how many of our most successful artists are foreigners—Georges Severesky (Russian) Greta Keller (Austrian), Elizabeth Welch (coloured), John Hendrie (German), Marion Harris (American), to mention a few. Their voices are chockful of warm personality; unlike most English artists, they are without self-consciousness; they let themselves go; the performances they give are alive.

"Voice personality" is the most precious gift of the radio artist. We find it in John Tilley's lazy tones, Stainless Stephen's North Country drawl, Will Fyffe's rich Scottish burr, A. J. Alan's lackadaisical sentences, the rough bark of S. P. B. Mais, the genial improvisations of Christopher Stone, the explosive mannerisms of Dino Galvani the announcer of the Cafe Colette.

Standardized voices are no more interesting than standardized personalities. The modern tendency is towards standardization. "Make everything and everyone alike—equally rich, equally comfortable equally educated!" It may be a fine ideal but it is confoundedly uninteresting.

British entertainment of to-day is manifestly lacking in "personalities." Where are the "discoveries" we used to expect of the music-halls?

I have given auditions to over a thousand people during the past eight months. Less than fifty succeeded; of those, no more than five had out standing personality.

For this shortage of personalities I blame the so called "advance" of civilisation. Free, popular education is stamping out from its mills a race of standardized robots. As conditions are improved and life becomes more comfortable, people become lazier, more content to follow the herd.

Marie Lloyd, Dan Leno and their generation—the Great Ones of vaudeville—were fighting for a living and learning about life at an age when youngsters of to-day are mopping up useless facts and figures in class-rooms.

More than half the aspirants who come to Broadcasting House are "crooners"—mock Bing Crosbys, imitation Marion Harrises. They slavishly copy the famous "crooners" they have seen on the screen or heard on the gramophone—even to stealing their songs and imitating their accents. This is laziness. They assume a synthetic personality to cover up their own lack of it.

The comedians who come for trial "make do" with stale gags and second-hand patter. They imitate Gillie Potter and Bud Flanagan. They have neither jokes nor songs of their own. They have obviously taken no trouble to study the requirements of the microphone, but try to get away with a performance that might just pass muster in a music-hall. This is laziness.

No artist with true personality can be lazy; he can never be content to imitate.

When I have finished this article, I shall pack my bag and leave for Manchester. While I am "up North" I shall give auditions to more than a hundred performers. Most of my auditions will be at night; the artists are at work during the day, in mills, counting-houses, shipping offices and such-like.

(*contd. on page 7*)

DRY ICE

The modern miner has the assistance of a new agent to help him in his job. He can bore a hole, stick a piece of dry ice in it, and seal it. The melting ice then generates a powerful gas which soon attains such a pressure that it acts like an explosive and blasts the coal face. Miners are not the only people to harness the energy in dry ice. Drillers are now using it to clean their wells, and nurserymen pack the roots of trees with it when they want to do heavy transplanting. The earth solidifies and comes away leaving roots undamaged.

Dry ice is used for deadening the skin in local operations, in the engineering world and, of course, for refrigeration. It is a dangerous substance to handle, "burns" if in contact with bare skin, and it should never be used to chill drinking water, for if swallowed even a tiny particle might cause serious injury.

MOLESKINS WANTED

The best moleskins in the world are English and Scottish.

Ten million of them are needed between now and March to bring foreign exchange to help to pay for war supplies from abroad. The Fur Trade Export Group is appealing to farmers and others to trap the moles and sell the skins.

These moleskins are required to replace supplies which used to come from France, Belgium, Holland and Italy, principally for re-export to the United States, Canada and South America. An average of 25,000,000 moleskins used to come from the Continent to London, the world's centre of the trade, every year. About 75 per cent. of the moleskins formerly imported were shipped abroad as skins. The remainder were dressed, dyed and exported in that form or were made up into garments in London.

The industry contributed usefully to the export trade during the last war, when supplies from abroad fell off. Later, the importation of moleskins from the Continent increased, and trapping and collecting English and Scottish moles for sale at home and abroad almost entirely ceased. Since then many British farmers, instead of being paid for moleskins, have been paying to have the animals destroyed.

Once more a wasted asset can be turned to profitable account if farmers will co-operate in providing the skins, for no less than 30 per cent. of the fur coats recently sent to Canada by the Fur Trade Export Group were made from moleskins. There is now a big opportunity to develop the export trade for these garments.

THE USE OF WORDS

We have become so accustomed to the American use of the word dumb to describe anybody who is next door to an idiot that it has almost become part of English language. But still it does seem strange to hear a silly chatterbox of a girl called a "dumb" blonde. The explanation is perfectly simple. The German word "dumm" means stupid, and the Americans in adopting it from the Germans in their midst have only slightly varied the pronunciation and spelling, just as they call Spanish-Americans dagoes, because the most frequent Spanish Christian name is Diego.

CARE OF THE EAR

In the past, many children were labelled dull, stupid or obstinate when actually deafness was the cause of the trouble. When the hearing power is deficient, the child is naturally progressing under a definite handicap. If suspected, it is best to be on the safe side and consult a doctor at once.

If there is any discharge from the ear, it is a case for the doctor. And the child who complains frequently of earache needs attention, too. The actual cause may have nothing to do with the ear; a decaying tooth or a swollen gland may set up ear pains in sympathy. But whatever the cause, it should not be allowed to continue.

Children should be checked against probing the ears with the object of removing wax, a fairly common practice where there is any irritation. The ear is too sensitive to be treated roughly, and the risk to the ear drum is great.

When washing the ears, children should be taught to dry them thoroughly, so that no moisture or soap is left. If necessary a twist of the towel should be inserted.

Fortunately, boxing the ears is now rarely indulged in as a form of punishment. It is a dangerous and foolish practice, and one that cannot be condemned too strongly. Blows and bangs on the head may also seriously affect the ears.

"THE RATIONALIST."

Subscription:

	Yearly	½ yearly	Quarterly
	Rs.	Rs.	Re.
Local ...	4/-	2/-	1/-
Outside ...	5/-	2/8	1/4.

Advertisement Rates:

Full Page	...	Rs. 50 a month.
		,, 15 per insertion.
Half Page	...	,, 8 ,,
Quarter Page	...	,, 5 ,,

The Manager,
"RATIONALIST"
Chamaraja Road, Mysore.

The Rationalist.

Monday 27-9-1943.

THE DETENUES

We owe it to the detenues and the Government to bend our attention on the subject of detenues. British history and Shakespeare's plays tell us of persons being flung into the Tower of London without trial, and being kept there with no hope of release. Dickens' novels refer to persons being flung into the Bastille in France when they were felt to be inimical to the men in power. That was perhaps why Parisians when they were roused to revolt first invaded the Bastille and broke open its doors.

Such unjust detentions of free men, we thought in our younger days, could not occur in our days, under the Reign of Law which is supposed to be the heritage of our times. But in times of war it would seem that many things which have been discarded as unjust and inhuman return to life and are acquiesced in as a matter of course. Has not somebody said that "History repeats itself," and that "Necessity knows no law?"

We concede that in August last year things were rather electric, with the fear of invasion on the one side and the fear of revolt on the other, and that Government had to maintain order without recourse to the processes of law.

But it must also be remembered that the Allied Nations of whom we are one are fighting for freedom and democracy and the destruction of the Nazi way of coercion and repression. Therefore our administrative and fighting methods should show the world the better way, the kinder way, the democratic way. The absolute reign of law is that better way. Any swerving from it must be rare and when absolutely necessary, like the motorist swerving from the road to avoid a fallen tree or road repairs. To leave the road permanently and go by the hedge does not bespeak a clever driver. It would not be driving according to the rules of the Automobile Association. Similarly to give up the constitutional path generally, and take to the easy, imperative and unquestionable regime of the Defence Act is not indicative of the Allied Standards, though a nice, well-behaved people do conform to it, especially when it is enforced by their own Government. We hope we have expressed the truth sufficiently mildly.

Thus we arrive at the conclusion that the detention of citizens without trial, and for no specific offence, and for an indefinite period, is not according to the Allied standards of thought and action. We are not speaking from false ideals of individual liberty. We are speaking from moral standards, and psychological effects, and the consequences on the nation at large We do not say that administrative exigencies at the time did not justify the arrests. But it is now undisputable that such exigencies ceased to exist long ago.

The threat of external invasion and the fear of internal mobocracy both ceased months ago. To continue the detention in spite of it is not fair to the persons concerned, is not fair to Government themselves, and is a matter of sorrow and ruin to their families. No doubt they are fed well enough, no doubt there is no physical maltreatment, but which honest man can spend the best portion of his life, forsaking his family, neglecting his country, and with nothing to do except to kill time, without his faculties becoming benumbed, his outlook becoming anti-social, and his mind becoming deranged?

And their poor wives and children, hundreds and hundreds of them in this case, deprived of the bread-winner and the husband, deprived of the father's care and control, what has been their condition this past year? How many tears must have been shed by good and honest women in hundreds of homes in the State, and what an atmosphere of home-life has been created for young and budding minds! Do not Government owe a duty to them? Governments and the public are eager to afford relief to Jewish evacuees, refugees from

Poland and Czechoslovakia, women and children neglected by the Bengal Government. All that brings advertisement. But there is no thought to spare for the thousands of families in the State which may be semi-starved for months past for want of the bread-winner!

We think it is time that Government looked into the matter with calmness and statetmanship. We hold that Government are strong enough to dare to release all the detenues without any reservation. It will not cause the heavens to fall, but on the other hand increase the Government's own prestige. It will be an act of Justice and an act grace, of which the Government may be proud, and with which the public will be pleased.

And if any of the released detenues does go astray and cause breach of the peace, he may be dealt with like any other citizen whom the Government do not suspect but who may be prone to mischief.

We may point out that many of the student detenues were at the time most determined of law-breakers. Some of them caused terror even to the I. G. of Prisons, and treated District Magistrates with disdain. They have been released. Have the Heavens fallen? Instead have not they gone back to their tasks with obedience and devotion? Then why think that adult detenues are less sensible?

We find that reason, morality, statesmanship, all point to the wisdom of releasing the detenues, and to the injustice of detaining them any longer. We trust that Government will not be deterred from taking the righteous course by imaginery fears.

One other point deserves their consideration. It was in conformity with the procedure which took effect in British India that the State also enforced detention on its subjects. In British India the Government has had the grace to provide maintenance allowances to the families of detenues so that they may not starve. Why have we not copied that practice? When the Model State proceeds to copy from outside, why not copy the good with the evil? If detention of thousands of bread-winners is necessary for the safety of the State, that safety is worth the 2 or 3 lakhs of rupees which should be provided for the existence of the families of the detained. Statesmanship requires that it should be provided. It ought to have been provided long ago. In case Government unfortunately refuse to release the detenues, we hope that they will at least recognise their duty to provide for their families with retrospective effect. *Editor.*

Office of the President,
City Municipal Council, Mysore,
Dated 21st September, 1943.

NOTIFICATION.

Applications are called for from the candidates who have passed the L.A.M.S. Examination of the Mysore Government Ayurvedic College for the post of an Ayurvedic Pandit in Narasimharaja Mohalla on a monthly grant of Rs. 15. The applications together with the certificates should be sent so as to reach this office on or before the 10th October 1943, and no notice will be taken of any applications that may be received after that date.

B. S. RAGHAVENDRA RAO,
President.

PAKISTAN—ITS GENESIS

by Mr. T. S. RAJAGOPALIENGAR, M.A., LL.B.

We are in critical times in the history of India, when, on the one hand, there is the agitation for the immediate establishment of independence for India and, on the other, there is the move to partition the country and establish separate home-land for the Muslims. If the Congress is saying that they would not actively participate in the war efforts unless the British make a declaration regarding the Independence of India, the Muslim League is insisting as a condition precedent, declaration not only by the British but also by the other major parties in India the conceding of the claim to establish what is called *Pakistan*. The theme of this article is, therefore, to trace the origin, character, and consequences of what is regarded as a movement that has arisen in Indian political life during the last quinquinium—that is, the birth and growth of "Muslim Nationalism."

Till almost the eighties of the last century, it was not the Hindu that was distrusted by the British Government, but the Muslims who resisted the onslaught of English education and civilisation. The Home Government thought that the last attempt made by the Muslims to recover their lost glory was the War of Independence, miscalled the Mutiny. The hostility of the Muslims continued as could be seen in the "Wahabi Movements." But all this, however, changed as time lapsed. Sir Syed Ahamed and Mr. Beck were mainly responsible for bringing about amity. Sir Syed Ahamed kept himself aloof from the National Congress from the beginning. And to keep away the Muslims from the Congress, he diverted their minds from politics to education and founded the Muslim Educatonal Conference in 1886. In 1893 was started the first Muslim political organisation by the name "The Mohamedan Anglo-Oriental Defence Association of Upper India." Among others, its objects were to acquaint Englishmen with the views of the Muslim Community, to spread feelings of loyalty and to support measures that would strengthen British rule in India. This naturally led to the estrangement of the Hindus and Muslims.

Ever since the Mutiny the British Government in India adopted the policy of keeping the two great communities divided. The Indian army accordingly was organised on a class basis. In civil administration the policy of "Holding the scales even" was begun. The continued attempt of Muslim communal organisation was responsible for the partition of Bengal during the time of Lord Curzon. As expressed by Sir Henry Cotton the object of the measure was to shatter the unity and to disintegrate the feelings of solidarity in Bengal. But, thanks to the National agitation, the British Government was forced to reconsider and reverse their decision. However, it succeeded in driving a wedge between the two communities and in embittering communal relations in Bengal.

The second step taken by the British bureaucracy in furthering its policy of "divide and rule" was the introduction of a system of separate communal electorates under the Morley-Minto reforms. Principal Archibald of Alighar College had made all the arrangements with the Private Secretary to the Viceroy for interview, and the Muslim deputation headed by H. H. The Aga Khan, waited upon His Excellency the Viceroy and prayed for separate communal electorate, weightage, greater representations in the services etc. It was a surprise for everyone as to how Lord Minto, without even consulting the Secretary of State, accepted in its entirety the Muslim demand though Lord Morley was all through pleading for a scheme of joint electoral colleges. Obviously, Minto was afraid of the younger generation of Muslims joining the Congress. Morley, a doctrinaire liberal as he was, opposed it in the beginning and said of it "this vicious element." He later on defended it with the zeal of a new convert. Muslims, encouraged by this, wanted to further consolidate their aims and towards this end started the Muslim League in 1906

In course of time attempts were made to effect reproachement between the two communities, resultant on which the famous Congress-League pact was adopted in 1916, at Lucknow. This Lucknow pact accepted separate electorates and the principle of weightage and fixed percentages of Muslim representations in the various Legislative Councils. These concessions, though anti-National and anti-democratic, were accepted as temporary necessary evils in order to ultimately achieve National unity. Mr. Jinnah, in his evidence before the Joint Select Committee of 1919, stated that separate electorates would be dispensed with by the time the next reforms' enquiry was held. The Lucknow pact, though adopted in all good intentions was a step not in the right directions, but to encourage further the Muslims.

(To be continued)

REPRINTS AND BOOKLETS

1.	Sir Mirza Ismail's Dewanship	0—2—0
2.	Small-pox and its treatment in Vedic Times	0—2—0
3.	Problem of Wealth	0—2—0
4.	ಗಾಯತ್ರಿ ರಾಮಾಯಣ	0—1—0
5.	The Tree of Happiness	0—1—0
6.	Winston Churchill	0—4—0

(*Continued from page 2*)

I have hopes of these auditions. The North has more personality than the South. It was not always so; fifty years ago London could lay claim to a large proportion of music-hall "stars"—but it is not so to-day. The coster and the cockney are dying out, replaced by a generation that is all education and affectation. In the North they are still "rough"; life is harder but it is more interesting. From soil such as this springs genius.

Personalities are welcomed at Broadcasting House. The arrival of one may make memorable a long afternoon of auditions when one machine-made crooner has succeeded another.

We found a comedian called Bern Ecks. He rattled off swift patter in a Marxian vein (I refer of course, to the Brothers Marx, not Karl!). He insisted on lying on the studio floor with a microphone by his head. Personality!

There came a young lady named Beryl Orde. She fired at us forty "impersonations" in fifteen minutes—and sang into the bargain. Personality!

We heard the orchestra of the Cafe Colette and fell for it right away. Personality!

One day, at auditions, we first heard of a long-haired boy of thirteen called Hughie Green. With him were seven other children—the "gang." Those children gave us a non-stop entertainment of twenty minutes. Personality!

A tiny Mexican lady called Revva Reyes—a tall untidy comedian called Claude Dampier—a solemn young man known as Eric Barker—a lovely Canadian called Harriet Bennet—a charming soprano, already famous as Natalie Hall—a pair of veteran song-writers, Weston and Lee—Bertha Willmott, for years an obscure member of the Ridgeway Parade—the gurgling laughter of Jay Laurier—a former chorus girl called Diana Ducane! We who during the past year have sat hour after hour, listening to voices, voices, voices, will never forget the first occasion on which we heard these. Voices that *mean* something are rare and precious at Broadcasting House.

E. M.

* * *

Something for Akashvani to think about.

Ed.

FOR SALE

Ford Motor Car, 24 H. P. Tourer.

In sound Condition. A Good Car for daily use.

Apply:— BOX NO. 27.

The Rationalist,

Chamaraja Road, Mysore.

PRINTING MACHINE

Demy size, Cylinder model, English make, strong and sound.

Apply:— BOX NO. 41.

The Rationalist,

Chamaraja Road, Mysore.

"RIGVEDA SAMHITA"

PADA TEXT

IN DEVANAGARI

FIRST FOUR ASHTAKAS

IN ONE VOLUME

EDITED BY

G. R. JOSYER, M.A., F.R.E.S.

FELLOW, MYSORE UNIVERSITY 1929–39.

EDITOR, YAJURVEDA

WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF PANDITS

"The Rigveda is the most sublime conception of the great high-ways of humanity!" *Guigault.*

On the Yajur Veda being presented to Voltaire, the immortal, he confessed his belief that it was "The most precious gift for which the West had been ever indebted to the East!"

In a paper before the International Literary Association at Paris, the great Victor Hugo presiding, Leon Delbos declared, "There is no monument of Greece or Rome more precious than the Rigveda!"

And Max Muller himself, the illustrious and indefatigable, wrote, "In the history of the world, the Vedas fill a gap which no literary work in any other language could fill. I maintain that to everybody who cares for himself, for his ancestors, for history, for his intellectual development, a study of Vedic literature is indispensable!"

Beautifully Printed and bound in Full Calico.

Price Rs. 6 net

CORONATION PRESS,

CHAMARAJA ROAD, **MYSORE.**

Printed at the Coronation Press, 676, Chamaraja Road, Mysore, and Published by G. R. JOSYER.

Registered No. M. 4359

THE RATIONALIST

A weekly
for the intelligent man, devoted to a rationalistic survey of all matters of Public interest.
Proprietor & Editor: G. R. JOSYER M.A., F.R.E.S.

VOL. 4 No. 3] MONDAY 4—10—1943 [PRICE 0—1—6

THE RUSSO GERMAN WAR

MAIN EVENTS

1941

June 22nd—*Germany attacks Russia.*

June 24th—Germans take Brest-Litovsk.

June 26th—Germans take Vilna.

June 30th—Germans take Lwow.

July 2nd—Germans claim capture of Riga.

July 10th—Germans claim conclusion of battles of Bialystok & Minsk.

July 16th—Germans claim capture of Smolensk.

August 26th—Germans claim capture of Dnepropetrovsk.

August 27th—Germans claim capture of Vellikie Luki.

August 30th—Fins enter Viipuri.

September 8th—Germans take Schlusselburg, whereby Leningrad completely invested.

September 19th—Germans claim capture of Kiev.

October 1st—*Operations against Moscow begin, according to Germans.*

October 8th—Germans take Orel.

October 12th—Germans take Briansk & Vyazma.

October 16th—Germans take Odessa.

October 22nd—*Operations against Crimea begin.*

October 24th—Germans claim capture of Kharkov.

October 25th—Germans take Bielgorod.

November 3rd—Germans claim capture of Kursk.

November 23rd—Germans take Rostov.

November 28th—Russians recapture Rostov.

December 4th—*General German retreat from Moscow area begins.*

1942

April—Russians recapture Bielgorod.

June 28th—*Germans begin second summer offensive.*

July 1st—Germans claim capture of Sevastopol.

July 24th—Germans claim recapture of Rostov.

August 9th—Germans claim capture of Maikop & Krasnodar in Caucasus.

September 11th—Germans claim to have reached Volga south of Stalingrad.

September 29th—Germans hold greater part of Stalingrad suburbs, esp. in south.

October 9th—No mention of Stalingrad in German communique.

November 19th—*Russian winter offensive begins.*

1943

January 1st—Russians recapture Velikie Luki.

January 18th—Russians recapture Schlusselburg, thus raising 16 month siege of Leningrad.

January 30th—Russians recapture Maikop.

January 31st—Russians announce end of Stalingrad operations, where 330,000 Germans accounted for since November.

February 7th—Russians recapture Kursk.

February 9th—Russians recapture Bielgorod.

February 12th—Russians recapture Krasnodar.

February 14th—Russians recapture Rostov for 2nd time.

February 16th—Russians recapture Kharkov.

March 3rd—Russians recapture Rzhev.

March 12th—Russians recapture Vyazma.

March 15th—Germans retake Kharkov.

March 21st—Germans retake Bielgorod.

July 5th—*Germans begin abortive summer offensive in Kursk area.*

July 14th—*Russians begin summer offensive against Orel.*

August 5th—Russians recapture Orel.

Russians recapture Bielgorod for 3rd time.

THE MODERN POLL TAX

By Mr K. Seshadri, B.A, B.L.,

Alas! as though war and famine were not enough to fill the cup of our suffering the so-called Child Marriage Restraint Bill; a soft-name for that religious persecution which makes out imprisonment upto 3 months or fine upto Rs. 1000 or both for the loyal and otherwise law abiding men (Muslims and Christians excepted) who under the imperative injunctions of their religion or time honoured custom or domestic convenience perform the marriages of their daughters before their 15th year. The bride-groom, the parents of the bride and her groom, the 'purohit,' and the elders who take part in or do not prevent such marriages all come in for the punishment. As most of our girls attain puberty at 12 (years) the minimum age of 14 (complete) for girls is most obnoxious. The offences under the Act are triable only by Presidency Magistrates (we have none of them at Mysore) and the burden of proving the age will be probably cast upon the unfortunate accused as in British India, a feature quite opposed to all the accepted notions of the law of Evidence.

The laws of a civilised country should be in consonance with the culture, customs and manners of its people. The Hindus are an ancient race with a hoary sacred culture. It includes the system of the parents bearing the responsibility of fixing and performing the marriages of their children at fairly early ages when the sex impulse has not yet come upon them. This has been working very well in the large majority of their marriages to our knowledge. To quote the census Superintendent of 1931, that illustrious countryman of ours, "marriage at an early age seems to have been devised as a precaution against irregular sex relations in Society. It seems to have been demonstrated with reference to facts and figures elsewhere that late marriages favour illegitimate births. This only stands to reason and is as might be expected.....The parents of a young man are anxious that he should have a young woman to think of by the time he is old enough to desire Sex life...The existing system of marriage in India has secured the maintenance of the wooden kind of morality that Society...seeks to value...it is active enough in continuing the race... it gives each man and woman a companion in life fairly early and.....directs the mind to healthy channels."

Leave the emotion of marriage to the boys and girls, some moderners says. The boys and girls, who are modest and reserved by nature, could not, even at the age of 18 or 20, be expected to exercise their choice with that all round discretion which is possible for their more aged and experienced parents who make a hundred enquiries before settling a marriage. In fact it is the safety first principle that impels parents to marry their daughters to known and near families. The ultimate effect of fixing the minimum age as 14 will be the indefinite postponement of the marriages of our boys and girls till very late. After their ideas mature which will be only on the western lines under the present system of education and city life which has permeated village life also—it will not only be unreasonable but also cruel to match them to anybody who is not to their tastes and requirements, and so matching them might cause a tragedy. It will not be possible to get such bride and grooms in many cases; the existing law gives the right of inheritance from parents only to unmarried girls; there is a growing tendency to treat the responsibilities of setting up a family as more of a bother than as a cherished duty; and with increasing percentage of our female population (vide census) and the removal of the obligation to marry our children pre-puberty as a result of this law, a large number of our boys and girls would remain unmarried, as in the neighbouring British Indian parts in which this law exists. Few have been endowed with that power of ideal and absolute self-control necessary for sexual abstinance till late ages or life long; and the low level into which social morals will go down needs no argument to convince. A parallel from Western Society which abandoned the pre-puberty marriage system from about the time of the Stuarts (1700 A.D.) would not be without its own lessons. These young men and women go about seeking there own mates and the result is a rich crop or bastards, diverces, trial marriages, all forms of sexual disease and last but not least—sexual experience at very early ages without even the thought of marriage. It cannot be put better than in the words of Mr. Price and Sir Darcy Lindsay the celebrated English Social workers. It is the same tale wherever the English toungue is spoken, "more hotels, fewer homes, more divorces, fewer children." This is not due to innate vice in the English people but to the system of their marriage, and if it is introduced among us the same effects must follow in its train. Let no one think that they can be checked or avoided.

(To be continued)

REPRINTS AND BOOKLETS

1.	Sir Mirza Ismail's Dewanship	0—2—0
2.	Small-pox and its treatment in Vedic Times	0—2—0
3.	Problem of Wealth	0—2—0
4.	ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆ	0—1—0
5.	The Tree of Happiness	0—1—0
6.	Winston Churchill	0—4—0

H. H. THE MAHARAJA'S AWARD OF MEDALS AND SCHOLARSHIPS

H. H. the Maharaja has been graciously pleased to sanction a sum of Rs. 96,000 from Palace funds for the institution of a scholarship named after H. H.'s mother and called H. H the Yuvarani Sri Kempa Cheluvarajammanniavaru Scholarship of the value of Rs. 3,600 per annum, for the encouragement of advanced studies in medicine in foreign countries by women doctors of Mysore of special merit and experience, who will be required to specialise in diseases of women and children.

His Highness has also sanctioned a sum of Rs. 2,000 from the Palace funds for the award every year at the Convocation of the University of two gold medals called 'H. H the Maharaja Sri Jayachamaraja Wodeyar Gold Medal', to students securing highest number of marks in certain subjects in the M. A. and M.Sc. examinations of the University and a third medal called H. H. the Yuvarani Sri Kempa Cheluvarajammaniavaru Gold Medal to be awarded to the best outgoing woman graduate from the University Medical College. The medals will be each of the value of Rs. 150.

THE DASARA EXHIBITION

The Dasara Exhibition, which has been an inseparable feature of the Dasara season, suffered a hiatus last year, but has agreeably came back to its own once again. If one does not view it from the ideal of the Leipzig Fair or World's Fair of Chicago, it is no doubt a good show which one would not like to miss during this season. It has many features that deserve notice, the most notable among them being the exposition of the long expected "Standard Cloth". The cloth supplied here is issued from Khatau Mills. We do not know if the mills are proud of the achievement, and expect to be congratulated for it. We hope not. The same applies to the Cloth Controller of the India Government also. The Exhibition authorities have produced a Hand-book which is well-got up and is pleasant to handle in these days when Paper Factories are content to give the public as poor a stuff as possible. Not the least remarkable feature of the Exhibition is the unruffled equability of the Exhibition Secretary. Ed.

"HINDU LAW IN MYSORE."

by **M. N. SRINIVASAN,** B.Sc. Hons., LL.B.,
Advocate, Bangalore City.

OPINIONS:

Sir D'Arcy Reilley, Kt, I. C. S., Ex-Chief Justice of Mysore, says:

"I have read Mr. Srinivasan's book on 'Hindu Law in Mysore' with great interest. I understand that Mr. Srinivasan set out primarily to provide a book showing the features in which Hindu Law in Mysore, as recognised by judicial decisions or effected by legislation, differs from Hindu Law as administered elsewhere. There are many such features, and in a number of them it may not unreasonably be held that Mysore has been in advance of other parts of India either in interpretation or modification of the Law. There is no other book in which these features are collected and set out. Mr. Srinivasan has done his work with care and thoroughness. His book I think will be of great help to judges, lawyers, and students in Mysore, and of interest to reformers elsewhere. It should certainly be in the library of every Civil Court and practising lawyer in the Mysore State.

He adds, "I look forward to your book being the standard work on its subject for many years; and, being first in the field, I hope you will keep it so. I wish such a book had been available to me when I came to Mysore."

Rajadharma Pravina Dewan Bahadur K. S. Chandrasekhara Iyer, Rtd. Chief Justice of Mysore, observes:—

"I consider it to be a creditable performance for a young lawyer. As far as I can see, it incorporates all matters already dealt with by the case law of Mysore as well as several new questions arising in connection with recent legislation. The notes and comments of the author are clear and to the point: and I have no doubt that the book will supply a real need."

And Principal J. R. Gharpure, of the Law College, Poona, and Senior Advocate, Federal Court, writes,

"Hindu law, whether in Mysore, Baroda, or Bombay, has common elements to a very large extent, and diversities such as they may be are purely local and easy of discrimination. Your book contains evidence of a close study of the subject and ought to prove to be of use to the student and the practioner as well."

Price Rs. 6-8-0

Copies can be had either from
The Author,
Balepet, Bangalore City,

or **THE CORONATION PRESS,**
Chamaraja Road, Mysore.

The Rationalist.
Monday 4-10-1943.

AN UNVEILING CEREMONY

Unveiling the portrait of His Highness the Maharaja at the Mysore Co-operative Society, Ltd., on the 30th last, the Editor, who presided, made the following speech.

ಹಿಂದೂ ಧರ್ಮದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜರುಗಳಿಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಗೌರವವೂ ಮೇಲ್ಮೈಯೂ ತನ್ಮೂಲಗಳಲ್ಲನ್ಯೇಕರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿದೆ ಇವೆ. "ಅನಾಯಕೋನಾ ಬಹುನಾಯಕೋವಾ," ಎಂಬಂತೆ ದೇಶವು ಅನಾಯಕವಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಬಹುನಾಯಕವಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಅದು ಉಳಿಯಲಾರದು ಎನ್ನುವದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂದೇಹವಿಲ್ಲ. "ಅರಸನಂಕೆಯಿಲ್ಲ ದೈವದಕಾಟವಿಲ್ಲ," ಎಂಬ ನಾಣ್ನುಡಿಯಂತೆ ರಾಜರು ಮತ್ತು ದೇವರುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಕ್ತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಭೀತಿ ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಂತಿಯು ನಿಲ್ಲಲಾರದು.

ರಾಜಾನಂ ಪ್ರಥಮಂ ವಿಂದೇ ತ್ತತೋ ಭಾರ್ಯಾಂತತೋಧನಂ।
ರಾಜನ್ಯಸತಿ ಲೋಕೇಸ್ಮಿ ನ್ಕುತೋ ಭಾರ್ಯಾ ಕುತೋ ಧನಂ॥

ಎಂದರೆ, ಮೊದಲು ರಾಜನನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಬೇಕು, ನಂತರ ಪತ್ನಿ, ನಂತರ ಧನ; ಯಾಕೆಂದರೆ ರಾಜನಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಭಾರ್ಯೆ ಧನ ಎರಡಕ್ಕೂ ಕ್ಷೇಮವಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಒಂದುಕಡೆ ಹೇಳಿದಾರೆ.

ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಕಡೆ "ಕಾಲೋವಾಕಾರಣಂ ರಾಜ್ಞೋ ರಾಜಾವಾ ಕಾಲಕಾರಣಂ। ಇತಿತೆ ಸಂಶಯೋ ಮಾಭೂ ದ್ರಾಜಾ ಕಾಲಸ್ಯ ಕಾರಣಂ,॥" ಕಾಲವು ರಾಜನನ್ನು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯವನು ಅಥವಾ ಕೆಟ್ಟವನನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆಯೆ, ಅಥವಾ ರಾಜನು ಕಾಲವನ್ನು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು ಅಥವಾ ಕೆಟ್ಟದ್ದನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾನೆಯೆ, ಎಂಬ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿನಗೆ ಸಂಶಯವು ಬೇಡ. ರಾಜನೆ ಕಾಲವು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದಾಗುವದಕ್ಕೂ ಕೆಟ್ಟದಾಗುವದಕ್ಕೂ ಕಾರಣನು. "ರಾಜ್ಞೋ ಧರ್ಮಿಣಿ ಧರ್ಮಿಷ್ಠಾಃ ಪಾಪೇ ಪಾಪಪರಾಃ ಪ್ರಜಾಃ। ರಾಜಾನ ಮನುವರ್ತಂತೆ ಯಥಾರಾಜಾ ತಥಾಪ್ರಜಾಃ॥" ರಾಜನು ಧರ್ಮಬದ್ಧನಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳೂ ಧರ್ಮಿಷ್ಠರಾಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. ರಾಜನು ಅಧರ್ಮವನ್ನು ಆಚರಿಸಿದರೆ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳೂ ಅಧರ್ಮವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ರಾಜನು ಎಂಥವನಾದರೆ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳೂ ಅಂಥವರಾಗುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದೆ.

ಕಾಳಿದಾಸನು ಶಾಕುಂತಲದಲ್ಲಿ ದುಷ್ಯಂತನ ರಾಜ್ಯಭಾರವನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ, "ಯೇನಯೇನ ವಿಯುಜ್ಯಂತೆ ಪ್ರಜಾಸ್ನಿಗ್ಧೇನ ಬಂಧುನಾ। ಸಸಪಾವಾದ್ಯತೆ ತಾಸಾಂ ದುಷ್ಯಂತ ಇತಿ ಘುಷ್ಯತಾಂ॥" ನನ್ನ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರ್ಯಾರು ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಆಪ್ತ ಬಂಧುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡು ನಿರ್ಗತಿಕರಾಗುತ್ತಾರೊ ಅವರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಧರ್ಮಕ್ಕೆ ಲೋಪವಿಲ್ಲದಂತೆ ನಾನೆ ಆಯಾಯ ಬಂಧುವೆಂದು ಸಾರಿಸಿ," ಎಂದ ದುಷ್ಯಂತನು ಆಜ್ಞೆ ಮಾಡಿದನೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದೆ.

ಇದೇ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನೆ ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬರು, "ರಾಜಾ ಬಂಧುರಬಂಧೂನಾಂ ರಾಜಾ ಚಕ್ಷುರಚಕ್ಷುಷಾಂ। ರಾಜಾಪಿತಾಚ ಮಾತಾಚ ಸರ್ವೇಷಾಂನ್ಯಾಯವರ್ತಿನಾಂ॥" ಬಂಧುಗಳಿಲ್ಲದವರಿಗೆ ರಾಜನೆ ಬಂಧುವು, ಕಣ್ಣಿಲ್ಲದವರಿಗೆ ರಾಜನೆ ಕಣ್ಣು. ತಂದೆ ಇಲ್ಲದವರಿಗೆ ರಾಜನೆ ತಂದೆ, ತಾಯಿಲ್ಲದವರಿಗೆ ರಾಜನೆ ತಾಯಿ ಎಂದು ವಿವರಿಸಿದಾರೆ.

ರಾಜನಿಗೂ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳಿಗೂ ಎಷ್ಟು ಹತ್ತಿರ ಸಂಬಂಧವೆನ್ನುವದನ್ನು ಇವೆಲ್ಲವೂ ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ರಾಜನ ಮೇಲ್ಮೈಯನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸುವ ಕೆಲವು ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳಿವೆ. 'ರಾಜಾ ಪ್ರತ್ಯಕ್ಷ ದೇವತಾ' ಅಂದರೆ ರಾಜನೆ ಪ್ರತ್ಯಕ್ಷ ದೇವರು; "ನಾವಿಷ್ಣುಃ ಪೃಥಿವೀ ಪತಿಃ", ಪೃಥಿವೀಪತಿಯು ವಿಷ್ಣುವಲ್ಲದೆ ಬೇರೆ ಅಲ್ಲ. "ಆಪ್ಯಾಭಿರ್ಲೋಕಪಾಲಾನಾಂ ಮಾತ್ರಾಭಿಃ ಕ್ರಿಯತೆ ನೃಪಃ॥" ಅಷ್ಟದಿಕ್ಪಾಲಕರೆಲ್ಲರಿಂದಲೂ ಒಂದೊಂದು ಅಂಶವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಧೊರೆಯನ್ನು ದೇವರು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸಿದಾನೆ "ಇಂದ್ರಾತ್ಪ್ರಭುತ್ವಂ ಜ್ವಲನಾತ್ಪ್ರತಾಪರಿ ಕ್ರೋಧಂಯಮಾ ದ್ವೈಶ್ರವ ಣಾಚ್ಚವಿತ್ತಂ। ಪರಾಕ್ರಮಂ ರಾಮಜನಾರ್ದನಾಭ್ಯಾಂ ಆದಾಯ ರಾಜ್ಞಃ ಕ್ರಿಯತೆ ಶರೀರಂ॥" ಇಂದ್ರನಿಂದ ಪ್ರಭುತ್ವವನ್ನೂ ಅಗ್ನಿಯಿಂದ ಪ್ರತಾಪವನ್ನೂ ಯಮನಿಂದ ಕ್ರೋಧವನ್ನೂ ಕುಬೇರನಿಂದ ಧನವನ್ನೂ ರಾಮಕೃಷ್ಣರುಗಳಿಂದ ಪರಾಕ್ರಮವನ್ನೂ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ರಾಜನ ಶರೀರವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಿದೆ. "ಬಾಲೋಪಿನಾವಮಂತವ್ಯೋ ಮನುಷ್ಯ ಇತಿ ಭೂಮಿಸುಃ। ಮಹತೀ ದೇವತಾ ಹ್ಯೇಷಾ ನರರೂಪೇಣ ತಿಷ್ಠತಿ॥" ಧೊರೆಯು ಬಾಲಕನಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಅವನೂ ಒಬ್ಬ ಮನುಷ್ಯ ಮಾತ್ರನೆಂದು ಅಲ್ಪವಾಗಿ ಎಣಿಸಬಾರದು; ಮಹತ್ತರವಾದ ಒಂದು ದೇವತೆಯೆ ತಿವನಲ್ಲಿ ನರರೂಪವಾಗಿ ಅವತರಿಸಿದೆ

ಹೀಗೆ ವೇಶವ ಏಕೆಗೆ ರಾಜನು ಅತ್ಯಾವಶ್ಯಕನೆಂದೂ ರಾಜನು ದೇವರಂತೆ ಗೌರವ್ಯನೆಂದೂ ಹಿಂದೂ ಧರ್ಮದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆ. ಅವೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀಮನ್ಮಹಾರಾಜರವರ ಪೂರ್ವೀಕರೂ ನಮ್ಮೂಗಳ ಪೂರ್ವೀಕರೂ ಪರಸ್ಪರ ರಾಜಭಕ್ತಿ ಪ್ರಜಾವಾತ್ಸಲ್ಯಗಳಿಂದ ಬಳಲಿ ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಬೆಳೆದುಕೊಂಡುಬಂದಿದಾರೆ. ಇವರ ಮೂಲಪುರುಷರಾದ ಯದುರಾಯರು ಕೃಷ್ಣರಾಯರು ಎಂಬ ಇಬ್ಬರು ಸಹೋದರರು ಗುರ್ಜರ್ ರಲ್ಲಿ ಗುಜರಾತ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಶ್ರೀಕೃಷ್ಣನ ರಾಜಧಾನಿಯಾದ ದ್ವಾರಕೆಯಿಂದ ದಕ್ಷಿಣಕ್ಕೆ ಮೊರಟು ಯಾತಾಯಾತವಾಗಿ ಮೇಲ್ಕೋಟೆಗೆ ಬಂದರು. ಆಗ ಈ ಸುತ್ತಲಿನ ರಾಜನಾಗಿದ್ದ ಚಾಮರಾಜನು ಮೃತನಾಗಿ ಮೋರನಾಯಕನೆಂಬ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯು ದೇವಾಜಮ್ಮಣ್ಣಿಯೆಂಬ ರಾಜಕುಮಾರಿಯನ್ನೂ ರಾಜ್ಯವನ್ನೂ ವಶಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಯತ್ನಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದನು. ಯದುಸಹೋದರರು ಆ ಮೋರನಾಯಕನನ್ನು ಕೊಂದು ಯದುರಾಯರು ರಾಜಕುಮಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಮದುವೆಯಾಗಿ ಮೈಸೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಯದುವಂಶವನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿದರು. ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ನಾಲ್ನೂರು ವರ್ಷ ಅವರ ಸಂತತಿಯೂ ರಾಜ್ಯವೂ ನಾನಾವಿಧವಾದ ಸಂಪತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ವಿಪತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಭವಿಸಿ ರಾಜ್ಯವು ೧೭೯೯ ರಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗಿನ ಮೈಸೂರ್ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಣಮಿಸಿತು. ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದೀಚೆಗೆ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳೂ ಮಹಾರಾಜರೂ ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಬಾಂಧವ್ಯ ಭಾವದಿಂದ ಮುಂದುವರಿಯುತ್ತಿರುವದು ತಮ್ಮೆಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ತಿಳಿದೇ ಇದೆ.

ಪ್ರಕೃತ ಸಿಂಹಾಸನಾಧೀಶರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಜಯಚಾಮರಾಜಒಡೆಯರವರ ಪ್ರತಿಬಿಂಬವು ಅವರ ಬಾಲ್ಯದಿಂದಲೂ ನಮ್ಮ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಕುರಿಸಿರುವದು. ಶ್ರೀಮದ್ಯುವರಾಜರವರಿಗೆ ಪುತ್ರಸಂತಾನವಾಯಿತೆಂದು ಸಾರಿ ಗಾಡಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಕ್ಕರೆ ಹಂಚಿದಾಗಿನಿಂದಲೂ ನಮ್ಮಗಳ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಚಿತ್ರಿತನಾಗಿ ಶೈಶವ ಕೌಮಾರಾವಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವರ್ಷೋತ್ಸವಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಶ್ವಾರೂಢರಾಗಿಯೂ ಗಜಾರೂಢರಾಗಿಯೂ "ನಯನಾನಂದ ಜನನಃ" ಎಂಬಂತೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಕಣ್ಣುಗಳಿಗೂ ಮನಸ್ಸುಗಳಿಗೂ ಆನಂದವನ್ನುಂಟುಮಾಡಿರುವರು. ನಂತರ ಪ್ರೌಢವ್ಯಾಸಂಗಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಯಂತ್ರರಥಾರೂಢರಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತಿದಿನವೂ ರಾಜಬೀದಿಗಳ ಮಾರ್ಗವಾಗಿ ಕಾಲೇಜಿಗೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದುದು ಈಗಲೂ ನಮ್ಮ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಚಿತ್ರಿಸಿದೆ. ಅವರು ವ್ಯಾಸಂಗವನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸಿ ಪಂಚಪದಕಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಪಾದಿಸಿದಾಗ ಅವರಂತೆಯೇ ನಾವುಗಳೂ ಹರ್ಷಿಸಿದೆವು. ನಂತರ ರಾಜ್ಯಪರಿಚಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ದೇಶದ ನಾನಾಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಭೇಟಿಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅವುಗಳ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾವಧಾನದಿಂದ ಲಾಲಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದುದು ನಮ್ಮಗಳಿಗೆ ಚಿರಸ್ಮರಣೀಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಅವರು ಭೇಟಿಕೊಟ್ಟ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಮೈಸೂರ್ ಕೋಆಪರೆಟಿವ್ ಸೊಸೈಟಿಯೂ ಒಂದು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ನಮಗೆ ಹೆಮ್ಮೆಯಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೀಗೆ ನಮ್ಮೆಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಚಿರಪರಿಚಿತರಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲೇ ಚಿತ್ರೀಕರಿಸಿರುವ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪುನಃ ಪ್ರತಿಬಿಂಬರೂಪವಾಗಿ ಯಾಕೆ ಇಡಬೇಕು? ಮತ್ತು ಆ ಪ್ರತಿಬಿಂಬಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ತೆರೆಹಾಕಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಅನಾವರಣವೆಂದು ಯಾಕೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಬಹುದು. ಇನ್ನು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸಿವ ದೇವರು ನಮ್ಮ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲೇ ಸರ್ವದಾ ಪ್ರಸನ್ನವಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಅವನ ಗುಣಗಳಿಗೆ ತಕ್ಕಂತೆ ನಾನಾವಿಧವಾಗಿ ಮೂರ್ತೀಕರಿಸಿ ಪ್ರಾಕಾರ ಗೋಪುರಗಳಿಂದ ಅಲಂಕೃತವಾದ ಆಲಯ ಇಲ್ಲಿರಿಸಿ ಸಂಸ್ಕಾರಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಾಣಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠೆಮಾಡಿ ಭಜಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಶ್ರೀಮನ್ಮಹಾರಾಜರವರು ನಮ್ಮ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲೇ ನೆಲೆಸಿದ್ದರೂ ಅವರ ಫೋಟೊವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿ ಅದನ್ನು ವಿಜೃಂಭಣೆಯಿಂದ ಅನಾವರಣ ಮಾಡಿ ನಮ್ಮಗಳ ಕಣ್ಣುಮುಂದೆ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಭಕ್ತಿ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಗಳನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸುವದೂ ಅದರಂತೆಯೇ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ "ಫೋಟೊ ಅನ್ವೇಲ್" ಮಾಡುವದೆನ್ನುವ ಆಚರಣೆಯು ದೇವರ ವಿಗ್ರಹಕ್ಕೆ ವಿಧ್ಯುಕ್ತವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಾಣಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠೆಮಾಡುವಂತೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು.

ಪ್ರಕೃತ ನಮ್ಮ ಶ್ರೀಮನ್ಮಹಾರಾಜರವರು ಅವರ ಮೂಲಪುರುಷರಾದ ಯದುರಾಯರಂತೆ ದುಷ್ಟನಿಗ್ರಹ ಶಿಷ್ಟಪರಿಪಾಲಕರಾಗಿಯೂ, ರಾಜಒಡೆಯರಂತೆ ಕೀರ್ತಿಸಂಪನ್ನರಾಗಿಯೂ, ಕಂಠೀರವನರಸರಾಜ ಒಡೆಯರವರಂತೆ ರಾಜ್ಯದಕ್ಷರಾಗಿಯೂ, ಚಿಕ್ಕದೇವರಾಜಒಡೆಯರವರಂತೆ ಪ್ರಜಾರಂಜಕರಾಗಿಯೂ, ಮುಮ್ಮಡಿಕೃಷ್ಣರಾಜಒಡೆಯರವರಂತೆ ದೀರ್ಘಾಯುಷ್ಮಂತರಾಗಿಯೂ, ನಾಲ್ವಡಿಕೃಷ್ಣರಾಜಒಡೆಯರವರಂತೆ ಗುಣಾಢ್ಯರಾಗಿಯೂ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳ ಕ್ಷೇಮಚಿಂತನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬದ್ಧಾದರರೂ ಆದರ ಭಕ್ತಿ ಪ್ರೀತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪಾತ್ರರೂ ಆಗಿ ಚಿರಕಾಲ ರಾಜ್ಯಭಾರವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವಂತೆ ಭಗವಂತನು ಅನುಗ್ರಹಿಸಲಿ ಎಂದು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸಿ ನಮ್ಮಗಳ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆಯಂತೆ ಈ ಸುಂದರವಾದ ಭಾವಚಿತ್ರವನ್ನು ಅನಾವರಣ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ECONOMICS OF PAKISTAN

U. S. GEOLOGIST'S VIEWS

NEWYORK

An important angle of India's national problem which most foreign observers overlook is stressed by Mr. Charles H. Behre, Geology Professor of Columbia University, in *Foreign Affairs* wherein he points out that, India's division into Hindustan and Pakistan, according to Mr. Jinnah's plan, gives Hindustan the command of most of the coal and other important raw materials while Pakistan possesses only oil reserves, and Bengal's industry is almost certainly doomed to fatal shrinkage.

Prof. Behre says. "If India is divided on the basis of religious populations, the Hindu State would be rich and the Moslem State conspicuously poor. Speaking generally, about 90 per cent of India's coal and 92 per cent of iron would go to the Hindu State. The Hindu State would have most of ferro-alloy and subsidiary minerals." He however stresses that the latter for its industrial life would be desperately in need of the great quantities of the of the Hindu State's resources and in a closed trade system the Pakistan State, Bengal, would industrially speaking, die."

JUST THE SEASON

BUNGALOWS

Houses, Sites or Lands

wherever they are

In Mysore State

we can arrange

TO SELL or BUY

B. S. SUBBA ROW,

CITY AUCTIONEERING CO.,

Near Jaganmohan Palace, MYSORE.

PAKISTAN—ITS GENESIS

By Mr. T. S. RAJAGOPALIENGAR, M.A., LL.B.

(continued from the last issue)

What happened after? In spite of the thorough condemnation of communal electorates by the Joint-authors of the reforms, the Montford reforms introduced communal electorates to the Muslims everywhere. This was indeed strange. The Montford report stated: "Communal electorates are opposed to the teaching of history, perpetuate class divisions, steriotype existing relations and are a very serious hindrance to the development of the self-Governing principle." Yet they recommended that "so far as the Muslims are concerned the present system must be maintained until conditions alter, even at the price of slow progress towards the realisation of common citizenship." But the South Borough committee wanted communal representation for Muslims in all provinces, for Sikhs in the Punjab, for Indian Christians in Madras, for Europeans in Madras, Bombay, Bengal, U.P., Bihar and Orissa and for Anglo-Indians in Madras and Bengal. Montegu expressed himself clearly in his diary against communal representation, but he wrote that under the circumstances it was unavoidable. He was not different from Morley. There was, as if it were, a competition between the Congress and the British Government for buying the friendship of the Muslim community. If the Congress accepted the Lucknow pact, the British Government went further and acceeded to all their claims in 1919. It did not stop there.

The statement of Lord Birkanhead that Indians were not able to bring about an agreed formula created the semblance of unity, just as over the All White Statutory Commission. The Muslims formulated their demands in the famous fourteen points of Mr. Jinnah. At the Allahabad Unity Conference an agreement was reached on all points except the communal proportions in Bengal. In the meanwhile Lord Birkanhead wrote to the Viceroy: "I should advise Simon to see at all stages all people who are not boycotting the Commission, particularly the Muslims and the Depressed classes. I should widely advertise all his interviews with representative Muslims. The whole policy is now obvious. It is to terrify the immense Hindu Population by the apprehension that the commission is being caught hold of by the Muslims....." After the Simon Commission came the Round Table Conferences. The Allahabad Unity Conference would have been a success but for the dramatic interference of Sir Samuel Hoare. The conference had agreed two most thorny questions by agreeing to give 32% of representation to the Muslims and to the separation of Sindh with concessions to the Hindu minority and no financial aid from Central Revenues. Before there could be a final settlement, Sir Samuel Hoare announced that His Majesty's Government had decided on 33⅓% of seats to the Muslims, to consitute Sindh into a separate province and to provide adequate financial support to it from the Central Revenue. It was no surprise that the Muslims leaned towards the British.

When the Indian National Congress started the "Muslims Mass Contacts" movement, the Muslim League said that it was an attempt to divide the Muslims and started the slogan "Hands off the Muslims". The elections of 1936 showed how strong the Indian National Congress was. Mr. Jinnah, being terribly afraid of this, started to reorganise their campaign and chartered a programme that was thought to make an appeal to the Muslim masses. He was afraid that the Congress would succeed in winning over the Muslim masses through its economic programme and the policy of Muslim mass contacts. This fear in him was responsible for the enunciation of the two nations' theory. In 1937 at the Lucknow sessions of the League he talked of Indian Muslims as a community and of the common freedom of India as their goal. The need for an effective popular slogan to rally the Muslim mass, the fear created in him when the Congress adopted the Muslim mass contact programme under Jawaharlal, the failure of the Muslim League to capture power in any of the four provinces in which Muslims have a majority, the decision of the Congress to accept office thus depriving the Muslims of the advantages they had gained in the interim ministries, the failure of the Congress League negotiations for the formulation of the coalition ministries in the Congress majority provinces, the movements in Europe leading to separation of Sudetan land, the possibility of a Muslim confederacy of all the Islamic countries in the near East and the existence of social customs among both the communities which hinder the feeling of oneness among them,—these and other factors made the muslim League demand for partition and Pakistan. The same was embodied in the resolution in 1940 at Lahore.

The Aryavartha, otherwise called the Bharathavarsha and the Bharathabhoomi, after having existed as one nation since the birth of the world, is now sought to be divided. Is it a possible theme! Is it a practical idea!! Certainly not. A nation that has withstood the onslaught of many nomadic invasions, a nation that has assimilated so many diverse elements, a nation that has existed as a centinuous entity by having natural boundaries and protection on all the four sides, a nation that has given birth to so many sages who have all through sung the oneness of Indian brotherhood,—such a country is now attempted to be Balconised. This in brief, is the genesis of the two nations' theory otherwise called the *Pakistan* scheme.

EDUCATION OF GIRLS

A NEW EXPERIMENT

Mr. G. Srinivasaraghavachariar, retired Deputy Collector, Madura, writes —

More than 90 per cent of our girls are intended or destined to lead a married family life and the system of education now imparted to them in schools is not only unsuited to this life but also so unnecessarily tedious and taxing as to unfit them to discharge their duties as wife, mother and a healthy member of society With a view to remedying these defects, a number of enlightened gentlemen at Negapatam have managed to have a new model school started by a distinguished retired educationist of the place under the name "National Girls' Vidyalaya" The scheme of studies is as follows

Admission to be restricted only to elderly girls who have completed their education in Elementary Schools or are found fit for admission otherwise, for the simple reason that co education in this country is not suited to them

The course of studies for the present to extend over three years, within which the girls will be so educated as to have such working knowledge in English, Vernacular, History, Geography and Domestic Science as may fit them for family life. Sanskrit will also be taught.

The school hours to be 8 a m to 12 noon and 1 p m to 5 p m. the former for girls under 12 and the latter for those over 12 to enable the latter to assist their mothers in the mornings in the discharge of their household duties and to qualify them for doing such duties independently later on.

The fee for the first, second and third year to be Rs 2-8, Rs. 3, and Rs. 3-8 respectively a month. Instructions in vocal music will be given free to all girls

Arrangements for instruction in handicrafts such as sewing, to follow, provided there is sufficient response

There will be periodical lectures on moral, religious, sanitary, medical and other subjects by qualified men

From what I have been able to see in person, the school bids fair to prove a thorough success. Persons who are dissatisfied with the present scheme of studies will, without sitting merely complaining of it, do well to have similar schools started in their places and try the experiment

FOR SALE

Ford Motor Car, 24 H. P. Tourer.

In sound Condition. A Good Car for daily use.

Apply :— BOX NO. 27.

The Rationalist,

Chamaraja Road, Mysore.

PRINTING MACHINE

Demy size, Cylinder model, English make, strong and sound.

Apply :— BOX NO. 41,

The Rationalist,

Chamaraja Road, Mysore.

"POLITICS PHILOSOPHY, & PHANTASY"

G. R. JOSYER.

M A HONS., F R E.S
MEMBER, ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE, GT. BRN.
HON. MEMBER AND MEDALIST,
INSTITUT HISTORIQUE ET HERALDIQUE DE FRANCE
FELLOW, MYSORE UNIVERSITY, 1929-39.
EDITOR, YAJURVEDA II VOLS. & RIGVEDA PADA.
EDITOR "RATIONALIST."

BOOK I. POLITICS:

1. Mysore and The Government of India. 2. Rejoinder to criticisms on the above. 3. The Story of the Subsidy. 4. The Cauvery Agreement. 5. Letter to The Secretary of State for India. 6. Native States in the Coming India. 7. The Indian States' Committee. 8. Indian States' Subjects' Conference. 9. H. H. Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar IV, Silver Jubilee. 10. Mysore's Trade Balance. 11, The Gold Mines and Trade Balance. 12, Commerce in Mysore State. 13. Mysore Administration: The work before the new Dewan. 14' Dasara, the Royal Festival of India. 15. Maharani Lakshammanni. 16. Japan's Rise, and Mysore. 17. The Use of History to an Administrator. 18. Two Ideals, Peace and war. 19. Land Mortgage Banking and State Aid. 20. Village Panchayats and Nation Building. 21. Mysore for Mysoreans 22. Are you Brahmins? 23. The Brahmins at last. 24. The Blue Book Journal and Seemless Measures. 25. The Mysore University. 26. Official Changes. 27. Mysore Women and Vernacular Education.

BOOK II. PHILOSOPHY:

28. Some Systems of Hindu Philosophy, a Caustic Survey. 29. Ramanuja, the Apostle of Devotionism. 30. The Vanity of Earthly Power. 31. Spiritual Regeneration and world Reconstruction. 32. Veerashaivism, its Antiquity and greatness. 33. The Science of Astronomy, or Jyotisha, an entrancing Study. 34. Ramanuja and Shankara. 35. Hindu Lady Savants. 36. Sravanabelgola, Sacred place of the Jains

BOOK III. PHANTASY:

37. Flowers. 38. The Woman of 1950. 39. Confessions of a Delila. 40. Mysore, a description. 41, My Tour from Home to College. 42. The Deserted Cat. 43. An Apology for failure. 44. Public Spirit. 45. Human age. 46. What is Greatness I. 47. A Journalist. 48. The Power of the Press. 49. What is greatness II. 50. Meanness. 51. Revenge. 52. Youth, Some Fallacies and some Precepts. 53. A Pilgrim's Progress. 54. Fine Arts. 55' Some Life Sketches and Pen Pictures: 1. Mahatma Gandhi. 2. Rai Bahadur A. Narasimhaiyengar. 3 V. N. Narasimhaiyengar. 4. M. Venkatakrishnayya. 5. Sirdar M. Kantaraj Urs. 6. Sir Mirza M. Ismail. 7. Sir C. Y. Chintamani. 8. P. Raghavendra Rao. 9. K. S. Chendrasekhara Iyer. 10, Mir Humza Hussain. 11. M. A. Narayana Iyengar. 12. R. A. Srinivasa Iyengar. 13. The Problem of Wealth.

"Looking at one page I thought it must be a man of 70 to possess all that wisdom; looking at another I told myself that virile vigour of expression shows him to be a man at the prime of life; and looking at still another I thought that only a boy of twenty-one could be so absolutely sure about anything! Which is right? Why don't authors put their pictures in their books so that one might turn to the front pages when puzzled?"

Rs. 5—0—0 net.

CORONATION PRESS,

CHAMARAJA ROAD, **MYSORE.**

Printed at the Coronation Press, 676, Chamaraja Road, Mysore, and Published by G. R. JOSYER

Registered No. M, 4559

THE RATIONALIST

A weekly
for the intelligent man, devoted to a rationalistic survey of all matters of Public interest.
Proprietor & Editor: G. R. JOSYER M.A., F.R.E.S.

VOL. 4 No. 4] MONDAY 11—10—1943 [PRICE 0—1—6

DEWAN'S ADDRESS

MAIN POINTS

The total value of war orders received by our industrial concerns from the beginning of the war up to the end of June 1943 amounted to Rs. 8'04 crores.

During the past 12 months Government have invested a sum of Rs. 1'20 crores in the Government of India Defence and other loans.

64 persons including several officers of the Medical Department have taken up Emergency Commissions, besides 4 ladies who have joined the Auxiliary Nursing Service. The total number of war technicians trained and supplied is 1750.

As a further step towards anti-inflation the levy of sur-charges on Stamp Duty, Entertainment and Betting Taxes is under consideration. Government have been examining the question of converting a few Government industrial concerns into joint-stock companies in order to attract public money.

Dearness allowance to office staff drawing Rs. 50 or less in Bangalore is increased from Rs. 5 to Rs. 7, and to those drawing up to Rs. 80 to Rs. 9—8—0; in other places it is raised to Rs. 5 and 7—8—0. To other railway employees it is raised to Rs. 11—8—0 in Bangalore, Rs. 10 in Mysore, and Rs. 7—8—0 elsewhere.

To encourage food production the taccavi loan grant has been raised to Rs. 5 lakhs, and Rs. 4½ lakhs advanced to the Agricultural Dept. for buying seed and manure.

The estimated revenue of Rs. 588 lakhs has increased to Rs. 637 lakhs, and the expenditure to Rs. 635 lakhs.

The Iron Works are expected to yield a profit of Rs. 26 lakhs. The Sugar Company crushed 164000 tons as against 332000 last year.

The receipts of the Sericulture Department amounted to Rs. 3'75 lakhs, and the expenses to Rs. 3 lakhs.

The number of Land Mortgage Societies was Rs. 66 and the Bank has so far granted loans of Rs. 22 lakhs.

The value of Stores purchased during the year amounted to Rs. 142 lakhs.

Three new post offices were opened during the year, bringing the total to581.

13 new High Schools and 39 new Middle Schools were opened. There has been a wide-spread demand in rural areas for instruction in English.

32 major tanks and 123 minor tanks were restored during the year.

The gross earnings of the State Railway amounted to Rs. 130 lakhs, being 25 lakhs more than the previous year.

The net revenue of the Electrical Department showed a decrease of Rs. 4'72 lakhs, owing to strikes, and black-out. The Gold mines produced gold and silver of the value of Rs. 486 lakhs, fetching a duty of Rs. 151 lakhs to Government. There were 12070 Village Panchayats, with a demand of Rs. 51 lakhs, collection of 17 lakhs and expenditure of Rs. 10'80 lakhs.

The number of detenus which was 1415 at one time has been reduced to 245, out of whom Government have decided to release a further 206.

The food campaign has resulted in raising our stock of food-grains to 5 lakhs of pallas including 1,66,000 pallas of ragi. We are now entering the stage of detection and commandeering of undisclosed surplus stocks.

In regard to the retail price of food-grains the policy of Government is to fix them so that they cover, and only just cover the cost of purchase and transport, and direct out of pocket expenses.

R.

PUBLIC CATERING

LINES OF IMPROVEMENT

Speaking at the opening of the "Modern Cafe" at Mysore last week: Mr. M. A. Srinivasan, Minister for Industries and Supplies in Mysore, made the following interesting remarks about Public Catering:

"My experience of hotel-going extends to a period of 30 years. I began it as a lad of 12 in Madras, and have attempted to keep it up although, alas! much trammelled by growing difficulties and limitations. I have seen so-called hotels and clubs housed in erstwhile stables, where you could see a perspiring and flour-bespattered lackey grinding the paste for the next morning's *idli*, or watch your own *dosay* in progress on the frying pan, provided, of course, you were not blinded by the smoke. I have patronised more pretentious establishments which could boast of rooms and benches where a curtain which screened the non-Brahmins from the Brahmins, or both from the kitchen, had been so much used,—or abused,—by the waiters, cooks and dish-washers,—not to speak of esteemed customers,—that it formed an almost rigid fire-proof and water-proof barrier. I have visited places where you were served with a brown fluid whose flavour hovered impartially between coffee and tea.

At the other end, I have had the good fortune of living in hotels the luxury of which the grandest Moghul Emperor or Russian Tzar would have envied. I remember a hotel which had 2,200 rooms with 2,200 bath-rooms attached,—each bath-room a marvel of marble and glass and chromium,—where, at the turning of a handle, you could draw, from a single tap, water that ranged from ice-cold to boiling hot, as you desired; luxurious living rooms of scrupulous cleanliness and meticulous appointment, everyone of them fitted with a radio and telephone,—a telephone through which you could book a tour round the world, by air, sea and land as easily as you could reserve a seat in a theatre; a hotel equipped with swimming pools, play-fields, musicians and dance-halls, library, stenographic service, banking service, medical and dental clinics, shops of every description, and a kindergarten and nursery school with qualified staff to take care of the guests' families, and even Sub Registrar or Notary Public; hotels which prided themselves upon their famous cooks and the dishes they composed; hotels which recognised cleanliness as godliness itself, and not as next to impossible. I could speak to you for hours of these miniature cities, which are known as hotels.

Indian hotels have in general not built up a great reputation for themselves. They have therefore come to be regarded as necessary, or unnecessary, evils. But a hotel that provides clean and wholesome food and lodging at reasonable rates is an institution that renders a useful service to the community. It is really a utility service, an enterprise in Socialism, wherein the culinary resources of the community are pooled to serve for a large number of persons. The experience and resources of well-organized hotels can be of great value in running food kitchens and canteens in times of emergency.

A serious defect in some even of our better-run hotels is the comparatively low standard of cleanliness. A great improvement is necessary in the standard of cleanliness, in the bath-rooms, in the kitchen; in the stalls in which the refreshments are exposed, the personal appearance and apparel of cooks and waiters, in table linen, towels and beds. Instead of regarding Sanitary Inspectors as something to be feared, and of being engaged in evading or winning them over, I would like to see hotels themselves engaging Sanitary Inspectors and taking a pride in the sterilising and cleansing equipment they possess.

There is also far too much unnecessary noise in hotels, and even the more respectable of them do not seem to attach any importance to quietness in the living rooms and in their reception rooms. There is need for a "Make Less Noise" campaign in our hotels, as in our Railway Stations.

A direction in which well-organised catering establishments can render most useful service is in providing a Cooked Meals Service in each important town. I remember how, as a young man with a family, twenty years ago, I sighed for a good catering establishment that, by regularly delivering a few meals at home, would confer on me the twin blessing of keeping the wolf as well as the cook from my door.

(*Continued on page 7*)

"RATIONALIST"

Bound volumes of the "*Rationalist*," containing all the first year's and second year's issues in two volumes, calico-bound, are available.

They contain much readable and profitable material, and the volumes will prove an interesting addition to any library.

Vol I. Rs. 6/-
Vol II Rs. 5/-
(Postage extra.)

Apply to:—

The Manager,
"RATIONALIST"
Chamaraja Road, Mysore.

IF I WERE A MILLIONAIRE

BY OLIVER BALDWIN

I never wanted to be a millionaire till lately; I had such few needs. Now, as the years roll on, there are many things I should like to do but which are impossible for me unless I am rich. And if one is going to be rich, why not be really rich while one is about it? It is quite easy to live for a few minutes imagining such a condition,

What would I do if I were really rich; if I were a millionaire? I should have a yacht so that I could escape bad whether and live in the sunshine all the year round. This yacht would be always at work, for, when I am settled in some place or other for a fortnight, it will take for cruises people who need a rest from the daily round and cannot afford it.

I would like to give free passages to twenty tired workers at a time and take them cruising for ten days, and I should like to act sometimes as a steward just to see how they enjoyed it. At other times I would have guests of my own choice.

PRACTICAL PHILANTHROPY

On land, in England, outside the big industrial towns, I would buy up large estates and turn them into rest homes for the same kind of people as I invite on my yacht. I am extremely keen on this idea, for there is nothing more ghastly than the results on the nervous system of the constant daily round in industrialized cities, and there seems nothing to relieve it.

We wait till the patient collapses instead of offering him a chance of fortifying himself when he feels himself giving way. The tired housewife; the over-tired clerk: the over-strained steel worker; the over-worked telephone girl—all these types need a rest at different times to save themselves from serious illness, and my homes would provide this for them.

I should build a theatre in London and engage my own repertory company. I should put on any play I liked, regardless of its box-office appeal, and charge cinema prices for my seats. It would be the centre of the finest acting in the country and all players would be under yearly contract.

Then I should produce two films each year. These might be short or long, comic or dramatic, full of meaning or meaningless, just according to my mood, but they would be either good entertainment or good filming, or both. I should take particular pains in casting to employ only professionals, as I consider the habit of well-to-do amatures taking their two guineas for crowd work, thereby doing a needy person out of a job, is an abominable practice.

If I were a millionaire I could afford an organ—one of those noisy things you see in cinemas, full of gadgets and all worked by electricity.

MY GUARDIAN CHEF

The pipes I would hide all over the house so that when I played downstairs it would sound as if the house were full of music; though it might be disturbing for any unknowing guest who, being in the middle of his or her bath, suddenly hears a sixteen foot tube giving tongue just beneath it. Of all instruments I find the organ most satisfactory, owing to its variety of tones and strengths, and easily the most fascinating for the solitary player.

While we are on personal luxuries I must be honest enough to acknowledge my physical weaknesses. I must have a good cellar and good cigars. These are both things that until lately I have only been able to enjoy in other people's houses, but I would rather have them than new suits, a motar car, or a cohort of servants.

A box of tobacco in every room and match boxes chained to the wall would be essential to my happiness, and would take the place of the solitary pouch and the often solitary match I suffer from to-day.

If I had any money to spare I might have a French cook who could protect me from an English omelette and milk puddings, but that would be more for my guests than myself. I prefer fish and chips and vinegar to almost anything else.

EXPERIMENT IN EDUCATION

I should like to have agents in different parts of the country who could tell me of cases of distress. How some family, weighed down with sickness, has no money for the rent and is about to be evicted.: how some promising child has had to be withdrawn from the secondary school owing to financial trouble; how someone needs a five pound note to make the difference between solvency and material failure,

(*Continued on page 6*)

"THE RATIONALIST."

Subscription:

	Yearly	½ yearly	Quarterly
	Rs.	Rs.	Re.
Local ...	4/-	2/-	1/-
Outside ...	5/-	2/8	1/4.

Advertisement Rates:

Full Page	...	Rs. 50 a month.
		,, 25 per insertion.
Half Page	...	,, 15 ,,
Quarter Page	...	,, 8 ,,

The Manager,
"RATIONALIST"
Chamaraja Road, Mysore.

The Rationalist.

Monday 11-10-1943.

THE DEWAN'S ADDRESS

In the course of a well-printed 37 pages the Dewan gives us the principle features of the Administration during the past year. We meant to describe it as a bulky report, but looking back we find that the report of last year measured 46 pages, or 25 per cent more than this.

Speaking at the April Session, the Dewan remarked on the prospect of passing the 6 crore mark in the coming budget. He has now the pleasure of announcing that the budget of the last year itself has passed much beyond the 6 crores. From Rs. 5 crores 37 lakhs in 1942 it has risen to Rs. 6 crores 37 lakhs in 1943!

The ex-Dewans who read his budget would no doubt be envying him. Eminent Sir Visweswaraya, good Sir Kantharaj, efficient Sir Banerji, and lucky Sir Mirza, had all to grapple with their budgets, and found it hard to make their two ends meet.

We recollect congratulating a Financial Secretary on providing us with a surplus budget year after year, and his remarking in reply, "you don't know, Mr. Josyer, what a struggle it is to make the figures balance!"

But Pradhanasiromani Madhava Rao has no such struggle. Money flows up to him as waters flow into a river in flood time. Our friend, the Comptroller, seems to rake money into the Treasury as the Croupier rakes in money on the roulette table at Monte Carlo when the ball settles down on the wrong number.

We used to note that Sir Akbar Hydari used to get a surplus budget for Hyderabad every year. Now Mr. Madhava Rao is doing the same for Mysore. So the Dewan's problem is not, to find the money for meeting the inevitable demands, but to find the best use for the money that pours in.

It is interesting to note that out of the Rs. 6¼ crores, the Gold Mines alone account for nearly 1 crore 80 lakhs, the Railways to 1 crore 30 lakhs, Land-revenue to 1 crore 37 lakhs, Excise to 77 lakhs, and Electricity to 59 lakhs.

The utilisation of Rs. 7 lakhs out of this for an increased grant of dearness allowance to officials is commendable. The offer of concessions for increasing food-production in the State is also commendable, and the results are to be watched with interest. Channapatna deserves to be congratulated on being the first Taluk in the State to become dry. That nearly 7,900 major and minor tanks have been restored, and that 15,637 villages out of the 18,419 in the State have been provided with drinking water wells is also good to hear. The decision to release 206 out of the remaining 245 detenus is a piece of belated justice for which we are prepared to render thanks to Government on behalf of the concerned public.

We may now turn to the other side of the picture. But it is to be noted that some Members of the Government are impatient of criticism, and are pleased to pass gibes at what they call "habitual grumblers" and "incurable pessimists." Impatience of criticism of imperfect Government measures is a dangerous symptom in administrators. Even if weather beaten administrators of out-standing state like Messrs. Churchill and Roosevelt indulge in it it will not be accounted to their credit. But here both the men and the measures are novel, steps unheard of ever before are ventured upon in order to meet emergency gropingly and without a knowledge of their defects or consequences, and if persons who are viewing things from the other end, or are feeling the consequences, draw attention to the defects, to dub them "habitual grumblers"

and trot on with nose in the air is an unfortunate state of affairs.

Far too large a section of the State's Press are only too ready to receive any official measure with joyous barks and wagging tails on the off chance of getting some cheap paper and some casual advertisement in return. To demand that the whole of the Press should be of that type is to demand something that God has not designed. It will increase the sufferings of the public, and keep the administrators blissfully ignorant of the consequences of their acts. It would be as absurd as for the Agent of the Railways to order that Pointsmen shall always show only green flags, and that they should be treated as obstructionists if they show a red flag at any time. Would any sane Agent dream of it? And yet some administrators wish to be shown only the green flag even though the rails may have been washed off, the fish-plates removed, or a land-slide have caused an abyss further on!

American business houses, be it General Motors, or Ford Plants, or Steel Corporation, or Woolworth or Wanamaker concerns, have got high-paid Efficiency Experts whose duty it is to find flaws and suggest remedies. If a Press organ or a public man takes the risk of saying something wise, or even unwise, about public matters, it is an ill thing to crush him with gibes or gags. Administrators may be all-powerful, but they are not all-seeing and all-knowing. The administrative machinery is like Kabandha's arms. His eyes are dim, but the arms have a long reach, and sweep in anything that may lie within their span? It may be a tree trunk, or poison herb, or lion's cub, or antelope's horns. He has to digest them all, or suffer. Public criticism helps the administrators to avoid that experience. It would be good if they take it in that light instead of getting impatient of it. *Editor.*

THE OLDEST METAL

Tin is the oldest metal known to man—and it is still of the greatest importance in many industries, notably canning and armaments. Four thousand years ago the Phoenicians voyaged to Britain to buy tin from the Cornish mines, and until late in the nineteenth century Cornwall remained the chief producer of the metal. Now, however, there are other sources of supply, such as Bolevia and the East Indies. The United States, who use more tin than any other country, have to rely on the British Empire and Bolevia for supplies.

To-day the chief use of tin is in the making of tin-plate for canning. Thin steel sheets are coated with a layer of tin, sometimes only one ten-thousandth of an inch thick. It is this coating of tin which makes it possible to preserve foodstuffs for almost any length of time. A few years ago tin cost £40 a ton—Now, with the canning and armaments industries booming, it is worth six times as much!

WHERE IS THAT TOWN?

One result of the war is to introduce into newspapers names of places many of us never heard of, as well as the names of towns or districts which we may already know, but about the exact whereabouts of which we are hazy. We are apt to think of foreign places as being north or south, east or west of our country. If you test yourself by an atlas you will probably find that even in this rough classification you are very often wrong. The Shetlands, for instance, are farther north than Leningrad and even than parts of Alaska and of Greenland. Newcastle-on-Tyne is almost level with Moscow. Cold Montreal is nearer the Equator than equable London, and is parallel with sun-kissed Venice. Spain and Japan lie in the same latitude. Even about our own country most of us are lamentably at fault. Land's End is not the most westerly point of the British Isles by a long way; many parts of Scotland are farther west.

CORONATION PRESS.

GOOD PRINTING

In English, Sanskrit, Telugu, Kanarese, and Tamil.

Poster and Calendar work undertaken.

Chamaraja Road, MYSORE.

ART AND LIFE

Speech by Mr. M. A. Srinivasan, Minister to Government, at Srijut Punkaj Mallick's Concert recently in Bangalore:

I am reluctant to come between you and the musical feast that awaits you—and me; I shall only share with you one or two thoughts that come to my mind. I shall not even make the mistake of trying to introduce to you the well-known Sri Pankaj Mallick.

I have heard that Sri Pankaj Mallick was for some time in the iron and steel business. Well, I have admiration and respect for the iron and steel business, but what a change, to emerge—like a Pankaja—from the grime and din of that environment, to rush one's way up through the crust of tradition and circumstance, and to blossom into the composing of melodies and the directing of an orchestra that has become famous! Likewise, what a joy it is to me, as I am sure it is to several of you, to come here and to think for a while of Ragas instead of Ragi; to enjoy the Raga of Vasantha without having to worry about the methods of keeping the harvests of that coming season above the ground, to listen to the sweet raga of 'Maund,' without getting dragged into a calculation of the weights of the Railway maund, the Bengal maund, the Chikmagalur coffee maund and the Goribidnur jaggery maund! How welcome to be lost blissfully in the concord of sweet sounds instead of listening endlessly to discordant voices of habitual grumblers?

Food for the belly is fundamental and the call for it is urgent and primary. But man cannot live by the belly alone,—he must also have music for his soul, and colour and rhythm and beauty. I was once employed in a City where it was my privilege not only to remove squalor and ugliness, not only to build houses and public conveniences, but also to lay out parks and gardens. A critic quoted the well-known saying: "ಹೊಟ್ಟೆಗೆ ಹಿಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ; ಜುಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಮಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹೂ", ("When there is not food for the stomach why flowers for the hair?"). In answer, I pleaded that both are necessary—and that an ardent lover or a youthful bride might, on occasion, readily exchange all his or her food for a bunch of flowers; that if there was no need for beauty, God in His wisdom would have created no birds but poultry and no flowers but cauliflowers.

I must now stop. I am grateful to the enterprising organisers of this entertainment for having asked me to the feast that awaits us this evening. The size of the gathering here is proof that we Mysoreans are lovers of good music from wherever it comes, inspiringly led, in this matter as in so many other matters, by that gracious lover of music who rules over our land.

(Continued from page 3)

Then I could see that the money came in time, anonymously and almost casually; and I should work out little ways of enabling them to receive the money; perhaps down the chimney or from their children.

Then I should try an experiment. I would adopt orphan boys of apparently equal intelligence and educate them differently. The first I would educate on the lines of the poorer working class and set him to work when he was fourteen. The second should be sent to a secondary school and set to work at seventeen. The third should be sent to a public school and University, and the fourth should be educated abroad.

As a result of my experiment I should have gained much knowledge and the boys would be living examples of the advantages and disadvantages of different types of education.

I am afraid, however, I should not be strong minded enough to continue my experiment to the bitter end if I discovered that the boy I was taking away from school at fourteen was likely to be a brilliant mathematician or that my public school boy had not average intellect and was only good at football. I might change them round and save them both for the best.

HOW TO BE HAPPY

Finally, if I were a millionaire I should buy up all the provincial newspapers I could lay my hands on and start a new type of paper, bearing the old name, which I could use for the many different ideals I have at heart; for the power of the newspaper magnate is great when directed into honest and good channels, but it has a habit of dwindling to nothing if it be abused.

So if I were a millionaire I ought to be happy and make a few others happy as well, but as I am not I must awaken from my reverie and confine myself to my own destiny, which is on a very much less secure financial plane!

REPRINTS AND BOOKLETS

1.	**Sir Mirza Ismail's Dewanship**	0—2—0
2.	**Small-pox and its treatment in Vedic Times**	0—2—0
3.	**Problem of Wealth**	0—2—0
4.	**ಗಾಯತ್ರೀ ರಾಮಾಯಣ**	0—1—0
5.	**The Tree of Happiness**	0—1—0
6.	**Winston Churchill**	0—4—0

(*Continued from page 2*)

Another line in which Indian Catering Service is deficient and might well copy European models is the serving of meals and refreshments in Railway trains and stations. In this connection I would like to enter a plea for the elimination of the old brass tiffin-carriers, with their inaccessible grooves and end corners, and their untinned patches. I think there is a promising future for the use of well-designed and cheap food containers made of pottery and porcelain; and I would like to see those more extensively used, so that food may be kept clean and wholesome, particularly as our meals, with their tamarind and lime-juice and condiments and butter-milk and curds, have an affinity for copper and brass and are likely to be rendered unsafe to eat if the tinning is not perfect.

Another important direction in which I feel well-organised hotels, with their means and resources, can greatly help is in the direction of researching for the good, forgotten dishes of the past, in inventing new varieties and Menus, in directing, as it were, new orchestras of culinary flavours and tastes. I am afraid that the Indian Culinary Art,—like so many other of our fine arts,—has tended to stagnate, if not even to decay. Chiroti, Ladu, Mysore Pak, Jilebi, Pakoda, Ompudi, Idli and Dosay,—these are no doubt, achievements and landmarks. But, excellent as they are, I cannot help feeling that further productions or achievements await the Ramans and Bhatnagars, the Tagores and Boses in the Culinary field. Might I suggest that a handsome prize,—a Thoda or a Sara.—be awarded to the cook or housewife who creates a new dish or delicacy, and the first great work of art in this direction be called 'Seetharam Pheni' or 'Pak'?"

"HINDU LAW IN MYSORE."

by **M. N. SRINIVASAN**, B.Sc. Hons., LL.B.,
Advocate, Bangalore City.

OPINIONS:

Sir D'Arcy Reilley, Kt, I. C. S., Ex-Chief Justice of Mysore, says:

"I have read Mr. Srinivasan's book on 'Hindu Law in Mysore' with great interest. I understand that Mr. Srinivasan set out primarily to provide a book showing the features in which Hindu Law in Mysore, as recognised by judicial decisions or effected by legislation, differs from Hindu Law as administered elsewhere. There are many such features, and in a number of them it may not unreasonably be held that Mysore has been in advance of other parts of India either in interpretation or modification of the Law. There is no other book in which these features are collected and set out. Mr. Srinivasan has done his work with care and thoroughness. His book I think will be of great help to judges, lawyers, and students in Mysore, and of interest to reformers elsewhere. It should certainly be in the library of every Civil Court and practising lawyer in the Mysore State.

He adds, "I look forward to your book being the standard work on its subject for many years; and, being first in the field, I hope you will keep it so. I wish such a book had been available to me when I came to Mysore."

Rajadharma Pravina Dewan Bahadur K. S. Chandrasekhara Iyer, Rtd. Chief Justice of Mysore, observes:—

"I consider it to be a creditable performance for a young lawyer. As far as I can see, it incorporates all matters already dealt with by the case law of Mysore as well as several new questions arising in connection with recent legislation. The notes and comments of the author are clear and to the point: and I have no doubt that the book will supply a real need."

And Principal J. R. Gharpure, of the Law College, Poona, and Senior Advocate, Federal Court, writes,

"Hindu law, whether in Mysore, Baroda, or Bombay, has common elements to a very large extent, and diversities such as they may be are purely local and easy of discrimination. Your book contains evidence of a close study of the subject and ought to prove to be of use to the student and the practioner as well."

Price Rs. 6-8-0

Copies can be had either from
The Author,
Balepet, Bangalore City,
or
THE CORONATION PRESS,
Chamaraja Road, Mysore.

"POLITICS PHILOSOPHY, & PHANTASY"

G. R. JOSYER.

M.A. HONS., F.R.E.S
MEMBER, ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE, GT. BRN.
HON. MEMBER AND MEDALIST,
INSTITUT HISTORIQUE ET HERALDIQUE DE FRANCE.
FELLOW, MYSORE UNIVERSITY, 1929-39.
EDITOR: YAJURVEDA II VOLS, & RIGVEDA PADA,
EDITOR "RATIONALIST."

BOOK I. POLITICS:

1. Mysore and The Government of India. 2. Rejoinder to criticisms on the above. 3. The Story of the Subsidy. 4. The Cauvery Agreement. 5. Letter to The Secretary of State for India. 6. Native States in the Coming India. 7. The Indian States' Committee. 8. Indian States' Subjects' Conference. 9. H. H. Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar IV, Silver Jubilee. 10. Mysore's Trade Balance. 11, The Gold Mines and Trade Balance 12, Commerce in Mysore State. 13. Mysore Administration: The work before the new Dewan. 14' Dasara, the Royal Festival of India. 15. Maharani Lakshammanni. 16. Japan's Rise, and Mysore. 17. The Use of History to an Administrator. 18. Two Ideals, Peace and war. 19. Land Mortgage Banking and State Aid. 20. Village Panchayats and Nation Building. 21. Mysore for Mysoreans 22. Are you Brahmins? 23. The Brahmins at last. 24. The Blue Book Journal and Seemless Measures. 25. The Mysore University. 26. Official Changes. 27. Mysore Women and Vernacular Education.

BOOK II. PHILOSOPHY:

28. Some Systems of Hindu Philosophy, a Caustic Survey. 29. Ramanuja, the Apostle of Devotionism. 30. The Vanity of Earthly Power. 31. Spiritual Regeneration and world Reconstruction. 32. Veerashaivism, its Antiquity and greatness. 33. The Science of Astronomy, or Jyotisha, an entrancing Study. 34. Ramanuja and Shankara. 35. Hindu Lady Savants. 36. Sravanabelgola, Sacred place of the Jains

BOOK III. PHANTASY:

37. Flowers. 38. The Woman of 1950. 39. Confessions of a Delila. 40. Mysore, a description. 41, My Tour from Home to College. 42. The Deserted Cat. 43. An Apology for failure. 44. Public Spirit. 45. Human age. 46. What is Greatness I. 47. A Journalist. 48. The Power of the Press. 49. What is greatness II. 50. Meanness. 51. Revenge. 52. Youth, Some Fallacies and some Precepts. 53. A Pilgrim's Progress. 54. Fine Arts. 55' Some Life Sketches and Pen Pictures: 1. Mahatma Gandhi. 2. Rai Bahadur A. Narasimhaiyengar. 3 V. N. Narasimhaiyengar. 4. M. Venkatakrishnayya. 5. Sirdar M. Kantaraj Urs. 6. Sir Mirza M. Ismail. 7. Sir C. Y. Chintamani 8. P. Raghavendra Rao. 9. K. S. Chendrasekhara Iyer. 10, Mir Humza Hussain. 11. M. A. Narayana Iyengar. 12. R. A. Srinivasa Iyengar. 13. The Problem of Wealth.

"Looking at one page I thought it must be a man of 70 to possess all that wisdom; looking at another I told myself that virile vigour of expression shows him to be a man at the prime of life; and looking at still another I thought that only a boy of twenty-one could be so absolutely sure about anything! Which is right? Why don't authors put their pictures in their books so that one might turn to the front pages when puzzled?"

Rs. 5—0—0 net.

CORONATION PRESS,

CHAMARAJA ROAD, **MYSORE.**

Printed at the Coronation Press, 676, Chamaraja Road, Mysore, and Published by G. R. JOSYER.

Registered No. M. 4559

THE RATIONALIST

A weekly
for the intelligent man, devoted to a rationalistic survey of all matters of Public interest.
Proprietor & Editor: G. R. JOSYER M.A., F.R.E.S.

VOL. 4 No. 5] MONDAY 18—10—1943 [PRICE 0—1—6

NOT WHAT THEY SEEM

A Banister is not the hand-rail which fences off the stairs. It is one of the vertical bars which run from the balustrade to the steps.

Cork legs are not made of cork. They are made of wood, metal, leather, or strong canvas, they were invented by Dr. Cork

Hackney coaches are so called because they were first made in Hackney, London The word comes from the French "Haquenee" meaning an ambling horse.

Briar pipes are not made from the roots of the sweet briar. The name is derived from the French "Bruyere," meaning heath.

Dark blue and light blue are not the colours of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge respectively. A University has no colours. But members are entitled to wear the University badge. Dark blue and light blue are the colours of the athletic clubs of Oxford and Cambridge.

A laughing jackass is not an animal, it is a bird.

Cinderella did not wear glass slipper. She wore a fur slipper, but the original French words were "Pantouffe en verre", thus "fur" was changed to "glass."

All Americans are not "Yankees." A Yankee is a citizen of the Northern New England States.

PASSING OF S O S

A Familiar friend is passing. S O S will shortly be officially abolished. In recent years a code signal has been introduced to call attention to the broadcasting (in Morse) of navigation warnings. This is T T T (T—one dash) sent ten times running. Experience has proved that the signal T T T attracts attention more effectively than S O S (three dots, three dashes, three dots).

This was the beginning of the end. To administer the final blow the automatic distress signal receiver was introduced. This instrument takes no notice of Morse, atmospherics, broadcasting, S O S, or anything but a regular succession of long dashes of exactly the same length. This is merely a matter of sending a continuous row of TTTT's instead of grouping them in threes. So to-day a vessel calling for help sends out first a long row dashes. If he has time he may also transmit an S O S or two, but it is immaterial, for every operator who can hear his S O S is doubly certain to have heard his T T T's!

S O S will undoubtedly soon go the way of its predecessor, C Q D(All Ships—Distress), in wireless telegraphy, but whether it will disappear from the English language is another matter. We cannot imagine a B. B. C. announcer stating. "Here is a T T T!"

REPRINTS AND BOOKLETS

1.	Sir Mirza Ismail's Dewanship	0—2—0
2.	Small-pox and its treatment in Vedic Times	0—2—0
3.	Problem of Wealth	0—2—0
4.	ಗಾಂಧಿಜಿ ರಾಮರಾಜ್ಯ	0—1—0
5.	The Tree of Happiness	0—1—0
6.	Winston Churchill	0—4—0

Registered No. M. 4559

THE RATIONALIST

A weekly
for the intelligent man, devoted to a rationalistic survey of all matters of Public interest.
Proprietor & Editor: G. R. JOSYER M.A., F.R.E.S.

VOL. 4 No. 5] MONDAY 18—10—1943 [PRICE 0—1—6

NOT WHAT THEY SEEM

A Banister is not the hand-rail which fences off the stairs. It is one of the vertical bars which run from the balustrade to the steps.

Cork legs are not made of cork. They are made of wood, metal, leather, or strong canvas; they were invented by Dr. Cork.

Hackney coaches are so called because they were first made in Hackney, London. The word comes from the French "Haquenee" meaning an ambling horse.

Briar pipes are not made from the roots of the sweet briar. The name is derived from the French "Bruyere," meaning heath.

Dark blue and light blue are not the colours of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge respectively. A University has no colours. But members are entitled to wear the University badge. Dark blue and light blue are the colours of the athletic clubs of Oxford and Cambridge.

A laughing jackass is not an animal; it is a bird.

Cinderella did not wear glass slipper. She wore a fur slipper, but the original French words were "Pantouffe en verre"; thus "fur" was changed to "glass."

All Americans are not "Yankees." A Yankee is a citizen of the Northern New England States.

PASSING OF S O S

A Familiar friend is passing. S O S will shortly be officially abolished. In recent years a code signal has been introduced to call attention to the broadcasting (in Morse) of navigation warnings. This is T T T (T—one dash) sent ten times running. Experience has proved that the signal T T T attracts attention more effectively than S O S (three dots, three dashes, three dots).

This was the beginning of the end. To administer the final blow the automatic distress signal receiver was introduced. This instrument takes no notice of Morse, atmospherics, broadcasting, S O S, or anything but a regular succession of long dashes of exactly the same length. This is merely a matter of sending a continuous row of TTTT's instead of grouping them in threes. So to-day a vessel calling for help sends out first a long row dashes. If he has time he may also transmit an S O S or two, but it is immaterial, for every operator who can hear his S O S is doubly certain to have heard his T T T's!

S O S will undoubtedly soon go the way of its predecessor, C Q D(All Ships—Distress), in wireless telegraphy, but whether it will disappear from the English language is another matter. We cannot imagine a B. B. C. announcer stating: "Here is a T T T!"

REPRINTS AND BOOKLETS

1.	Sir Mirza Ismail's Dewanship	0—2—0
2.	Small-pox and its treatment in Vedic Times	0—2—0
3.	Problem of Wealth	0—2—0
4.	ಗಾಯತ್ರಿ ರಾಮಾಯಣ	0—1—0
5.	The Tree of Happiness	0—1—0
6.	Winston Churchill	0—4—0

HYDERABAD BUDGET

HYDERABAD.

H. E. H. the Nizam's Government Budget for the year 53 fasli (1943-44) envisages a revenue of Rs. 13,02 lakhs and an expenditure of Rs. 12.93 lakhs, leaving a surplus of about Rs. 9 lakhs. The increase in the revenue as against the normal figure of about Rs. 10 crores is attributed to high prices and the general prosperity of the agricultural and labouring classes resulting in increased receipts under customs, excise, land and railway. The Excise duty levied for the first time on manufactures of tobacco and vegetable ghee is estimated to bring in a revenue of Rs. 45 lakhs. The duty on intoxicants has been raised by 50 per cent.

Thirty-five per cent of the total revenue has been earmarked for nation building activities. The grant for education has been enhanced by about Rs. 47 lakhs, and that for public health by Rs. 15 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 2 crores has been provided for expenditure on these two departments. Rs. 86 lakhs for communication and Rs. 50 lakhs for food relief to the poorer section have been provided while Rs. 33 lakhs has been earmarked in order to intensify the "Grow More Food" campaign. Provision has also been made for a capital expenditure of Rs. 90 lakhs which will be utilised for the extension of communications, development of electricity and provision for increased irrigational facilities.

Three new reserves called the Budget Stabilisation Reserve, the Post-war Development Reserve and the Securities Adjustments Reserve have also been created. The value of notes and coins in circulation is stated to be Rs. 27,36 lakhs. The total balance in the various reserves are estimated at Rs. 51,70 The Budget Note shows that the Government assets and investments are more than double their financial obligations.

The Budget Note takes exception to the restrictions imposed on purchase by British Indians of companies floated in the Indian States. In view of the co-operation received from or promised by the States in fighting inflation, the Budget Note hopes the Government of India would reconsider the matter. Referring to Hyderabad's financial contributions to the Allied war effort which have exceeded Rs. 5½ crores since the commencement of the war till the end of its fourth year, the Budget Note states, "every help has been ungrudgingly given with the consciousness that the greater the help we render the nearer would be the day of victory when normal conditions could be restored and India including the Indian States could progress towards their goal of free life of plenty and progress."

H. E. H. the Nizam in sanctioning the Budget ha expressed warm appreciation of the valuabl services of Mr. Ghulam Mohammed, the Financ Member.

FITNESS FOR NIGHT-WATCHMAN

He was undersized, meek, diffident, subdued, ar had applied for a job as night-watchman.

"Yes," said the manager, eyeing him dubiousl "but the fact is we want someone who is restle and uneasy, especially at night; someone wh thinks the worst of everybody and whose suspicio are seldom if ever allayed; someone who slee with one eye open always; someone with remar able hearing, who starts at the slightest soun someone who is always listening, thinking there a bad characters about. A meek and mild nigh watchman would be of no use to us. We want large, aggressive, intrepid, and dangerous perso a good shot; bad-tempered, and revengeful, t The kind of person, in fact, who, when roused, i fiend incarnate."

"I'll send the wife round," said the little ma dejectedly.

For Sale

TYPE-WRITER

SEMI-PORTABLE,

Century No. 10,

AMERICAN MANUFACTURE,

SPARINGLY USED

AND IN SOUND CONDITION

Apply to—

Box No. 85,

"THE RATIONALIST,"

Chamaraja Road,

MYSORE

LONGEVITY

SOME INSTANCES

The most remarkable instance of longevity which we meet with in British history is that of Thomas Carn, who, according to the parish register of St. Lecnard, Shoreditch, died the 28th of January, 1588, at the astonishing age of 207 years. He was born in the reign of Richard the Second, and lived in the reigns of twelve kings and queens, namely. Richard II., Henry IV., V., and VI., Richard III., Henry VII., and VIII., Edward VI. Mary, and Elizabeth!

Peter Carden, aged 131 years, was a native of Aberdeenshire, and died on the 12th of January, 1775. Almost up to the time of his death he was employed in agricultural labours. It is stated that he preserved his health so well, that he appeared to be a fresher and younger man than his son, when both were advanced in years.

The Countess of Desmond, who attained the age of 140 years, lived in the county of Waterford, and died in the reign of King James I. She retained her full vigour to a very advanced period of her life. Lord Bacon states in his *Natural History* that "she did *dentire* twice or thrice, casting her old teeth, and others coming in their place."

Thomas Parr, aged 152 years, was born in 1483, in the parish of Alherbury, in Shropshirh. He lived in the reigns of ten kings, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. His rules for longevity were: "Keep your head cool by temperance; your feet warm by exercise; rise early, and go soon to bed; and if you are inclined to get fat, keep your eyes open, and your mouth shut." Or, in other words, "Be moderate both in your sleep and diet."

Henry Jenkins was 169 years of age when he died, on the 8th of December, 1670. He lived in Yorkshire, and towards the last century of his life followed the avocation of a fisherman. It is said that after he was past the age of 100 years he not only used to wade the streams, but actually swam rivers.

John Surrington, who was born in the year 1527, died in 1797, at the age of 160.

A Mulatto man, whose name is not mentioned in the record, died at Frederick Town, in North America, in the year 1797, and was said to have been 180 years old.

A negress, named Louisa Truxo, was living in June, 1760, at Cordova, in South America, whose age was then 174 years. In order to ascertain the authenticity of this very extraordinary circumstance, the Council of that city instituted an enquiry into the matter, and collected every information capable of throwing any light on the subject. On the examination of the negress it appeared that she perfectly remembered having seen the Prelate Furnando Truxo, her master, who died in the year 1614; and that a year before his death he gave her a fund for founding the university of that place. Among other proofs of the truth of her age was the deposition of another negress, who was known to be 120 years old. She declared that, when quite a child, she remembered that Louisa Truxo was quite an old woman.

Sarah Rovin, aged 164, and John Rovin, aged 172 years, form extraordinary instances of extreme longevity. From the translation of an inscription on an old picture, representing this remarkable couple, and dated August 25th, 1725, we have the following:—' John Rovin, in the 172nd year of his age, and Sarah, his wife, in the 164th year of her age (Grais Ritus). They have been married 147 years, and both born and died at Stadova, in the directory of Casanseber, in Temeswaer Banets; their children, two sons and two daughters, all alive. The youngest son is 116 years of age; and he has two great grandsons, the one in the 35th, and the other in the 27th year of his age."

Of Petratsch Zortan, aged 185 years: there is an account given of this ancient in a Dutch dictionary, entitled, *Het algemeen Historich Woonderbcx*. From this we learn that he has born in 1537, at Kofrock, a village four miles from Temeswaer, in Hungary, where he resided 180 years. A few days before his death he walked, with the assistance of a stick, to the post-house of Kofrock to ask alms of the travellers. Being a Greek by religion, the old man was a strict observer of fasts, and never used any food but milk and cakes, together with a glass of brandy. He had descendants in the fifth generation and a son, 97 years of age, born of his third wife!

J. Effingham died in Cornwall, in 1757, at the age of 144 years. He was born of poor parents, and had been brought up to labour from his infancy. He lived a very temparate life, never drank strong liquors, and seldom ate animal food. Until his 100th year he scarcely knew what sickness was; and he walked three miles eight days before his death.

Dr. William Mead, a physician of considerable eminence, who resided at Ware, in Hertforshire, died October 28th, 1652, at the age of 148 years and nine months. He lived, it is said, a most sober and regular life.

Thomas Winsole died in 1766, at the age of 146 years. He, too, was noted for sobriety and regularity of life.

Evan Williams, who attained to the age of 145 years, died in 1782.

(To be continued)

The Rationalist.
Monday 18-10-1943.

THE ASSEMBLY ADDRESS

We propose to record our reactions, on behalf of the public, to some of the observations and statements of policy contained in the Dewan's Address to the Assembly, of course "without prejudice."

As one of the anti-inflation measures it is mentioned that Government are examining the question of converting a few of the Government-owned industrial concerns into joint-stock companies "with a view to associating private enterprise in their future development."

Simple as that statement looks, we are afraid that it requires a considerable amount of explaining. It may be recalled that some time ago some persons who have the ear of Government had almost put through a proposal to convert the Soap Factory and Silk Filature into joint-stock concerns. We felt bound to point out then the unwisdom of the proposal, and urged that Government should not allow themselves to be hood-winked into parting with those two concerns.

Some astute persons seem to be once again attempting to induce Government to surrender those and other profitable concerns on the plea of attracting surplus capital from the public. We could understand Government seeking to sell those concerns and make money if Government found it difficult to work them, and there were a chance of their doing better under private management. But according to the Address, the Government industrial concerns have all been doing well enough and are causing neither anxiety nor loss to Government.

Being State-owned they are now public property. What may be the grave reasons which would justify their transfer to private persons or concerns? The private persons are not after all so very private. Mr. N. Ram Rao of the Silk Filature, Mr. M. S. Ramachandra Rao of the Krishnarajendra Mills, Mr. Iswaran of the Sugar Company, Mr K. R. Srinivasiengar of the Spun Silk Mills Mr. Abdul Jabbar of the Paper Company and the Director of Industrial Concerns who heads the Chemicals and Fertilisers and the Lamp Works, are not private persons. They are retired or current Government officers who run the concerns in the orthodox official manner. All these concerns sponsored by Government show that conversion into Joint Stock companies does not mean very much of private enterprise. And so far as we can see neither Government nor the public stand to gain much, or even little, by the proposed conversion.

Or is it that Government feel that Defence measures under Food Control, Cloth Control Cotton Control, and Coffee Control and Cocoon Control and Tyre Control and what not have almost deadened private enterprise in Trade, and that therefore an outlet for that enterprise is to be afforded by converting the smaller Government industries into joint stock concerns? We may state on behalf of the public that so long as these Controls are well-meant and are worked with some degree of efficiency and public spirit, the public will be willing to keep their spirit of enterprise shut up while the war lasts.

With regard to the other notion that the conversion will help to "draw off a considerable amount of money available with the investing public, we wonder whether Government have any definite idea about the amount of money available with the public, and how much of it will be drawn off by the mine industrial concerns; for we presume it is not the intention to convert the Bhadravathi Iron Works and the Cement and Sandal Oil Factories into private concerns. All the other concerns put together will not come up to more than Rs. 10 or 15 lakhs. Is it to attract that much of money that Government should hand over paying concerns to a few self interested persons?

We can suggest an easier way of attracting surplus money. Government may keep these

concerns, and float a loan at 5%, and they will attract not 10 lakhs but ten or twenty times ten lakhs. But then the question arises, what will Government do with the money. As it is, they themselves have got surplus cash. Would they launch out large undertakings whose future will be problematical, and whose money value may dwindle in the financial debacle which the war will surely leave behind?

From all these considerations it seems to us that the question of converting Government concerns into joint stock companies does not deserve to be seriously examined. It is a waste of good time which may well be spent for better purposes.

Dealing with the Iron Industries, the Address mentions three facts, that the operations for the past year may result in a profit of Rs. 20·5 lakhs, that the entire output is being sold to the India Government, and that the works have supplied products worth Rs. 74 lakhs to that Government since the war began and up to June last.

If the Works supplied all their output to the India Government, and the output was worth Rs. 74 lakhs during 4 years, last year's output must have been worth Rs. 15 or 20 lakhs; and have the Works made a profit of Rs. 20·5 lakhs on that? We think not. Therefore we wonder what exactly is meant to be conveyed by the statement about the Iron Works?

Some one has remarked that words are given to man in order to hide facts. We did not know that that could apply to the thoughtful Addresses of able statesmen. But there is nothing about the Bhadravathy Iron Works to hide, except perhaps the fact that the sale price of the output to the India Government is rather low.

Two other Government enterprises cannot be said to have come up to their original expectations, the Sericultural Department and the Land-mortgage Bank. It is now some thirty years since the former was constituted with great promises held forth by the first Superintendent. A comparison of the promises held forth then with the results realised since may not be without interest to Government. As regards the Land-mortgage Bank started with the grandiose idea of wiping out agricultural indebtedness in the State amounting to God knows how many crores, that it has issued only Rs. 22 lakhs in loans so for shows how far, how very far, achievements can fall short of expectations!

Editor.

CANDLE AUCTIONS

Twelve hundred pounds was paid the other day for the right to collect tolls for the next twelve months at the last remaining tollbridge in Somerset, over the River Parrett, at Boroughbridge. Biddings were made while the sands ran through a glass which was over a century old. The sand had to run three times before the final bidder secured the rights!

The old-world custom of selling or letting "by candle light" still crops up occasionally. Not long ago the parish meadow in the village of Broadway, Dorset, was thus "let," whilst at Chedzoy, near Bridgwater, an acre of land was sold some years ago by the burning of half an inch of candle, the last bidder before the flame died out being declared the purchaser!

Pepys, in his dairy, under date 1650, records the sale of two ships "by an inch of candle," and records "how at last they all did cry, and we had much to do to tell who did cry last!"

THE MANDAYAM BANKING & INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOANS GRANTED ON GOOD SECURITIES

CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and interest allowed @ 2½% per annum.

THRIFT DEPOSITS opened and interest allowed @3½ % up to Rs. 5000. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at favourable rates which may be had on application.

Dividends declared:

1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
5%	5%	7½%	10%	10%

Apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR.

The Mandayam Banking & Insurance Co., Limited,

Chamaraja Road, MYSORE.

TUBE TALKIES

For several months the staff of a cinema in Kansas City, U.S.A., have been working on one of the strangest moving-picture devices ever conceived —the "pouring" of talkies, not only sound but the picture itself, from the screen in the cinema to other parts of the building through a tube.

A few years ago experimenters discovered that fused quartz, a mineral crystal, has the property of conveying light perfectly. A light image projected into one end of a solid tube of this transparent substance will come out at the other end without distortion, no matter how many bends or twists there are in the tube.

The talkie experimenters placed a tiny mirror in the beam of light from the operating box in the theatre so as to catch a reflection of the film as it ran through the projection machine which "throws" the picture on to the cinema screen. This tiny reflection of the film picture was, in turn, focussed on to the end of a quartz tube. At the other end of the tube a magnifying glass enlarged the image and projected it on to a ground-glass screen. Thus, no principles of television were involved, the picture simply being poured down the quartz pipe in much the same way as water passes through a main.

CINEMA SAMPLES

The mirror—it is only half-an-inch in diameter—does not interfere with the picture on the cinema screen. Sound is provided for the miniature "relayed" picture by placing a microphone just in front of the theatre screen and relaying the dialogue to an amplifier placed by the ground-glass screen on which the "relayed" picture appears.

The possibilities of the invention are great; excerpts from pictures actually showing inside the cinema can be "put through the pipe" to a screen outside the cinema, thus giving passers-by a sample of the fare on sale within. It can also be used in rest rooms and lounges so that, though patrons leave the auditorium, they can still follow the film. Such a miniature screen installed in the manager's room would enable him to judge of the qualities of the projection and sound, and keep him posted as to the progress of the performance without leaving his office.

A peculiarity of the invention, and one which does not appear easy of explanation, is that, unlike the pictures shown on the ordinary cinema screen, "the tube talkies" do not need to be shown in a darkened theatre, being just as clear and well defined when shown in the brightest light.

FOR SALE

Ford Motor Car, 24 H. P. Tourer.

In sound Condition. A Good Car for daily use.

Apply:— BOX NO. 27.

The Rationalist,

Chamaraja Road, Mysore.

PRINTING MACHINE

Demy size, Cylinder model, English make, strong and sound.

Apply:— BOX NO. 41,

The Rationalist,

Chamaraja Road, Mysore.

PAKISTAN

III

By Mr. T. S. RAJAGOPALIENGAR, M A., LL B. F.M U

We will in this article—the last of the series—try to know what is exactly the Pakistan scheme whether it is merely creating independent states or zones in the eastern and in the western parts of Northern India consisting of Bengal and parts of Assam in the east and North West Frontier Province, the Punjab, Beluchistan and the Sindh in the west or whether it means having northern India for the Muslims and the south for others,—as stated by Mr Jinnah very recently or whether it would develop into something else such as a Pan-Islam movement, one is yet to see Nobody has so far defined in exact terms what the Pakistan scheme means This much could be said that the entire scheme is conceived in a spirit of revenge The defeatist mentality pervades in and through the scheme Regarding the dispute between the Arabs and the Jews in Palestine, the remedy suggested by Britain to solve the problem was to divide the country between the Jews and the Arabs n fact the Peal Commission suggested such a artition The Arabs rejected the scheme. But ere in India some of the Muslims are bent upon aving such a division Strange is the metamorphosis hat is working and guiding the destinies of nations

What the protagonists of Pakistan argue is that e Hindus in India are a majority community and they maltreat the Muslims. And the creation Islamic States to protect the Muslims from the indus would serve as an asylum for the ersecuted Muslims. They even say that the atural boundary of India is up to the river amuna A glance at history would show any sual reader that at the advent of the Aryans d during the palmy days of their civilisation t only the Punjab and North West Frontier ovinces were included in India but also Kandhar d the Afghanistan. How those Muslims who ve come over to India a couple of hundreds years back and have made India their home-nd by courtesy of the Hindus should be allowed claim a partition of India on equal status d standing nobody would understand At that te, the other minorities such as the Sikhs, e Anglo Indians and others may also claim a detan land in India, Where is the end for it? d further would it really solve the minority oblem? Muslims are not merely in those two es but have spread over all the parts of Ind a ay be that they are a majority in those parts. is under nobody's contemplation that all the slims from every part would flock to the two es, and the Hindus of those two areas would e away Thus even if Pakistan is conceded the Muslim minority question would nevertheless remain the same in the rest of India.

The last elections have convinced us that the Muslims were never able to form a ministry in any of the Muslim majority provinces In Bengal, Assam the Punjab and in Sindh there were coalition ministries formed. In North West Frontier Province a full fledged Congress ministry was formed. Thus they are not in a thumping majority in any of the provinces excepting the North West Frontier Province. Either in the Punjab or in Bengal a little change of boundary and adding one or two districts from Behar to Bengal and from the U P to Punjab would upset the present scale and make the Hindus a majority community

Could it be said that the Muslim League represents the whole of the Muslim community? What about the Shias, the Momins, the Ahrars, the Jaimal ul-ulamas, the Proja Party, the Red Shirts and others who all oppose the scheme of Pakistan? What about nationalist minded Muslims who are in the Congress?

Even on economic grounds the scheme would not stand a moment's scrut ny The Muslim majority provinces are not all self-governing ones financially. They cannot stand on their own legs. In most cases the Central Government is giving a subvention. If Pakistan is conceded it would be a bankrupt State economically All the iron coal and other minerals required for the expansion of industries are to be found only in Hindustan Thus industrialisation of Pakistan would be a dream

It also leads one to seriously think whether it is not an attempt to ultimately create a pan Islamic state including Persia, Irak Iran and Turkey

Thus the Pakistan scheme would not stand a minute's scrutiny on any ground It is high time we have to resist it, if need be by a fight Let not our mother land be allowed to be torn asunder. Let it be one and indivisible, just as it is over thousands of years.

"THE RATIONALIST."

Subscription:

	Yearly	½ yearly	Quarterly
	Rs	Rs.	Re.
Local ..	4/-	2/-	1/-
Outside .	5/-	2/8	1/4.

Advertisement Rates:

Full Page	...	Rs 50 a month.
		,, 25 per insertion.
Half Page	...	,, 15 ,,
Quarter Page	...	,, 8 ,,

The Manager,
"RATIONALIST"
Chamaraja Road, Mysore.

TUBE TALKIES

For several months the staff of a cinema in Kansas City, U.S.A., have been working on one of the strangest moving-picture devices ever conceived —the "pouring" of talkies, not only sound but the picture itself, from the screen in the cinema to other parts of the building through a tube.

A few years ago experimenters discovered that fused quartz, a mineral crystal, has the property of conveying light perfectly. A light image projected into one end of a solid tube of this transparent substance will come out at the other end without distortion, no matter how many bends or twists there are in the tube.

The talkie experimenters placed a tiny mirror in the beam of light from the operating box in the theatre so as to catch a reflection of the film as it ran through the projection machine which "throws" the picture on to the cinema screen. This tiny reflection of the film picture was, in turn, focussed on to the end of a quartz tube. At the other end of the tube a magnifying glass enlarged the image and projected it on to a ground-glass screen. Thus, no principles of television were involved, the picture simply being poured down the quartz pipe in much the same way as water passes through a main.

CINEMA SAMPLES

The mirror—it is only half-an-inch in diameter —does not interfere with the picture on the cinema screen. Sound is provided for the miniature "relayed" picture by placing a microphone just in front of the theatre screen and relaying the dialogue to an amplifier placed by the ground-glass screen on which the "relayed" picture appears.

The possibilities of the invention are great; excerpts from pictures actually showing inside the cinema can be "put through the pipe" to a screen outside the cinema, thus giving passers-by a sample of the fare on sale within. It can also be used in rest rooms and lounges so that, though patrons leave the auditorium, they can still follow the film. Such a miniature screen installed in the manager's room would enable him to judge of the qualities of the projection and sound, and keep him posted as to the progress of the performance without leaving his office.

A peculiarity of the invention, and one which does not appear easy of explanation, is that, unlike the pictures shown on the ordinary cinema screen, "the tube talkies" do not need to be shown in a darkened theatre, being just as clear and well defined when shown in the brightest light.

FOR SALE

Ford Motor Car, 24 H. P. Tourer.

In sound Condition. A Good Car for daily use.

Apply:— BOX NO. 27.

The Rationalist,

Chamaraja Road, Mysore.

PRINTING MACHINE

Demy size, Cylinder model, English make, strong and sound.

Apply:— BOX NO. 41,

The Rationalist,

Chamaraja Road, Mysore.

PAKISTAN

III

By Mr. T. S. RAJAGOPALIENGAR, M.A., LL.B. F.M.U.

We will in this article—the last of the series—try to know what is exactly the Pakistan scheme: whether it is merely creating independent states or zones in the eastern and in the western parts of Northern India consisting of Bengal and parts of Assam in the east and North West Frontier Province, the Punjab, Beluchistan and the Sindh in the west or whether it means having northern India for the Muslims and the south for others,—as stated by Mr. Jinnah very recently, or whether it would develop into something else such as a Pan-Islam movement, one is yet to see. Nobody has so far defined in exact terms what the Pakistan scheme means. This much could be said that the entire scheme is conceived in a spirit of revenge. The defeatist mentality pervades in and through the scheme. Regarding the dispute between the Arabs and the Jews in Palestine, the remedy suggested by Britain to solve the problem was to divide the country between the Jews and the Arabs. In fact the Peal Commission suggested such a partition. The Arabs rejected the scheme. But here in India some of the Muslims are bent upon having such a division. Strange is the metamorphosis that is working and guiding the destinies of nations.

What the protagonists of Pakistan argue is that the Hindus in India are a majority community and so they maltreat the Muslims. And the creation of Islamic States to protect the Muslims from the Hindus would serve as an asylum for the persecuted Muslims. They even say that the natural boundary of India is up to the river Jamuna. A glance at history would show any casual reader that at the advent of the Aryans and during the palmy days of their civilisation not only the Punjab and North West Frontier Provinces were included in India but also Kandhar and the Afghanistan. How those Muslims who have come over to India a couple of hundreds of years back and have made India their home-land by courtesy of the Hindus should be allowed to claim a partition of India on equal status and standing nobody would understand. At that rate, the other minorities such as the Sikhs, the Anglo Indians and others may also claim a Sudetan land in India. Where is the end for it? And further would it really solve the minority problem? Muslims are not merely in those two zones but have spread over all the parts of India. It may be that they are a majority in those parts. It is under nobody's contemplation that all the Muslims from every part would flock to the two zones, and the Hindus of those two areas would come away. Thus even if Pakistan is conceded the Muslim minority question would nevertheless remain the same in the rest of India.

The last elections have convinced us that the Muslims were never able to form a ministry in any of the Muslim majority provinces. In Bengal, Assam, the Punjab and in Sindh there were coalition ministries formed. In North West Frontier Province a full fledged Congress ministry was formed. Thus they are not in a thumping majority in any of the provinces excepting the North West Frontier Province. Either in the Punjab or in Bengal a little change of boundary and adding one or two districts from Behar to Bengal and from the U. P. to Punjab would upset the present scale and make the Hindus a majority community.

Could it be said that the Muslim League represents the whole of the Muslim community? What about the Shias, the Momins, the Ahrars, the Jaimal-ul-ulamas, the Proja Party, the Red Shirts, and others who all oppose the scheme of Pakistan? What about nationalist minded Muslims who are in the Congress?

Even on economic grounds the scheme would not stand a moment's scrutiny. The Muslim majority provinces are not all self-governing ones financially. They cannot stand on their own legs. In most cases the Central Government is giving a subvention. If Pakistan is conceded it would be a bankrupt State economically. All the iron, coal and other minerals required for the expansion of industries are to be found only in Hindustan. Thus industrialisation of Pakistan would be a dream.

It also leads one to seriously think whether it is not an attempt to ultimately create a pan-Islamic state including Persia, Irak, Iran and Turkey.

Thus the Pakistan scheme would not stand a minute's scrutiny on any ground. It is high time we have to resist it, if need be by a fight. Let not our mother-land be allowed to be torn asunder. Let it be one and indivisible, just as it is over thousands of years.

"THE RATIONALIST."

Subscription:

	Yearly	½ yearly	Quarterly
	Rs.	Rs.	Re.
Local ...	4/-	2/-	1/-
Outside ...	5/-	2/8	1/4.

Advertisement Rates:

Full Page	...	Rs. 50 a month.
		,, 25 per insertion.
Half Page	...	,, 15 ,,
Quarter Page	...	,, 8 ,,

The Manager,
"RATIONALIST"
Chamaraja Road, Mysore.

SOME NOTABLE BOOKS.

1. SELECTIONS FROM INGERSOLL—

By Ram Gopal, Bar-at-Law. A Great Book, containing 1000 pages of the cream of Ingersoll's writings and speeches.

"In purity of style, in poetic expression, in cogency of statement, and brilliancy of rhetoric, Ingersoll stands unrivalled."

Popular Edition ... Rs. 4—0—0
Library Edition ... „ 5—0—0

2. SOCIOLOGY—

By RamGopal, Bar-at-Law, and G. R. Josyer, M.A., F.R.E.S.

Dr. Sir J. C. Bose, Kt., F.R.S.—"A most interesting work."

Prof. Jadunath Sarkar, C.I.E.—"An immense amount of information has been compressed into it, much of which is unknown to our average countrymen."

Dr. Sir Radhakrishnan—"Excellent little book highly useful to students."

Dr. C. R. Reddy—"Excellent little book. A helpful volume on a very comprehensive subject."

Harvey E. Fisk, Wall Street, New York—"I have rarely read a book with more interest than your Sociology."

Approved by Andhra University—

As a text on Sociology for B.A.

The Department of Public Instruction, Bombay Prcy,
For inclusion in Teachers' Libraries in Schools.

The Department of Public Instruction, Central Provinces,
As a prize Book and for Libraries in all Schools.

The Educational Department, Baroda,
For Libraries.

The Educational Department, Mysore,
For Libraries of High and Normal Schools.

Price Rs. 2

TIPPU SULTAN from a contemporary memoir.

By G. R. JOSYER, M.A., F.R.E.S., F.M.U.

A brilliant word-picture of the maligned ruler of South India. 0-6-0

PROBLEM OF WEALTH,

By G. R. JOSYER. M.A., F.R.E.S., F.M.U. 0-2-0

"I must first of all say how well you write English! Your style is admirable, sententious, and striking. It invites a willing perusal. This is the first requisite of a popular author."

SRI KRISHNA YAJURVEDA

WITH SWARA MARKS

First Published in 1890.

		Net Rs.	a.
1.	Samhita, 1 to 4 Kandas. Vol. I ...	4	0
2.	Samhita 5 to 7 Kandas. Vol. II ...	3	0
3.	Aranyakopanishat	2	8
4.	Brahmanas, 28 Pannas	5	0
5.	Samhita Padabhaga 1st Vol.	6	0
6.	Do do 2nd Vol.	6	0
7.	Mahanyasadi, with Rudra, Chamaka, etc.	2	8
8.	Udakasanthyadi, with Krama, Ghana, etc.	2	8
9.	Thaithireeya Prathishakya with two commentaries.	4	0
10.	Anukramanika or Index to Yajurveda ...	1	0
11.	Lakshanatraya	0	10

Professor G. KASTURI IYENGAR, M.A.

"The thanks of every Hindu are due to Mr. Gomatam Srinivasa Josyer of Mysore, for his having given to the Telugu reading world, a very neat, thoroughly accurate and in every way delightfully got up Edition of Krishna Yajurveda."

Principal, S. VENKATARAMA SASTRI, B.A.

"You have laid the Vedic Mandali under a great obligation by bringing out the Yajurveda in Samhitha and Pada Texts."

PANDIT A. MAHADEVA SASTRY, B.A., F.T.S.,

"For the first time, these texts have been made available in a handy and correct form The texts have been carefully edited and printed on nice paper and in good types, and are sold at comparatively low prices in parts. The publisher deserves well of the public."

BOOKS EDITED BY

H. H. SRI YATIRAJA SWAMY OF MELKOTE

In Devanagari—

		Rs.	a.
1.	Tapasa Vatsaraja, a Drama by Matriraja ...	2	0
2.	Sringara Prakasa by Bhoja Deva ...	3	0
3.	Kasyapa Samhita, in Telugu Script ...	3	0
4.	Pancharatra Padma Samhita. Part I ...	4	0
5.	Do do Part II ...	5	0

G. S. JOSYER & SON.
Mysore.

Wanted Agents and Canvassers
For the "Rationalist."

Printed at the Coronation Press, 676, Chamaraja Road, Mysore, and Published by G. R. JOSYER.

Registered No. M. 4359

THE RATIONALIST

A weekly
for the intelligent man, devoted to a rationalistic survey of all matters of Public interest.
Proprietor & Editor: G. R. JOSYER M.A., F.R.E.S.

VOL. 4 No. 6] MONDAY 25—10—1943 [PRICE 0—1—6

PAPER OUTPUT

A member asked in the Representative Assembly. Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(a) (i) the number of tons of paper manufactured every month in the Mysore Paper Mills and (ii) the quantities of the different varieties of paper;

(b) the reason for not controlling the rates of all kinds of paper manufactured in this mill;

(c) the quantity of paper that has to be supplied to the Government of India out of the total quantity manufactured, and the balance that remains for the State;

(d) the quantity used by Government out of the balance and that released for the use of the public;

(e) the quantities supplied to the British Indian Newspapers every month either out of the quantity given to the Government of India or otherwise; the quantity so supplied to each such newspaper and the quality of each;

(f) the total quantity supplied to the several newspapers of the State every month and the quantity supplied to each such paper?

A.—(a) (i) 300 tons monthly on an average.

(ii) It is not possible to give this information, as this depends upon pending indents and the availablity of raw materials.

(b) While certain basic classes of paper are made in common by all the paper mills in India, each paper mill has its own special class of paper, the quality, cost and price of which vary. Therefore the Paper Price Control Order applies only to certain basic classes of paper commonly made by all the mills, *viz.*, printing and writing paper, badami paper, cartridge paper, etc.

(c) 2,000 tons and 1,600 tons respectively on an average.

(d) 400 tons and 1,200 tons respectively.

(e) The Paper Mills are not committed to any regular supply to any newspaper outside the State. 67 tons of white glazed printing paper to the "Hindu" and 25 tons to the "Indian Express" of Madras were supplied by the Government of India quota under their release orders.

(f) About 25 tons per month on the average.

A statement showing the quantities supplied to each newspaper during the month of June 1943, is placed on the table:

Sl. No.	Name of Paper		Qty. drawn in reams (during June 1943).
1	M/s. Viswakarnataka	...	76
2	Deshabandhu (Weekly)	...	30
3	Mysore Patrika	...	28
4	The Bangalore Daily Post	...	75
5	Tai Nadu Daily News	...	450
6	The Azad	...	76
7	Alkalam	...	170
8	Viswakarnataka (Weekly)	...	34
9	Sadhvi	...	5
10	Vakkaligara Pathrika	...	21
11	The Prajamata	...	200
12	Panchrcharya Prabha	...	4
13	Satyawadi	...	4
14	Suggia Mysore	...	20
15	Mysore Vysya Patrika	...	6
16	Kathegara	...	5
17	Naguvananda	...	8
18	Makkalapustaka	...	10
19	Mysore Economic Journal	...	2
20	Janavani	...	86
21	Kalakshepa	...	8
22	Fanoos	...	4
23	Nagadd	...	10
24	Iqbal	...	76
25	Vartha,	...	90
26	Mathrubhoomi	...	275
27	Deshebundhu (Daily)	...	93

THE PARTING OF THE WAYS

Mr. T. S. Rajagopaliengar, M.A., LL.B. writes:

I owe a duty to the public to give the reasons for my resignation to the Mysore Congress. They are as follows:—

At the Haripur sessions of the All India Congress, in 1938, when Sjt. Jairamdas Daulatram moved the resolution on Indian States, I was one of those who opposed the idea of independent political organisations in Native States. The resolution was passed and the Mysore Congress took its birth resultant on that. I was one of the foundation members. I vividly remember the days when I, with others, day in and day out, toured from village to village to start its committees and to enlist public co-operation. As a member of its Working Committee, I spared no pains in furthering its cause. I remember its first session at Shivapur when I presided over one of the sessions of the A.M.C.C. Those were days when it needed our financial support and our draftings. It was when it was in its infancy. From thereon, it grew and earned the well deserved popular support. People flocked in, with one desire or another. But what happened next? Firstly, it forgot it was a non-communal organisation. Rather, it became a hand maid in the hands of a few party caucuses and bosses. It would not be inappropriate if it is called another big "Vokkaligara Sangha" with a few Brahmins and Lingayats here and there just to give the colour of a national organisation. Whenever any question of percentage in services, schools and colleges or even in giving marks would come in our friends would either keep mum in the name of "Communal Justice" or would openly plead for their cause. They know how to make use of the services of Brahmins. To-day they cajole one just to take his services and after a time if he begins to assert himself he would be thrown out and a raw fresher is preferred. We will be thus giving it a false national colour, for them to justify it before the Government and the public. What is more, we will be deceiving our future generation.

Secondly, its leaders began to speak as if the Mysore Congress, in some mystical way, was identical with the whole nation, and that other parties were either anti-national or on a lower plane,—were not in pari-materia. They felt themselves the true custodians of national interest. For, a party which conceives itself to be the true expression of the national will could hardly contemplate that Government could be carried on by any other party than itself. It is obsessed by the idea that Congress alone has the divine right to govern, and can brook no brother near the throne. Democracy would be successful only if party system develops, and party system would be efficient only when there is respect for the opposition and when the opposite party has the right and the opportunity to become the majority. In a country where parties are ranged on communal lines such a change is impossible. If the idea is not to tolerate the opposition but only to step into the shoes of the present administration, it is no democracy.

Thirdly, in all democracies, the Assembly party or the Council party is allowed to decide the day to day working in its party meetings. What has happened here is that dictators or parliamentary sub-committees,—who are not members of these assemblies—dictate our action from without. It is their favour that the Congress Assembly party have to seek. They would decide whether we should attend or not. Is this democracy?

Fourthly, even in democratic bodies, technical matters are entrusted to experts. We cannot decide by votes whether one is suffering from leprosy or lucoderma. The food problem cannot be voted upon in one way or other by mere majority. It requires expert study. Consumers' aspect is as important as the producers'. It would not be undisciplined if one were to say in the Assembly that mere increase of price would not solve the problem; but, on the other hand, it would hit the consumer.

Fifthly, and lastly, the tyranny of discipline. No doubt we have to abide by the principle and policy of the Congress. But even within these limitations, to say that one should not have spoken first, that one should not have taken two minutes more than scheduled, that one should not have made an effective speech even before the leader stood up,—is reaching the limit. It is placing one's intelligence, freedom and conscience at a discount. People, not particularly about Assembly debates, would invariably get up in party meetings to question others' conduct in speaking without permission, etc. The leaders want such a thing. They want that the potentiality and the energy of the member should thus be exhausted and that they should simply, in a sheep-like manner, vote for what the leaders decide elsewhere. How matters were conducted in the Bangalore and Mysore Municipal Councils, it is fresh in our mind. A muslim League nominee was proposed by the leader of the Congress party in the Mysore Vice-President's election. If Congress were to say that it is a healthy convention started, we have yet to watch how far that would be kept up. In the Bangalore food conference only a handful of merchants and land owners surrounded the scene. Where was an expert advice? We had to act up to it in the Assembly.

Where was any necessity for any walk-out? When we decided to co-operate, where was any point in deciding not to participate on other subjects? When the food problem is serious, is it not our duty to ease the situation by co-operating with the Government? Any conference or any resolution and talk without the co-operation of the Govern

(*Continued on page 5*)

LONGEVITY

SOME INSTANCES

(continued from the last issue)

James Sands, of Harborne in Staffordshire, was said to have lived upwards of 140 years, and his wife 150 years.

Jonathan Hartop, of the village of Aldborough, in Yorkshire, died in 1791, aged 135. His father and mother died of the plague, at their house in the Minories, in 1665, and he perfectly remembered the great fire of London. He was short of stature, had been married five times, and left seven children, twenty-six grand children, and one hundred and forty great-great-grandchildren. He could read to the last without spectacles, and play at cribbage with the most perfect recollection.

Jeremy Gilbert, a native of Apethorpe, in Northamptonshire, died at Luton at the advanced age of 132.

John Maxwell died in 1785, at Keswick Lake, in Cumberland, aged also 132. A few days before his death he walked ten miles. Through his long life he enjoyed, the record says, excellent health and spirits.

John Baylis, a button maker, of Northampton, whose death happened on the 4th of April, 1706, was 130 years old when he departed this life. There is no register so old in the parish where he was baptised; but it is stated that the oldest people, some of whom were 100 and others 90, remembered him to have been old when they were young. He lived in three centuries, and in seven reigns.

Thomas Martin, an inhabitant of Helmsley, in Yorkshire, was born in the year 1674, and died at that place at the age of 180, in November, 1804.

Martha Hannah died in April, 1708, near Cullybackey, aged 125 years. She was born near Dungannary, and remembered to have heard the firing in an engagement that took place there in the year 1690.

Esmina Diamond was a negro woman who had obtained her freedom, for several years, on account of her great age. She enjoyed the best of health, and was remarkably active. She died at Kingston, Jamaica, in July, 1812, at the advanced age of 130 years.

Mary Meigan died in June, 1813, at Donaghmore, Ireland, aged 129 years. She retained her memory till within two years of her death. During the last thirty years of her life she lived in the greatest penury, relying upon the generosity of the public for her subsistance; and after her decease there was found under her bed the sum of £1.600.

In the retired parish of Llanbedr, in the isle of Anglesea, there was living, on May 1st. 1809, a woman of the name of Winifred Rees, who had then attained the patriarchal age of 119 years and nearly seven months. She then enjoyed the undisturbed lease of a cottage, in which she had resided 106 years. She was blessed with the perfect use of all her mental faculties: her eyes were as good as they were when she was in her fiftieth year; and strange to say, she had scarcely a grey hair on her head. On the 27th of March, 1809 (so writes Joseph Taylor, in 1813), she walked the distance of eight miles and back to a relative's cottage, bringing home with her a parcel, which weighed upwards of twenty-two pounds.

Cornelius Madigan died in May, 1812, at Cahirmurphy, in the county of Clare, Ireland, at the age of 117 years.

Joha Urssulak, a silk weaver, died at Lemburg, in Prussia, in the spring of 1812, after having attained the age of 116 years. He had six wives; and by the last, who survived him, had a son about twelve months before his death. He was extremely healthy and active, and walked six miles the day previous to his decease.

Mrs. Jane Lewson died at her house, No. 12, Coldbath Square, London, on Tuesday, the 26th of May, 1816, at the advanced age of 116 years. She enjoyed the use of all her faculties up to the end of her life.

Charles Havario died in June, 1813, at Derrmore, near Dewry, in Ireland, at the age of 115. He was in the employment of the Right Hon. Isaac Corry.

David Ferguson, a native of Scotland, died at the age of 124 years, on the 9th of August, 1818, at Dunkirk, near Boughton-under-the-Bleau, in Kent. The remains of the old man were interred in Boughton churchyard, attended by a numerous assemblage.

The following inscription was copied from a tombstone in Cachen churchyard, near Cardiff: "Here lieth the body of William Edwards, of the Cairey, who departed this life the 24th of February, Anno Domini 1668, anno ætatis suæs one hundred and sixty-eight."

"The oldest man in Vienna," says the correspondent of the *Daily News*, in the columns of that paper on October 25th, 1898, "has lately been keeping one hundred and eleventh birthday. He is not at all a mummy; but, on the contrary, hale and hearty. The old man was born in 1787. On being asked how he lived in his young days, he said: "I always worked hard and felt hungry after my work. Butcher's meat wasn't so dear then as it is now, and I always had two pounds at a meal and a pint of light Hungarian wine." The patriarch thus describes the chief cause of his happy old age:—"I never worried, and I never grieved. I worked until I was tired, and then slept in unbroken rest until it was time to work again. It is those who sit brooding over their misfortunes who grow old before

(Continued on page 6)

The Rationalist.
Monday 25-10-1943.

THE KRISHNARAJENDRA MILLS

During the last six months or so the Krishnarajendra Mill shares have been the speculator's joy. One of the share-holders has placed the latest balance sheet in our hands and asked for our views on the same.

We gather from the report that the Mill is run by two persons, the Secretary who is a lent official of the comptroller's office, and the Managing Director and Chairman of the Directors, who is a retired Director of Industries. The Directorate is not unwieldy, just six persons, 4 of them officials, including of course the Managing Director, and just two non-officials, to justify its name of Public Company.

The Report and balance sheet are signed by all of them, like a happy family, without a dissenting minute. The Auditors, Messrs. B. K. Ramadhyani & Co.,—We are rather impressed by the sound of the name,—declare that they have obtained all the information and explanations required by them, and that the balance sheet exhibits a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs.

The Auditors were in a luckier position than ourselves. They were able to call for and obtain all the information and explanations for the doubts that the Balance Sheet raised in their minds, and they also got paid for their labours. We however are left with the bare balance sheet and the gathering doubts facing each other.

When the Company was started 23 years ago the public put money into it with both hands. It evoked unparalleled enthusiasm in the investors. But the enthusiasm was short lived. Forty lakhs of rupees were spent by the promoters like water. Year after year things went from bad to worse, and the share-certificates were dwindling in value from year to year, till ultimately they were practically worth nothing. And many of them got lost. Public management, Government management, lessees' management, all proved failures, and there seemed to be no hope, when suddenly the war broke out. Even then it took three years of the war to enable the Company to declare a small dividend to its famished shareholders who had been living on hope for 22 years. And now this balance sheet is before us.

In 1920 the Company received Rs. 40 lakhs from the public as share-money. Within 6 years it made the share-holders to agree to compounding at 8 annas in the rupee. So the share capital now is Rs. 20 lakhs.

The present balance sheet is for the 6 months ending with last June. We are told that the stocks on hand on 1st January were worth Rs. 20,75000. Stocks purchased during the six months amounted Rs. 24,32000. Out of this total of Rs. 45,10000 worth, Rs. 32,56000 worth of stocks remained at the end of the 6 months. Thus Rs. 12½ lakhs worth of stocks were converted into goods and sold for Rs. 41,47000. Does that mean that the selling price of the finished goods was 350% of the raw materials? Yes. "But what about the manufacturing costs," the authorities will ask. The manufacturing costs, including wages, power, salaries, repairs, insurance, contributions to funds, lorry, printing, auditing, interest on loans, as well as directors' remuneration amount to about Rs. 5,40,000.

Thus goods whose production cost is about Rs. 18 lakhs have been sold for Rs. 41½ lakhs, or in other words the sale price is just 230 per cent of the cost price! Is that the rate of profit allowed by the Income Tax Manual, or conceived by the Defence of India Rules? Since the Directorate is mostly of high and holy men, we do not wish to call it profiteering, but we will give Rs. 5 to any of our readers,—registered or otherwise—who will send us an essay of not less than 500 words explaining when profiteering is not profiteering!

Speaking of the Directors, their remuneration during the 6 months is said to be Rs. 3460—or about Rs. 577 per month, and since the Directors are 6 in number it works out to Rs. 96 each per month. The Directors named in the balance sheet are Mr. M. S. Ramachandra Rao, Mr. M. Viraraja Urs, Mr. K. Guru Dutt, Mr. B. K. Murthy, Mr. C. Narasimhayya

and Mr. D. B. Viswambharayya. That is, only two of them are entitled to T. A. and sitting fees, the rest to sitting fees only.

As we have pointed out, the Company's working for the six months has yielded a profit of Rs. 23 lakhs 73 thousand. This is nearly Rs. 3 lakhs more than its total share-capital. What dividend would have been too big for the share-holders to get out of that goodly sum, that too after having waited for 21 years, and having consented to their share amounts being written down by half?

But no. The Directors are advised by the doctors that people who have kept a long fast should not be given much food at the first break. They should be given a few sips of orange juice only! Therefore they gave them a 6% or Re. 1-8-0 per share last year, and this time, out of this 23 and odd lakhs, just Rs. 82000, i.e., 4½%, or one rupee and two annas per share! How the remaining 22 and odd lakhs are disposed off we shall examine next week. *Editor.*

(*Continued from page 2*)

ment would be useless. It would serve only as a propaganda measure. But, I could not agree with them on their conclusions in the Assembly That I thanked the food minister—a mere formal thanks—for having made a statement on the floor of the house on the food problem loomed large for discussion in the next day's party meeting. They thought that their prestige was almost at stake.

These and other things were agitating in my mind I had no peace. I had thought at one time that I should not resign from the organisation for which I had done so much. But matters came to a pitch. I have now resigned from the Mysore Congress, just to gain my freedom. But, I continue to serve the public in my own humble way through other channels, and I will be the first to join the Mysore Congress again when it purifies itself and becomes really a party running on economic lines and not on communal lines.

REPRINTS AND BOOKLETS

1. **Sir Mirza Ismail's Dewanship** 0—2—0
2. **Small-pox and its treatment in Vedic Times** 0—2—0
3. **Problem of Wealth** 0—2—0
4. **ಗಾಯತ್ರೀ ರಾಮಾಯಣ** 0—1—0
5. **The Tree of Happiness** 0—1—0
6. **Winston Churchill** 0—4—0

IMPERIALISM IN BIRD-LIFE

A schoolboy once said that the cuckoo was a lazy bird that didn't lay her own eggs, and I never thought that anyone could take such a statement seriously, but a writer has now made the startling statement that he believes the boy was right. He says there are no female cuckoos, and that the male cuckoo mates up with the female pipit, hedge-sparrow, robin, or in fact, any other bird, and this female lays the egg which produces another male cuckoo. Some fantastic theories have from time to time been brought forward about bird-life, but surely this is the strangest!

There is still a good deal to be discovered about the cuckoo. For over two thousand years it was believed that the female laid her egg upon the ground and carried it in her beak to the nest in which she wished to deposit it. Although this has never been witnessed by a human being, it has been handed down through the ages. In nearly all except the very modern text-books on bird life we see this statement repeated.

It is easy to understand how this theory originated. The cuckoo is a confirmed egg-thief, and after stealing an egg from a nest she will often fly off with it to a favourite perch before devouring it, and as the bird has often been seen carrying the eggs in her beak it was thought that she was carrying her own egg to a nest.

Mr. Edgar Chance, the naturalist, was first to discover that the cuckoo laid her egg in the nest of a foster-er in the manner of any other bird. Before she starts to lay she notes the number of pairs of the species she intends to victimize in her district. Each cuckoo lives in a well-defined territory during the nesting season. If in the first place she was reared by a hedge-sparrow, she will probably lay her eggs only in hedge-sparrows' nests. It often happens that when she and her mate arrive in their territory all the birds they intend to victimize have their full clutches of eggs, and are sitting. This state of affairs is of no use to the cuckoo; she must have nests containing eggs just laid. She prefers a nest containing two eggs, so that when she lays she can first remove one and lay her own in its place. The egg of the cuckoo and the others in the nest will then all hatch about the same time. If, therefore, all the nests are complete with their owners sitting, the cuckoo and sometimes her mate will set to work to destroy those nests, so forcing the birds to build new nests and lay another clutch of eggs.

After she has laid her eggs the female cuckoo watches carefully, and if they are destroyed she finds other nests and lays a second clutch. She is not entirely forgetful about the youngsters. When they arrive in the various nests, the first thing they do is to eject all the other occupants. It is a wonderful struggle to see, with the young cuckoo always the victor, and when each nest contains one hungry youngster, the real mother watches over them, although she never attempts to give them food. Incubation of the eggs, and the feeding of the young is left to the foster parents. Soon after the young appears, the cuckoo and her mate fly South to their African home. C. M.

(*Continued from page 3*)

their time, and a whole night's sorrowing has never put a copper in any man's pocket, or made a misfortune lighter to bear"

Dr. Webster, in his work on *Scottish Longevity*, gives the following remarkable instances —"A soldier, named M'Culloch, who served under Cromwell and in the three following reigns, died near the city in 1757, at the age of 132 Donald Cameron, of Kinnichlabour, in Rannach, who married when 100 years old, died in 1759, aged 150 years. Another person of the same clan—viz, Archibald Cameron, a piper of seven Lords of the Isles during the long period of 94 years—died at Keith in 1791, aged 122 years A woman, named Catherine Brebner, died near Aberdeen, in 1760, at the age of 124, while another female, named Mary Cameron (but whether any relation of the two Camerons above reported does not appear), died at Braemar, in 1784, aged 129."

Among more recent instances of longevity may be cited the following A remarkable case of longevity is instanced by the *Canadian Gazette* March 1905, which records that a chinese woman, who passed through Montreal the other day, claimed to be 171 years old It appears that she left China when seventy years old, and had resided Demerara for the last hundred years!

Agnes Hood or Fleming, widow of a Kilmarnock merchant, died in May, 1905, at Kilmarnock in her 107th year She was of phenomenal mental and physical vigour, and retained all her faculties to the end

The Brookhaven *Leader*, U. S., September, 1904, tells this story of old age, which is vouched for by Mr. S. G. Day, of Zetus, Lincoln Country. Four miles from Brookhaven lives the oldest woman in the State, perhaps the oldest in the country. She is Anise Taylor, aged 125 years "for certain," and perhaps older She is the mother in-law of Simon Jackson, aged 100, who lives with her. Those two are supported by Simon's wife, who is 92 years of age!

Henriette Borsod, a widow, supposed to be the oldest woman in the monarchy, was admitted into the Budapest poorhouse in April, 1904. She gave her age as 105, but when her papers came to be examined her birth certificate was found to be dated 1788, which makes her true age 116!

Perhaps the most remarkable old man in the world, and certainly the oldest in the service of the British Government, was in 1900 stationed at Fort St. George, Calcutta, in the person of Ṣhaikh Imamudda, maulvi, or regimental chaplain, to the 18th Native Bengal Infantry. This veteran enlisted as chaplain in the year 1892, and was then entered in the regimental book as being 122 years of age, A small spare man five feet in height and bent with age, he still read without the aid of spectacles, was active and intelligent, and was respected by every man in the regiment. He had been twice married, and had had two sons, one of whom was past middle age when the first Sikh war took place!

THE MANDAYAM BANKING & INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOANS GRANTED ON GOOD SECURITIES

CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and interest allowed @ 2½% per annum.

THRIFT DEPOSITS opened and interest allowed @3½ % up to Rs. 5000. Rules on application

FIXED DEPOSITS received at favourable rates which may be had on application.

Dividends declared:

1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
5%	5%	7½%	10%	10%

Apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR

The Mandayam Banking & Insurance Co., Limited,

Chamaraja Road, MYSORE.

For Sale

TYPE-WRITER

SEMI-PORTABLE,

Century No. 10,

AMERICAN MANUFACTURE,

SPARINGLY USED

AND IN SOUND CONDITION

Apply to—

Box No. 85,

"THE RATIONALIST,"

Chamaraja Road,

MYSORE.

A PLEASANT FUNCTION

In honour of Sri Pradhanashiromani N. Madhava Rao, C.I.E., Dewan, and Sri Amaryashiromani T. Thambu Chetty, O.B.E., Mr. K. Sitarama Rao, Proprietor of the Modern Cafe, arranged a pleasant "Tea" on the 16th inst to a select gathering of official and non-official invitees. Among those present were Ministers Rajamantrapraveena K. V. Anantaraman, J. M. Imam, and J. Appaji Gowda, Council President Mr. D. H. Chandrasekhaiyya, Messrs. S. Narayana Rao, B. S. Raghavendra Rao, V. Vedavyasachar, Abdul Aziz Khan, R. N. Mirza, and M. Hayath, S. Z. Shah, K. Guru Dutt, C. Noronha, M. Narasimhayya, J. B. Mallaradhya, C. Narasimha Murthy, and C. Nanjarajaiengar. H. Rangachar, M. Ramaiya, K. Sheshagiri Rao, Dr. Chandrashekhar, and N. Rama Rao, among officials, and Messrs. C. Narasimhayya, G. R. Josyer, and N. Srinivasamurthy and K. Shama Iyer among non-officials.

Mr. K. Sitarama Rao received the guests and took them round the premises of the new Building of the Modern Cafe. The guests and host were then photographed, after which there was a pleasant Tea. At the conclusion Mr. C. Narasimhayya thanked the two Chief Guests and the other guests for their gracious presence, and conveyed the best wishes of the gathering to Mr. Sitarama Rao. The function terminated with the distribution of flowers.

"HINDU LAW IN MYSORE."

by **M. N. SRINIVASAN**, B.Sc. Hons., LL.B.,
Advocate, Bangalore City.

OPINIONS:

Sir D'Arcy Reilley, Kt, I. C. S., Ex-Chief Justice of Mysore, says:

"I have read Mr. Srinivasan's book on 'Hindu Law in Mysore' with great interest. I understand that Mr. Srinivasan set out primarily to provide a book showing the features in which Hindu Law in Mysore, as recognised by judicial decisions or effected by legislation, differs from Hindu Law as administered elsewhere. There are many such features, and in a number of them it may not unreasonably be held that Mysore has been in advance of other parts of India either in interpretation or modification of the Law. There is no other book in which these features are collected and set out. Mr. Srinivasan has done his work with care and thoroughness. His book I think will be of great help to judges, lawyers, and students in Mysore, and of interest to reformers elsewhere. It should certainly be in the library of every Civil Court and practising lawyer in the Mysore State.

He adds, "I look forward to your book being the standard work on its subject for many years; and, being first in the field, I hope you will keep it so. I wish such a book had been available to me when I came to Mysore."

Rajadharma Pravina Dewan Bahadur K. S. Chandrasekhara Iyer, Rtd. Chief Justice of Mysore, observes:—

"I consider it to be a creditable performance for a young lawyer. As far as I can see, it incorporates all matters already dealt with by the case law of Mysore as well as several new questions arising in connection with recent legislation. The notes and comments of the author are clear and to the point: and I have no doubt that the book will supply a real need."

And Principal J. R. Gharpure, of the Law College, Poona, and Senior Advocate, Federal Court, writes,

"Hindu law, whether in Mysore, Baroda, or Bombay, has common elements to a very large extent, and diversities such as they may be are purely local and easy of discrimination. Your book contains evidence of a close study of the subject and ought to prove to be of use to the student and the practioner as well."

Price Rs. 6-8-0

Copies can be had either from
The Author,
Balepet, Bangalore City,
or
THE CORONATION PRESS,
Chamaraja Road, Mysore.

SOME NOTABLE BOOKS.

1. SELECTIONS FROM INGERSOLL—

By Ram Gopal, Bar-at-Law. A Great Book, containing 1000 pages of the cream of Ingersoll's writings and speeches.

"In purity of style, in poetic expression, in cogency of statement, and brilliancy of rhetoric, Ingersoll stands unrivalled."

Popular Edition ... Rs. 4—0—0
Library Edition ... „ 5—0—0

2. SOCIOLOGY—

By RamGopal, Bar-at-Law, and G. R. Josyer, M.A., F.R.E.S.

Dr. Sir J. C. Bose, Kt., F.R.S.—"A most interesting work."

Prof. Jadunath Sarkar, C.I.E.—"An immense amount of information has been compressed into it, much of which is unknown to our average countrymen."

Dr. Sir Radhakrishnan—"Excellent little book highly useful to students."

Dr. C. R. Reddy—"Excellent little book. A helpful volume on a very comprehensive subject."

Harvey E. Fisk, Wall Street, New York—"I have rarely read a book with more interest than your Sociology."

Approved by Andhra University—

As a text on Sociology for B.A.

The Department of Public Instruction, Bombay Prov,
For inclusion in Teachers' Libraries in Schools.

The Department of Public Instruction, Central Provinces,
As a prize Book and for Libraries in all Schools.

The Educational Department, Baroda,
For Libraries.

The Educational Department, Mysore,
For Libraries of High and Normal Schools.

Price Rs. 2

TIPPU SULTAN from a contemporary memoir.

By G. R. JOSYER, M.A., F.R.E.S., F.M.U.

A brilliant word-picture of the maligned ruler of South India. 0-6-0

PROBLEM OF WEALTH.

By G. R. JOSYER. M.A., F.R.E.S., F.M.U. 0-2-0

"I must first of all say how well you write English! Your style is admirable, sententious, and striking. It invites a willing perusal. This is the first requisite of a popular author."

SRI KRISHNA YAJURVEDA

WITH SWARA MARKS

First Published in 1890.

		Net Rs. a
1.	Samhita, 1 to 4 Kandas. Vol. I ...	4 (
2.	Samhita 5 to 7 Kandas. Vol. II ...	3 (
3.	Aranyakopanishat	2 (
4.	Brahmanas, 28 Pannas	5 (
5.	Samhita Padabhaga 1st Vol.	6 (
6.	Do do 2nd Vol.	6 (
7.	Mahanyasadi, with Rudra, Chamaka, etc.	2 (
8.	Udaka-santhyadi, with Krama, Ghana, etc.	2 (
9.	Thaithireeva Prathishakya with two commentaries.	4 (
10	Anukramanika or Index to Yajurveda ...	1 (
11.	Lakshanatraya	0 10

Professor G. KASTURI IYENGAR, M.A.

"The thanks of every Hindu are due to Mr. Gomatam Srinivasa Josyer of Mysore, for his having given to the Telugu reading world, a very neat, thoroughly accurate and in every way delightfully got up Edition of Krishna Yajurveda"

Principal, S. VENKATARAMA SASTRI, B.A.

"You have laid the Vedic Mandali under a great obligation by bringing out the Yajurveda in Samhitha and Pada Texts."

PANDIT A. MAHADEVA SASTRY, B.A., F.T.S.,

"For the first time, these texts have been made available in a handy and correct form The texts have been carefully edited and printed on nice paper and in good types, and are sold at comparatively low prices in parts. The publisher deserves well of the public"

BOOKS EDITED BY

H. H. SRI YATIRAJA SWAMY OF MELKOTE

In Devanagari—

		Rs. a
1.	Tapasa Vatsaraja, a Drama by Matrriraja ...	2 (
2.	Srngara Prakasa by Bhoja Deva ...	3 (
3.	Kasyapa Samhita, in Telugu Script ...	3 (
4.	Pancharatra Padma Samhita. Part I ...	4 (
5.	Do do Part II ...	5 (

G. S. JOSYER & SON.
Mysore.

Wanted Agents and Canvassers
For the "Rationalist."

Printed at the Coronation Press, 676, Chamaraja Road, Mysore, and Published by G. R. JOSYER.